

THE CONCISE ENGLISH DICTIONARY

PRONOUNCING ETYMOLOGICAL
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL
PHRASES AND SIMONYMS
GEOGRAPHICAL GEOGRAPHICAL
AND OTHER APPENDICES

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THE CONCISE ENGLISH DICTIONARY

LITERARY SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL

WITH

PRONOUNCING LISTS OF PROPER NAMES: FOREIGN
WORDS AND PHRASES: KEY TO NAMES IN
MYTHOLOGY AND FICTION: AND OTHER
VALUABLE APPENDICES

BY

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'THE STUDENT'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY' ETC.

NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION

WITH

SUPPLEMENT OF ADDITIONAL WORDS

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OF THE CONCISE DICTIONARY.

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PREFACE.

THE name of CONCISE DICTIONARY has been adopted for this work in order to express the fact that it has been compiled on the principle of compressing a very great quantity of matter into a very moderate compass, and to convey some idea of its relation to the large and comprehensive dictionary on which it is based. Conciseness, however, is merely relative, and this dictionary, though it contains hardly a fourth of the quantity of matter contained in the *Imperial Dictionary*, will be found to give a greater amount of information than might be expected from its bulk. In particular, words and terms connected with the various arts and sciences, and with all the common topics of the time, are here explained more fully than is usual in dictionaries of similar compass, this being the sort of information for which the majority of readers most commonly consult a dictionary. The vocabulary also is very ample, the definitions precise and clear, and as a whole, the book, it is believed, will form a handy and trustworthy work of reference for all who are content or have to content themselves with a dictionary of moderate compass and moderate price.

The present work is not to be regarded as a mere abridgment, since, in order to produce a dictionary of the extent and character which this possesses, much of the matter of the *Imperial Dictionary* had to be condensed, re-written, or re-arranged; a certain proportion of the entries had to be omitted altogether, some new matter incorporated. The words thus omitted are not such as the great majority of readers would be likely to miss, being mainly obsolete words, provincial words, and words of rare occurrence or of little importance generally. Obsolete words and meanings when considered to be of importance are given; more especially when they are to be met with in the Bible, Shakspeare, Milton, and other eminent writers. The words that make up the bulk of the vocabulary of this dictionary, however, mainly belong to modern literature, science, and art, and comprise many of quite recent origin, and such as are yet hardly to be met with except in colloquial usage and in newspapers or periodicals.

In order to carry out the work on the principle of conciseness and to condense the matter as much as possible the method of grouping certain words together in one paragraph instead of giving each a separate paragraph to itself, has been adopted. Only such words as are closely connected in origin, form, and meaning are thus grouped—the group very often consisting of a primary word followed by a number of derivatives, compounds also being grouped under the word that forms their first element. Besides economizing space, this plan often shows the meaning of the words grouped more satisfactorily than could be done if each were explained by itself. As it is sometimes difficult to decide how far the principle of grouping should be carried, or where to set the limits of a group, no hard-and-fast line has been drawn, convenience and facility of reference being generally

allowed to decide the matter. The alphabetical arrangement is disturbed as little as possible; but when a word is shifted to any great extent from its natural alphabetical position a cross reference is given from the position to the leading word under which it may be found. Hence no intelligent reader need have any difficulty in finding the word he wants.

In the definition and explanation of words and phrases great care has been taken to use clear and unambiguous language, and to give what is really information. And as the *Imperial Dictionary* has the character both of an encyclopedia and of a dictionary, so also the present work—so far as consistent with its size and scope—retains a good deal of the same character, there being many words and terms that require the encyclopedic mode of treatment for their full elucidation. In explaining such terms it has been a special aim to avoid undue technicality and to employ scientific terminology no further than is desirable for the sake of brevity and scientific accuracy. To make clear the different meanings or shades of meaning with which words are used in literature is often extremely difficult without the aid of examples or quotations. Accordingly brief examples or typical phrases are often introduced in the definitions of this dictionary for the sake of precision; to give illustrative quotations from standard authors, as is done by the *Imperial Dictionary* and other large lexicons, was of course quite beyond the scope of this work. For the sake of saving space the more unimportant abstract nouns ending in *-ness*, and adverbs ending in *-ly*, have often been left without a definition, their meaning being made sufficiently clear by the definition of the word from which they are derived. As bearing on the subject of definition it may be mentioned that throughout the book will be found a considerable number of notes in regard to the meaning and usage of synonyms. These had to be given in number and in extent, but it is hoped that they will be of considerable value in leading to the more correct employment in composition of such synonymous words. Examples of the notes here spoken of may be found under ABRIDGMENT, ACCUSE, ACQUIRE, ACTION. The grammatical construction of words is frequently indicated also; when it is pointed out that verbs are followed by *from, on, to, with, &c.*; when they are followed by reflexive pronouns, and the like.

Many words being used with a special force or meaning in certain phrases that require to be treated as a whole, it was deemed advisable to include and explain a large number of these phrases or verbal aggregates under the main word with which they are respectively connected. The phrases referred to are such as *to bring about, to come about, to come to pass, to set on foot, to stand fire, to take place, &c. &c.* So also a large number of such compound terms (apart from compound words) as *accommodation bus, accommodation ladder, account current, &c.*, have been included and explained, since a knowledge of their meaning is not to be obtained from that of the individual words of which they consist.

On the etymological department of the work such an amount of care and pains has been bestowed as the great importance of the subject demands. The etymologies are necessarily brief, but it is hoped they will be found sufficiently full and clear for the needs of most inquirers. In drawing them up the principal recent works treating of or throwing light on the etymology of English words have been consulted, and special recognition of

assistance must be made to Ed. Müller's *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der englischen Sprache*, to Prof. of Great's *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language* and his *Concise Etymological Dictionary*, and to Kluge's *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*. It will be observed that in a great many of the etymologies other connected English words are mentioned in addition to the one whose origin is being dealt with, or a direct reference is given to some other word or words akin in origin. By turning up the various words thus connected any one who cares to do so may obtain a better knowledge of their respective origins and of their bearing etymologically to one another. The hints on etymology and the lists of prefixes and suffixes at the beginning of the book will also be found useful by those who are interested in the derivation of words.

The method adopted for exhibiting the proper pronunciation of the words is extremely simple, and will indeed be understood at a glance, the key-words for the different sounds being shown at the foot of every page. The pronunciation will be found to be in accordance with the best usage, and where the usage cannot be said to be definitely settled alternative pronunciations are given. It has not been thought necessary to show the pronunciation of compound words when both their elements are pronounced independently and neither of them receives special emphasis.

In order to meet the wants of a large number of readers an Appendix is given containing a pronouncing list of Greek, Latin, Scriptural, and other Ancient Names, similar lists of modern Geographical and Biographical Names, an explanatory list of Foreign Words and Phrases, besides several other useful lists.

C. ANNANDALE.

NOTE TO NEW EDITION.

In introducing to the public the present edition of the Concise Dictionary, attention may be drawn to the fact that while the price of the book has now been reduced to a third of what it originally was, the matter contained in it has been considerably increased. The whole work has been carefully revised and corrected where necessary. The added matter consists partly of a Supplement giving definitions of additional words, partly of several appendices, lists, or tables useful for general reference. The Supplement contains, as is natural, a number of words that have come into use or prominence in quite recent times, and among them are certain vocables not hitherto entered in any English dictionary. The longest and most important of the added lists is the one intended to form a sort of key to literary allusions, being an explanatory list of such names connected with mythology, fiction, &c., as are most likely to be met with in general literature. The list of authors and their dates, the table showing the formal modes of addressing persons of title or official rank, and the conspectus of the monarchs of the world, will also be found widely useful.

C. A.

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HINTS ON ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY.

THE English language is one of a group of closely allied languages which are known by the general name of the Teutonic or Germanic tongues. The other languages of the group, some of which are more closely connected with English than the rest, are Dutch, German, Danish, Icelandic or Old Norse, Swedish, and Gothic; to which may be added, as of less importance and having more the character of dialects, Norwegian, Frisian, the Plattdeutsch or Low German of Northern Germany, and Flemish, which differs little from Dutch. The evidence that all these languages are closely akin is to be found in the great number of words that they possess in common, in the similarity of their structure, their inflections, their manner of compounding words—in short, in their family likeness. This likeness can only be accounted for by supposing that these languages are all descended from one common language, the primitive Teutonic, which must have been spoken at a remote period by the ancestors of the present Teutonic peoples, there being then only one Teutonic people as well as one Teutonic tongue. In their earliest form, therefore, and when they began to be differentiated, these languages must have had the character of mere dialects, and it is only in so far as each has had a history and literature of its own that they have attained the rank of independent languages. The rise of dialects is a well-known phenomenon, taking its origin in the perpetual change to which all languages are subject. A language that comes to be spoken over a considerable area and by a considerable number of persons—more especially when not yet to some extent fixed by writing and literature—is sure to develop dialects, and each of these may in course of time become unintelligible to the persons using the others, if the respective speakers have little intercourse with each other, being separated by mountain ranges, arms of the sea, or merely by distance. In this way is the existence of the different Teutonic tongues to be accounted for. A similar instance of several languages arising from one is seen in the case of Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, all of which are descended from the Latin. Of the common origin of these we have, of course, direct and abundant evidence.

The Teutonic tongues are often divided into three sections, based on closeness of relationship: the *High German*, of which the modern classical German is the representative; the *Low German*, including English, Dutch, Frisian, and Gothic; and the *Scandinavian*, including Danish, Swedish, and Icelandic. Another division is into: *East Germanic*, which includes only the Gothic; *North Germanic*, which includes Danish, Swedish, and Icelandic; and *West Germanic*, which includes English, Dutch, and German. Some authorities again make only two divisions: *East Germanic*, including Gothic and Scandinavian; and *West Germanic*, including the others.

The Gothic language presents us with the earliest specimens of any Teutonic speech that we possess. This tongue, which has long been extinct, is known to us almost solely from fragments of a translation of the Bible made by Bishop Ulfilas, about A.D. 380. These remains, scanty as they are, are of the highest importance to the student of Teutonic philology. Next to Gothic, in the antiquity of its literary remains, comes English. The earliest form of English, as English as used up to A.D. 1100, is usually called Anglo-Saxon, though many now call it Old English. In this dictionary Old English is applied to a later stage of the language than what belongs to the Anglo-Saxon period, yet it must never be forgotten that Anglo-Saxon is really Old English, and that there has been no break in the life of the English language since it was introduced into Britain by the

Saxons, Angles, and Jutes. Anglo-Saxon, however, is very different from modern English. It possesses many inflections long since lost and many words long since gone out of use, and, indeed, has to be studied by a modern Englishman as if it were a foreign tongue. Old Saxon is the name given to the form of speech anciently in use among the Continental Saxons and preserved in a poem of our Saviour belonging to the ninth century.

The Teutonic tongues, with the primitive or parent Teutonic from which they are descended, have been proved by the investigations of philologists to belong to a wider group or family of tongues, which has received the name of the Aryan, Indo-European, or (especially in Germany) Indo-Germanic family. The chief members of this family are the Teutonic, Slavonic (Polish, Russian, Bohemian), Lithuanian, Celtic (Welsh, Irish, Gaelic, &c.), Latin (or Italic), Greek (or Hellenic), Armenian, Persian, and Sanskrit. Just as the Teutonic tongues are believed to be the offspring of one parent Teutonic tongue, so this parent Teutonic and the other members of the Aryan family are all believed to be descended from one primitive language, the Aryan or Indo-European parent-speech. The people who spoke this primitive Aryan language, the ancestors (linguistically at least) of the Aryan races of Europe and Asia, are believed by many to have had their seat in Central Asia to the eastward of the southern extremity of the Caspian Sea. This, however, is very problematical, and some philologists see reason to think that Europe may rather have been the original home of the Aryan race.

How remote the period may have been when the ancestors of the Teutons, the Celts, the Slavs, the Greeks, Romans, Persians, and Hindus were living together and speaking a common language is uncertain. Yet the general character of their language is approximately known, and philologists tell us with some confidence what consonant and what vowel sounds the Aryan parent-speech must have possessed, what were the forms of its inflections, and what, at the least, must have been the extent of its vocabulary, judging from the words that can still be traced as forming a common stock in the sister tongues of the family. Investigating and conjecturing on matters of this kind, however, hypothesis must play a great part, and thus what has been accepted for fact one time has been discarded as baseless at another. Hence it is not improbable that many of the so-called Aryan or Indo-European roots that modern philologists have established to account for the various words and forms in the Aryan languages may have to be abandoned as a result of further investigations. Such roots have at best but a shadowy existence, since they can only be regarded as mere abstractions, having no life apart from the words in which they are presumed to exist.

The Aryan tongues, ancient and modern, are entitled to claim the first rank among the languages of the globe, both for richness, harmony, and variety, and more especially as embodying a series of literatures to which no other family of tongues can show a parallel. Next in importance come the Semitic tongues—Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, &c. These, like the Aryan tongues, form a well-marked family, one notable peculiarity of which is the possession of 'trilateral' roots, or roots of which three consonants form the basis and give the general meaning, while inflection or modification of meaning is indicated by internal vowel-change. Thus the vowels play a subordinate part to the consonants, and do not, as in the Aryan tongues, associate with them on equal terms. Other important linguistic families are the *Hamitic*, which includes the ancient Egyptian and the Coptic; the *Turanian*

or *Oral-Altai*, which includes Turkish, Finnish, Hungarian, Mongolian, &c.; and the *Monosyllabic or South-Eastern Asiatic*, which includes Chinese, Siamese, &c. All these families form groups, so far as is known, quite separate from and independent of each other; and attempts to connect any two of them, as Aryan and Semitic for instance, have met with no success. Formerly etymologists had no hesitation in deriving English words from Hebrew roots, but this was in the days when there was no science of comparative philology. That all languages are descendants of one original tongue, as is believed by many, linguistic science can neither affirm nor deny.

The exact relationship which the different Aryan languages bear to each other has been much discussed, and the question is not yet settled. It has been maintained, for instance, that Latin and Greek are more closely akin to each other than to any other languages of the family. Some on the other hand, have insisted that Latin is more nearly akin to Celtic than to Greek. It is generally admitted that Sanskrit and Persian are closely akin. The following scheme, in the form of a genealogical table, exhibits the most commonly accepted theory as to their relationship:-

ARYAN PARENT-SPEECH.



By those who have learned something vaguely of the antiquity and linguistic importance of Sanskrit, this language is sometimes supposed to be the parent-speech of English and other European tongues. The above table shows how erroneous such a notion is, Sanskrit being only a collateral relative.

Though English is a Teutonic language it has admitted into its vocabulary a vast number of non-Teutonic words—more especially words of Latin origin that have passed through the French. If we consider merely the vocabulary, therefore, English may be said to be a composite language. But in structure it is entirely Teutonic; in its grammar, its inflections, its formative elements, &c., it remains true to its origin. And we must remember that the Franco-Latin, or foreign portion of its vocabulary, has a very different character from the Teutonic. The latter is indispensable, the former not. Without the Teutonic portion of our vocabulary communication is impossible; but a conversation of some length could be carried on, or a composition of some extent written, without the use of a single Franco-Latin word. The Lord's Prayer, for example, is almost entirely Teutonic and can easily be made wholly so. Even when the language, as spoken, is made up to the largest possible non-Teutonic elements, these are still forced into a Teutonic mould; the verbs are conjugated as English verbs, the adjectives are compared after the native model, the whole is welded together by the indispensable native particles *a, an, the, of, with, to, and, &c.*, and by verbs and verbal forms that are peculiarly the property of the Teutonic tongues.

It is probably the fact of our language containing so many extraneous elements combined with the idea of Anglo-Saxon being a separate language from English, that has led to the popular notion that all English words are 'derived' from some foreign source. It is to be feared there are too many persons who, when they learn, for example, that the German *haus* means the same as English *house*, think that in some mysterious way the English word is derived from the German. But this word, and the same of course is the case with a great many others, belongs to the earliest period of the language (Anglo-Saxon); and the reason why similar forms appear in the German and the rest of the Teutonic tongues is because they all have these slightly varying forms as a common inheritance from the primitive Teutonic. Even when the original of a modern English word cannot be found in Anglo-Saxon the word is not necessarily borrowed or derived from any other language. If it clearly has Teutonic relatives its absence from Anglo-Saxon may be accounted for by the imperfection of the records; for there

can be little doubt that words were used in Anglo-Saxon times that we do not find in the literary remains of the period. The same must be the case also in regard to the other Teutonic tongues, and thus the history of some of our common words is very defective. In the etymologies of this dictionary the Anglo-Saxon original of any English word is always given when it is known, and the form the word assumes in the other Teutonic tongues is added for the sake of comparison, and to show how widely the word is spread. Sometimes only certain words supposed to be connected with the one in hand are all that can be given.

The Teutonic portion of our vocabulary then is mainly of native origin and not derived from any foreign source. Certain Teutonic words, however, we must admit to have been borrowed into the English language. These are chiefly Dutch in origin, and are mostly connected with maritime or commercial affairs. A large number of distinctively Scandinavian words also exist in the language, but most of these are to be regarded as not strictly speaking, borrowed, but as having been introduced by the Scandinavians (Danes) who settled in the country before the Norman Conquest, and formed an important element of the population, more especially in the northern districts.

In order to understand how it is that many words in the different Aryan tongues are really of the same origin, though superficially they may appear very different, it is necessary to know something of *Grimm's Law*. This law, which, like a natural law, is simply a statement of observed facts, is so named from the great German philologist who first definitely laid it down as the result of observation and comparison of the relative linguistic phenomena. It concerns the so-called 'mute' consonants and takes effect more especially when these are initial. According to it, in words and roots that form a common possession of the Aryan tongues, being inherited by them from the parent-speech, where in English (more especially Anglo-Saxon) and in most of the Teutonic tongues we find *t, d, or th*, we find in Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit, not these letters, but respectively *p* instead of *t*, an aspirated sound instead of *d* and *dh* instead of *th*. That is, an English *t* corresponds to a Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit *p*, as is seen in *tame* compared with *L. domare*, *Gr. dancrin*, *Skr. dham*, to tame; an English *d* corresponds to Latin *f*, Greek *th*, Sanskrit *dh*, as in *L. door*, *L. fores*, *Gr. thura*, *Skr. dvira* (for original *dhvira*), door; an English *th* corresponds to Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit *t*, as in *thin* compared with *L. tenuis*, *Gr. tanaos*, *Skr. taru*, from root *th*, to stretch. If we next take the gutturals we find that English *k* (or *c* hard), *g*, *h*, correspond respectively in the above languages to *g, h* (*ch, gh*), *k*, as is

seen in *E. lin*, *L. genys*, *Gr. genos*, *Skr. janas* (where *j* is for original *g*); *E. root* (modified from original *gans*), compared with *L. arbor* (older *hanser*), *Gr. chēn*, *Skr. hansa*; *E. head* (A. Sax. *heafod*), *L. caput*, *Gr. kephale*, *Skr. kapala*. Similarly *b* in English corresponds to *f* in Latin, *ph* in Greek, and *bh* in Sanskrit, as in *brother* = *frater*, *Gr. phratēr*, *Skr. bhratrī*, a brother; in English to *p* in Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit, as in *father* = *L. pater*, *Gr. pater*, *Skr. pitri*, father. German exhibits certain letter changes peculiar to itself, and for this reason is placed, in any full statement of Grimm's law, apart from the other Teutonic tongues. In German, for instance, *t* takes the place of an English *d*, as in *G. tag*, *E. day*, *G. teil*, *E. deal*; *d* the place of *th*, as in *G. ding*, *E. thing*, *G. drei*, *E. three*, &c. In some cases the law does not operate in consequence of the influence of other letters; thus the *s* of *stand* prevents the *t* from becoming *th*, as it ought to do to correspond with *L. stare*, to stand. Similarly *take* and *L. tango*, to touch, are believed to be allied words though both have the consonant *t*, because they are considered to be both from the root *tag* (the *n* in *tango* being inserted as is often the case). Certain exceptions to the law are accounted for by a subsidiary law of more recent discovery than Grimm's law, known as *Verner's Law*, and formulating certain facts connected with the original accentuation of Aryan words.

The correspondence of English words with cognate words is often fully seen only when we take them in their earliest or Anglo-Saxon form or when we note their spelling and know what their original pronunciation was. Thus the verb *to lean* corresponds to *L. clino* (in *inclino*), *Gr. klino*, but we might not have been sure of this had we not had the A. Sax. *hlīnian*, to lean, in which the *h* (afterwards lost) represents the Latin and Greek *k* as Grimm's law demands. Similarly *know*, which is now pronounced *nō*, duly corresponds (apart from the suffix) to *L. gnasco*, *Gr. (g)ignōskō*; and *night* (*uit*), A. Sax. *nūt*, to the *noct* of *L. nox*, *noctis*. The older sounds are often better preserved in the dialects (as in that of Scotland) than in the modern pronunciation of the educated; thus, while in England *wright* is now pronounced as *rite*, in Scotland it is uttered so as to let the *w* and the guttural be very distinctly heard.

It may be useful here to give the Anglo-Saxon alphabet with the sounds of the various letters so far as can be ascertained.

The vowels are as follows:

- a, like *a* in *far* or *ask*.
- ā or ā, similar but longer.
- æ, like *a* in *glad* or *man*.
- æ, ā, similar but long (printed *ae* in this dictionary).
- e, like *e* in *met*.
- é or ê, like *e* in *there* or *at* in *hair*.
- i, like *i* in *sin*, or rather like French *i* short.
- ī or ī, like *i* in *seen* or *i* in *machine*.
- o, like *o* in *on* or *not*.

ó or ô, like *o* in *sore* or *oa* in *moan*.

u, like *u* in *full*.

ū or ū, like *oo* in *fool* or *ou* in *route*.

y, like French *u*, German *ü*.

ȳ or ȳ, the same sound lengthened.

The consonants are *b, c, d, f, g, h, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, th* (two characters for this), *w, x*. With regard to the pronunciation of these it must be noted that *c* was always sounded like *k* (which is used in some MS.), and was heard in such words as *cneoc*, *knee*, *cnif*, *knife*; *cic=qu* (as in *queen*, A. Sax. *cicēn*). *G* was always like *g* in *go*, or sometimes perhaps nearly like *y* in *con*; *ht* it was sounded when initial before *n* (as in *gnagan*, to *gr* & *h*). *H* was always heard; when medial and final (as in *nith*, *night*, *burh*, *city*) it was strongly guttural like Scotch or German *ch*. It was common as an initial and distinctly pronounced before *l, n*, and *r*, a position from which it has since disappeared. *Hw* was written where we now write *wh* (*hwit*=white). In *wt*, *wr* initial, the *w* was pronounced, as also in such words as *sadcl*, *soul*, *treoweth*, *truth*, *snow*, being then a semi-vowel.

In their transition to modern English Anglo-Saxon words undergo various changes, some of which take place with great regularity; thus *a* becomes *ō* or *oa*, as in A. Sax. *hām*, *E. home*, A. Sax. *de*, *E. oak*, A. Sax. *bāt*, *E. boat*; *æ* becomes *ea* or *ē* (with some sound), as *dēl*, *E. el*, *slēpan*, *E. to sleep*, *æd*, *E. sea*; *ē* becomes *ee* or *ea*, as in *fēlan*, to feel, *cēpan*, to keep, *grēne*, green, *rēdan*, to read; *ō* becomes *oo* or its equivalent, as A. Sax. *tō*, *E. to*, A. Sax. *dōm*, *E. doom*, A. Sax. *mōd*, *E. mood*, *u* becomes *ou*, as in A. Sax. *fūl*, *E. foul*. A. Sax. *mith*, *E. mouth*, A. Sax. *hūs*, *E. house*, &c. Among consonantal changes may be noted the softening of the *k* sound to the palatal *ch*, as in *church*, *birch*, *watch*, *wretch*, &c.; and the softening of *g* into the *j* sound, *w* or *y*, as in A. Sax. *cēp*, *E. edge*, A. Sax. *hryeg*, *E. ridge*, A. Sax. *gnagan*, *E. gnave*, A. Sax. *dey*, *E. day*, A. Sax. *gear*, *E. year*.

Since there are so many words of French origin in English it may be as well to state that in early French there was a declension in substantives and adjectives based on the Latin declension, and with special forms for the nominative and accusative. Afterwards when only one form was retained for the noun as subject and as object it was the old accusative (based on the Latin accusative) that as a rule determined the general form; so that such a word as *motion*, for example, does not come from the Latin nominative *motio*, but from the accusative *motionem*; such a word as *favour* is not from *L. favor*, but from *favorem*. It is customary, however, in etymologies to give the nominative as the typical form of the noun, and to say that *motion* is from *motio*, *motionis*, the genitive being given to show the declensional character. Besides, many French words, being taken directly from the times from the Latin dictionary, are not as a rule based on the accusative though formed after the same manner as those that are historically so.

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aki, to verb *miss*. (2) Ill, unfortunate; as in *misadventure*, *misalliance*, *mischance*. From Gr. *missa*, from *miss*, *miss*.

Gangotri Initiative

100

-ee, denoting one who is acted ^{on} by a re-
 sult, as in *spattee, referee, trustee*.
 -ee, *Latin*, of past participle. See
 -ent, -er, denoting profession or em-
 ployment, as in *brigadier, charlatan*.
 -i, -arius, as in *brigadier, charlatan*.
 -el, dim. See *le*.
 -en, in made of; as in *golden*. For *lead-*
 -en, also pertaining to *lead*, as in *heath-*
 A. Sax. -en, *German*, *Gothic*; akin to *fer-*
 -nus, *Græc.* *Skra-nus*.
 -en, dim. as in *chicken, bit*. A. Sax. -en.
 -en, pl.; as in *even, even, shew*. A. Sax. -en.
 -en, to make, verbal termination; as in
soffen, schen. A. Sax. and *the infinitive*
num, originally an infinitive form.
 -ence, -ency. Similar to -ance, -aney.
 -eous, pertaining to, containing, as in *aque-*
ous, -uous. [In *contiguous, -uous* is from
Latin; in *virtuous*, also of different
 origin.]
 -er, one who does; as in *baker, singer,*
writer. A. Sax. -ere, *Gothic*. -arius,
 allied to *er*, as in *bowyer, lawyer, Sawyer*;
 in *lar* takes form of *er*.
 -er, frequentative, as in *jabber, sputter*. A.
 Sax. -erian, *G. -ern*.
 -er, comparative suffix. A. Sax. -er, -or.
 G. -er, *Latin*. -or.

- erel, dim.; as in *cockrel, mongrel*. O. Fr. *-erel*.
- ly, to or from in direction; as in *northerly, easterly*. Fr. *-erly*.
- ern, expressing direction; as in *southern*. A. Sax. *-ern*.
- ery, business or place where it is carried on, also with collective force; as in *archery, brewery, cutlery,inery, sojournery*. From nouns in -er with Fr. *-ie, L. -ia*.
- es, -s, denoting plurals. A. Sax. *-as*; common to the Aryan languages.
- escent, becoming gradually; as in *conspicuous, effervescent*. L. *-escent*, *-escens*, pres. part. of inceptive verbs in *-esco*.
- ese, belonging to a country or city; as *Belgian, Siamese, Maltese*. Fr. *-ais, -ois, It. -ese*, from L. *-ensis*.
- esque, partaking of; as in *pictureesque*. Fr. *-esque*, from L. *-escus*, a form of *-iscus*.
- ess, feminine suffix; as in *ambrosia, countess, princess*. Fr. *-esse, L. -issa*, from Gr. *-issa*.
- est, suffix of superlatives. A. Sax. *-est*, *-ost*, G. *-est*; allied to Fr. *-istos*, Skr. *-isthas*.
- ette, *-ette*, dim. suffix; as in *billet, coronet, toilette*.
- fect, adjective suffix. See *-y*.
- fer, bearing, producing; as in *aurifer, Acacus, quadriferous*. L. *-fer*, from *fero*, to A. bear.
- fold, denoting multiplication; as in *threefold, manifold*. From *fold*, noun or verb.
- ful, full of; as in *merciful, mournful*. A. Sax. *-ful* = E. *full*.
- fy, to make; as in *beautify*. Fr. *-fier*, L. *-ficare*, from *facio*, to make.
- ganeous, *-ganeous*, as in *homogeneous*. From Gr. and L. *-gen*, to produce.
- graph, *-graphy*. From Gr. *-graphos, -graphia*, from *grapho*, to write.
- hood, hood, state, condition; as in *Godhead, widowhood*. A. Sax. *-hād*, state, rank = *-hād*.
- ible, same meaning as *-able*; as in *accessible*.
- ic, pertaining to; as in *botanic, periodic, public*. L. *-icus*, Gr. *-ikos*, Skr. *-ika*.
- ical, pertaining to; as in *logical*. From L. *-ical* and *-alis* combined.
- ies, properly plural, but used as a singular in names of branches of knowledge; as in *mathematical ethics*. Gr. *-ika*, neut. pl. of *-ikos*, lit. things belonging to.
- id, adjective suffix; as in *arid, fluid, torpid*. L. *-idus*.
- id, *-idm*, suffix of family names of animals. Gr. *-ides*, denoting descent.
- ide, suffix of certain chemical compounds; as *phosphide*. Gr. *-idos*, form.
- ie, *-y*, dim. suffix; as in *vite, Johnnie*. From *vi*, *ver* form of *vire*.
- ile, same = *-eer*.
- ible, capable of being; as in *deceivable, fragile*. Gr. *-ibilis*.
- ine, *-onine*, as in *quercine, gentine*. Gen. Ap. *-in*, L. *-ina*.
- ine, feminine suffix; as in *heroinic*. Fr. *-ine*, L. *-ina*.
- ina, suffix of adjectives and nouns; as in *arsine, iodine*. L. *-inus, -ina*.
- ing, noun suffix; as in *whiting, shilling*. A. Sax. *-ing*.
- ing, termination of present participles. Corrupted from A. Sax. *-ende*.
- ing, termination of verbal nouns. A. Sax. *-ing*.
- ion, See *-tion, -tion*.
- ique, adj. suffix; as in *antique, unique*. Fr. *-ique*, L. *-iquus*, a form of *-icus*.
- ise, 100 to 120.
- ish, pertaining to, having somewhat of; as in *childish, foolish, dwarfish, whitish*. English. A. Sax. *-isc*, G. *-isch*, Goth. *-isk*.
- ish, verbal suffix; as in *nourish, perish*. From forms in *-is* of French verbs, from L. *-esc* of inceptive verbs (as *adolescere* = *abolesco*).
- ism, *-ism*, suffix of nouns, often implying state, system, doctrines; as in *barbarism, idealism, organism, scepticism, socialism*. L. *-ismus*, *-ismus*, from Gr. *-ismos, -ismos*.
- ist, *-ist*, one who suffices; as in *alchemist, apothecary*.
- ite, one of a follower of; as in *Israelite, Spicardite*. L. *-ita*, Gr. *-ites*.
- ite, a geological suffix = *-ite*. Also a chemical suffix, from L. adjective suffix *-atus*.
- itis, suffix denoting inflammation used in medical terms; as in *laryngitis*. Gr. *-itis*.
- ity, state; as in *ability*. L. *-itas*. See *-ty*.
- ize, *-ize*, to make, to act; as in *civilize, economize*. Fr. *-iser*, O. Fr. *-iser*, L. *-izare*, from Gr. *-izein*.
- kin, dim. suffix; as in *lambkin*. Not in A. Sax.; same as D. *-eken*, G. *-chen*; equivalent to *-icken*, and thus a double diminutive.
- le, *-el*, a suffix in nouns denoting instrument, acc.; as in *needle, saddle, scythe, navel, teazel*. A. Sax. *-el, -ol, -ic*, G. *-el*, Aryan *-al, -ar*. Also in some adjectives, as *idle*.
- le, dim and freq. suffix of verbs; as in *fricelle, nibble, sparkle*.
- lence, suffix in abstract nouns, corresponds to *-lent*.
- lent, full of; as in *violent, purulent*. L. *-lentus*.
- less, free from, without; as in *artless, fatherless*. A. Sax. *-less*, G. *-los*; akin to *lose*.
- let, dim. suffix; as in *leaflet, streamlet*. From *-le*, *-el*, and *-let*.
- ling, *-dm*, suffix; as in *darling, lordling, starveling*. From *-ing*, A. Sax. *-ing*, with prefixed *-le* or *-el*.
- ling, *-le*, adverbial suffix; as in *darling, ending*. A. Sax. *-linga, -lunga*, adverbial suffix.
- lite, an mineralogical term; *-lite*, means stone; as in *aerolite*. Gr. *-litos*, a stone.
- logy, doctrine, science; as in *biology*. Gr. *-logia*, from *logos*, word, speech.
- ly, like, an adjective and adverbial suffix; as in *lovely, truly*. A form of *ad* like; A. Sax. *-ly*, adjective suffix, *-lice*, adverbial suffix.
- ment, act of, state of; as in *agreement, argument, experiment*. Fr. *-ment*, L. *-mentum*.
- meter, a measure; as in *hydrometer*. Gr. *-metron*, a measure.
- mony, state; as in *matrimony, parsimony*. L. *-monia*, *-monia*.
- not, suffix in superlatives; as *foremost*. Not the same as *not*, superlative of *notus*, but a double superlative composed of superlative suffixes *-ma* and *-est*. See *FOREMOST* in Diet.
- ness, *-ness*, suffix of abstract nouns usually implying state; as in *vigilance, brilliancy, abhorrence, excellency*. Fr. *-ness*, L. *-nitas*, from present participles in *-ans, -antis, -ens, -antis*, with suffix *-ia*.
- ness, denoting state of being; as in *barrenness, fulness, redness*. A. Sax. *-ness*, same as G. *-nis*, Goth. *-nissans*.
- ock, diminutive suffix; as in *hillock, bullcock*. A. Sax. *-ucca*.
- oid, *-oid*, resembling; as in *elephantoid, spheroid*. Gr. *-oides*, from *eidos*, form.
- on, noun suffix, as in *dragon, falcon*. Fr. *-on*, L. *-onem*, accus. suffix of nouns in *-o*.
- or, one who; as in *emperor, senator*. Fr. *-eur*, from L. *-torum*, accus. of nouns in *-tor*.
- ory, See *-ory*.
- our, *-or*, suffix of abstract nouns; as in *colour or color, favour, honour*. Fr. *-eur*, L. *-orum*, accus. of nouns in *-or, -oris*.
- ous, *-ose*, full of, abounding with; as in *copious, famous, opulose, verbose*. Fr. *-eus, -osus*.
- pally, state of feeling; as in *antipathy*. Fr. *-pallia*, from *pallio*, suffering.
- orous, bearing, carrying; as in *phyllorhous*. Gr. *-oros*, from *phero*, to bear.
- plo, *-plo*, same as *-fold*; as in *triple, quadruple*. L. *-plus*, akin to *-plus*, to fill.
- red, *-ric*. See *HATRED, BISHOPRIC*, in Dict.
- ry, collective noun suffix, an art; as in *annuary, cookery, poetry*. Fr. *-rie, L. -ria*.
- s, suffix of the possessive. A. Sax. *-es*, G. *-es, -is*. The old notion that *-s* stands for *-his* is quite erroneous, though this may be the origin of the *s*.
- scope, *-scopy*, what assists sight, a seeing. Gr. *-skopos, -skopos*, from *skopos*, to see.
- ship, state of, office of; as in *apprenticeship, consanguinity, rectorship*. A. Sax. *-scape*, akin to *skip, skape*.
- sion, state or action abstractly; as in *explosion, tension*. L. *-sio, -sionis*, akin to *-sion*.
- some, *-all* of, abounding in; as in *gladesome, frolicsome, troublesome*. A. Sax. *-sum, -cel* and G. *-sum*; akin to *game*.
- ster, *-ster* who; as in *gamester, malfester*. Fr. *-ster*, *-ster*, originally a feminine suffix, as hence in *spinster*.
- y, state; as in *heresy, phantasy*. Gr. *-sis, -sia*.
- t, suffix of nouns; as in *height, flight*. Same as *-th*.
- teen, ten; as in *fifteen*. A. Sax. *-tyn*.
- ter, *-ter*, a comparative suffix; as in *after, other*. A. Sax. *-ter, -der, -ther*. See *AFTER* in Diet.
- th, suffix of abstract nouns; as in *breath, death, health*. A. Sax. *-th*, allied to L. *-tus*, as in *juventus, youth*.
- th, suffix of ordinals; as *sixth*. A. Sax. *-tha*; allied to *-tus*, in L. *sextus, sixth*.
- ther, an agent; as in *father, mother, brother*. A. Sax. *-der, -dor, -thor*; allied to L. *-tor*, Skr. *-tar*, denoting an agent.
- tion, state or action abstractly; as in *conception, perception*. L. *-tio, -tionis*; akin to *-sion*.
- tor, an agent; as in *actor*. See *-th*.
- tory, adjective suffix; as in *anatomy, confutatory, explanatory*. L. *-torius*, corresponding to nouns in *-tor*. From the neuter *-torius* comes the termination when signifying place, as in *dormitory, lavatory*.
- trix, feminine suffix corresponding to *-tor*; as in *testatrix*. L. *-trix*.
- tude, suffix of abstract nouns; as in *fortitude, gratitude*. L. *-tudo, -tudinis*.
- ture, See *-ure*.
- ty, suffix of abstract nouns; as in *gravity, levity*. Fr. *-té, L. -tas, -tatis*.
- ty, ten times; as in *fifty*. A. Sax. *-tig*; akin to *ten, decem*.
- ule, dim. suffix; as in *globule, pitule*. L. *-ulus, -ula, -ulum*.
- ure, act, thing produced; as in *capture, pasture, creature, picture*. L. *-ura*.
- ward, *-wards*, suffix of direction; as in *homeward, homewards*. When with *-it* it is an adverbial genitive. A. Sax. *-weard, -weardes*; akin to *worth (val)*, L. *verbo*, to turn.
- way, *-ways*, suffix of manner; as in *always, straightway*. From *way*, manner; *-ways* is an adverbial genitive.
- wise, suffix of manner; as in *leftwise, likewise*. See *WAYS* in Diet.
- y, *-ey*, adjective suffix; as in *bloody, clayey, dirty, filthy, shaggy, sooty*. A. Sax. *-ig, G. -ig*; allied to L. *-icus*, Gr. *-ikos*. In *hoofy, folly*, it represents Fr. *-if, -li, -iens*.
- y, noun suffix. Sometimes, as in *company, fallacy*. It represents Fr. *-ie, L. -ia, or Gr. -ia* (as in *apology*); sometimes it represents *-ia*, as in *remedy, subsidy*; sometimes *-ius*, as in *notary*; sometimes *-atus*, as in *deputy*.

THE PRONUNCIATION.

In showing the pronunciation the simplest and most easily understood method has been adopted in this Dictionary, that of *re-writing* the word in a different form. In doing so the same letter or combination of letters is made use of for the same sound, no matter by what letter or letters the sound may be represented in the word whose pronunciation is shown. The key to the pronunciation by this means is greatly simplified, the reader having only to bear in mind one mark for each sound. Sounds and letters, the reader must bear in mind, are often very different things. In the English alphabet there are over forty sounds, while in the English alphabet there are only twenty-six letters to represent them. Our alphabet is, therefore, very far from being adequate to the duties required of it, and very different from a perfect alphabet, which would have a distinct letter for each sound, so that the same sound would always be represented by the same letter. The principal vowel sounds (including diphthongs) are as shown in the following table, which gives also the characters that are used in the Dictionary to show the pronunciation, most of them distinguished by diacritical marks.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a, as in fate. | ō, ... as in note. |
| ā, " fat. | o, " not. |
| ā, " fat. | o, " move. |
| ā, " fall. | ū, " tube. |
| ē, " me. | ū, " tub. |
| e, " me. | ū, " bud. |
| ē, " her. | ū, " Se. alone (Fr. u). |
| i, " mine. | oi, " oil. |
| i, " pin. | ou, " pound. |

The vowel which is heard in the key-word *fate* is heard also in the words *wait, pray, pear, feign, prey, and there*, although it is written by different means in each. In the Dictionary the reader is directed to give to each of those words the vowel *a* of *fate*, by the following notation, *uā, prā, pā, fā, prā, thā*. Thus the same letter, with the same mark to distinguish it, is adopted to denote the same sound, whatever the orthography of the word may be. It must be observed, however, that the sameness of the sound is all that is intended to be expressed, for the sound may be rather longer or rather shorter in duration than that of the key-word.

Strictly speaking the vowel sound heard in *pear, there*, and similar words, differs slightly from that heard in the other words given in being absolutely simple or pure in character. The vowel in the word *fate*, on the other hand, is a compound sound, the ending being slightly different from the initial part of it. The initial part is a vowel-sound of a specific character, which gradually changes until it becomes similar to the *e* of *me* or the *i* of *pin*, when it completes the vowel. The compound character of the vowel, and the transition from the first to the last part of it, are best noticed in a very long syllable, such as the word *praise*, which may be uttered in a slow and drawing manner for the purpose.

Besides the sound just noticed the letter *a* has three other very distinct sounds; and it also sometimes takes sounds better represented by *e* or *o*, as in *any, quality*. The letters *e, o*, and *u* have each three separate sounds, and *i* has two. The fourth sound of *u* which is used in the key is not an English sound, though very common in Scotch and French, as also in German, &c.

The compound vowel-sounds are named diphthongs, that is double sounds, whether they be written with one or more letters. Six of the vowel-sounds in English are diphthongs, of which three, viz. those in the key-words *fate, pine, and oil*, end in *of me*, and those in *note, tube, and pound*, end in *of move*. The remaining vowels are simple sounds, and are named monophthongs, that is single sounds, whether they be written with one or more letters (as in *fault, meet, sur, &c.*).

The consonant sounds in English may be said to be twenty-five in number, as given below. Some of them, it will be noticed, are represented by two letters, this clumsy method being necessary from the imperfection of the alphabet. In any perfect alphabet *sh, ch, ng, &c.*, would have each a single character. The consonants may be divided into various classes according to their character. Two important divisions, into one or other of which they are all arranged, are the voice-consonants and the voiceless consonants, otherwise called respectively sonant and surd consonants.

Voice-Consonants.

B.—bed, ebb
D.—do, add
G.—go, egg
L.—lo, all
M.—man, am
N.—no, an
R.—roe, far.
V.—vest, have
W.—we
Y.—you
Z.—zeal, haze
NG.—sing.
ZH.—azure
TH.—this, lath
J.—jew, judge

Voiceless Consonants.

P.—pin, up.
T.—to, at.
K.—kin, ark.
F.—far, off.
Wh.—why.
S.—so, pass.
Sh.—shed, ash.
Th.—thin, path.
Ch.—church.
H.—hope.

Neither *c* nor *q* requires to be given, the former having no characteristic sound of its own, being always equivalent to *s* or *k*; the latter, which is always followed by *u*, having the sound of *k* (*qu=ku*).

The voice-consonants are uttered with voice, the voiceless consonants with more breath, as any one may learn by carefully studying his own pronunciation of them. A syllable is formed by the utterance of one or more of the elementary sounds in one issue of voice. A syllable can only have one simple or compound vowel in it; thus the word *rise* has only one vowel-sound in it, that of *th* of *rise*, written by the trigraph *rie*. Some syllables have no vowel, a consonant alone being sufficient to form the syllable, as in the finals of *fickle, little, garden, maiden*, in which, though the *e* appears in the spelling, it is really silent. As many consonants may go to form a syllable as there is a possibility of pronouncing.

The special key-words for the consonants as used in showing the pronunciation throughout the Dictionary are given immediately below. It will be understood that *ch* always represents the sound it has in *chain*, never that which it has in *machine*; *g* has always its so-called hard sound, as being used for the corresponding soft. The only foreign sound represented in the key is that of the French *ā*, as in *bon*. This is a sound that requires to be heard properly pronounced before it can be perfectly acquired.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ch, .. as in .. chain. | wh, as in (Fr. a). |
| ch, .. " .. Se. loch, Ger. nach. | th, " (Fr. a). |
| j, .. " .. job. | w, " (Fr. a). |
| g, .. " .. go. | wh, " (Fr. a). |
| h, .. " .. Fr. ton. | zh, " (Fr. a). |
| ng, .. " .. sing. | |

The application of this key to the pronunciation of foreign words can as a rule only represent approximately the true pronunciation of those words. It is applicable, however, to Latin and Greek words, as those languages are commonly pronounced in England.

In order to the correct pronunciation of words their accent must be known. In words consisting of more than one syllable one or more of the syllables is uttered with a certain stress or emphasis, called an accent, as the first syllable of the word *labour*, the second of *delay*, and the third of *comprehension*. The accented syllable is the most prominent part of the word.

being made so by means of the accent. In this Dictionary, as in most others, it is denoted by the mark $\acute{}$. This mark, also called an accent, is placed above and beyond the syllable which receives the accent, as in the words *la'bour, delay*, and *compre'hension*.

Many polysyllable words are pronounced with two accents, the primary and the secondary accent, as the word *excommunication*, in which the third, as well as the fifth syllable

is commonly accented. The accent on the fifth syllable is the primary or tonic accent, while that on the third is a mere euphonic accent, and consists of a slight resting on the syllable to prevent indistinctness in the utterance of so many unaccented syllables. Where both accents are marked in a word, the primary accent is thus marked $\acute{}$, and the secondary, or inferior one, by this mark $\grave{}$, as in the word *excommu'nica'tion*.

THE ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS

USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| a. or adj. | = adjective. | ethn. | = ethnography, | meteor. | = meteorology. | pol. econ. | = political economy. |
| abbrev. | = abbreviation, ab- | ethm. | = ethnology. | M. H. G. | = Middle High Ger- | poss. | = possessive. |
| | bricated. | exclam. | = exclamation. | man. | = man. | pp. | = past participle. |
| acc. | = accusative. | fem. | = feminine. | Mil. | = Milton. | ppr. | = present participle. |
| adv. | = adverb. | fig. | = figuratively. | mil. | = military, in mil- | Pr | = preverbal. |
| agri. | = agriculture. | Fl. | = Flemish. | tary affairs. | | prep. | = preposition. |
| alg. | = algebra. | fort. | = fortification. | Mineral. | = mineralogy. | pres. | = present. |
| Amer. | = American. | Fr. | = French. | Mod. Fr. | = Modern French. | pret. | = preterite. |
| anat. | = anatomy. | freq. | = frequentative. | mus. | = music. | print. | = printing. |
| anc. | = ancient. | Fris. | = Frisian. | myth. | = mythology. | priv. | = privative. |
| antiq. | = antiquities. | fut. | = future. | N. | = Norse, Norwegian. | n | = pronunciation, |
| nor. | = norist, noristic. | Gael. | = Gaelic. | n. | = noun. | n | = pronounced. |
| Ar. | = Arabic. | Gael. | = Gaelic. | nat. hist. | = natural history. | pron. | = pronoun. |
| arch. | = architecture. | genit. | = genitive. | nat. order | = natural order. | pros. | = prosody. |
| archeol. | = archaeology. | geog. | = geography. | nat. phil. | = natural philosophy. | prov. | = provincial. |
| arith. | = arithmetic. | geom. | = geometry. | nav. | = nautical. | rail. | = railways. |
| Armor. | = Armoric. | goth. | = Gothic. | navi. | = navigation. | refl. | = reflexively, with a |
| art. | = article. | Gr. | = Greek. | neg. | = negative. | | reflexive pronoun. |
| A. Sax. | = Anglo-Saxon. | gram. | = grammar. | neut. | = neuter. | R. Cath. Ch. | = Roman Catholic |
| astrol. | = astrology. | gun. | = gunnery. | N. H. G. | = New High German. | Church. | |
| astron. | = astronomy. | Heb. | = Hebrew. | N. m. | = nominative. | rhet. | = rhetoric. |
| at. wt. | = atomic weight. | her. | = heraldry. | Norm. | = Norman. | Rom. antiq. | = Roman antiquities. |
| aug. | = augmentative. | Hind. | = Hindustani, or | North E. | = Northern English. | Russ. | = Russian. |
| biol. | = biology. | | Hindi. | N. T. | = New Testament. | Sax. | = Saxon. |
| bot. | = botany. | hist. | = history. | num. | = numismatics. | Sc. | = Scotch. |
| Bret. | = Breton (= Armoric). | hort. | = horticulture. | obj. | = objective. | Scand. | = Scandinavian. |
| Carl. | = Carlyle. | hung. | = Hungarian. | obs. | = obsolete. | Script. | = Scripture. |
| carp. | = carpentry. | hydros. | = hydrostatics. | obsoles. | = obsolescent. | sculp. | = sculpture. |
| caus. | = causative. | icel. | = Icelandic. | O. E. | = Old English (i.e. | Shak. | = Shakspeare. |
| Celt. | = Celtic. | ich. | = ichthyology. | | English between | sing. | = singular. |
| chem. | = chemistry. | imper. | = imperative. | O. Fr. | = Old French. | Skr. | = Sanskrit. |
| chron. | = chronology. | imperf. | = imperfect. | O. H. G. | = Old High German. | Slav. | = Slavonic, Slavic. |
| Class. | = Classical (= Greek | impers. | = impersonal. | O. Sax. | = Old Saxon. | Sp. | = Spanish. |
| | and Latin). | incept. | = inceptive. | O. T. | = Old Testament. | sp. gr. | = specific gravity. |
| cog. | = cognate, cognato | ind. | = indicative. | ornith. | = ornithology. | subj. | = subjunctive. |
| | with | Ind. | = Indian. | p. | = participle. | superl. | = superlative. |
| coll. | = colloquial. | Indef. | = indefinite. | pat. | = painting. | surg. | = surgery. |
| com. | = commerce. | Indo-Eur. | = Indo-European. | patron. | = patronology. | sure. | = surveying. |
| comp. | = compare. | inf. | = infinitive. | part. | = particle. | Sw. | = Swedish. |
| comp. | = comparative. | intens. | = intensive. | pass. | = passive. | sym. | = symbol. |
| conch. | = conchology. | interj. | = interjection. | pathol. | = pathology. | syn. | = synonym. |
| conj. | = conjunction. | Ir. | = Irish. | refor. | = reformation. | technol. | = technology. |
| contr. | = contraction, con- | It. | = Italian. | Per. | = Persian. | telegr. | = telegraphy. |
| | tracted. | L. | = Latin. | pers. | = perfect. | Tenn. | = Tennesse. |
| crystal. | = crystallography. | L. G. | = Low German. | persp. | = perspective. | term. | = termination. |
| D. | = Dutch. | lit. | = literal, literally. | Port. | = Portuguese. | Test. | = Testament. |
| Dan. | = Danish. | Lith. | = Lithuanian. | phar. | = pharmacy. | Thack. | = Thackeray. |
| dat. | = dative. | L. L. | = late Latin, low do. | philol. | = philology. | theol. | = theology. |
| def. | = definite. | mach. | = machinery. | philos. | = philosophy. | trigon. | = trigonometry. |
| dial. | = dialect, dialectal. | manuf. | = manufactures. | Phoen. | = Phoenician. | Turk. | = Turkish. |
| dim. | = diminutive. | masc. | = masculine. | photog. | = photography. | typog. | = typography. |
| distrib. | = distributive. | math. | = mathematics. | phren. | = phrenology. | v. i. | = verb intransitive. |
| drama. | = drama, dramatic. | mech. | = mechanics. | phys. geog. | = physical geography. | v. t. | = verb transitive. |
| dyn. | = dynamics. | med. | = medicine. | physiol. | = physiology. | W. | = Welsh. |
| E, Eng. | = English. | Med. L. | = Medieval Latin. | pl. | = plural. | zool. | = zoology. |
| eccl. | = ecclesiastical, in | mensur. | = mensuration. | pneum. | = pneumatics. | | = rare. |
| | ecclesiastical affairs. | metall. | = metallurgy. | poet. | = poetical. | | = obsolete. |
| elect. | = electricity. | metaph. | = metaphysics. | Pol. | = Polish. | | = equivalent to. |
| engin. | = engineering. | | | | | | synonyms. |
| engr. | = engraving. | | | | | | |
| entom. | = entomology. | | | | | | |

A

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Abreption, *ab-rep'shon*, *n.* [*l. abreptio*, *abreptum*, to snatch away—*ab*, from, and

distant or foreign. — Absent, *ab-sent*, *a*. Not present; away; somewhere else; wanting; having the mind withdrawn from what is passing; characterized by absence of mind (an *absent* man). — Absent, *ab-sent*, *v.t.* To keep away intentionally: *He absent-ed his self from a*

Abstainer, ab-stā'ner, *n.* One who abstains; specifically, one who abstains from the use of intoxicating liquors. — **Abstention**, ab-sten'shon, *n.* The act of holding off or abstaining; abstinence. — **Abstinence**, ab'sti-nens, *n.* The act or practice of voluntarily refraining from the use of anything.

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ing to the Accords or their language.
Accede, ak-séd', *v. i.*—*acceded*, *acceding*.
 [Fr. *acceder*, to assent, from L. *accedo*—*ad*, to, and *cedo*, to move, to give place.
 Crp.] To agree or assent, as to a proposition, or to terms proposed by another; to become a party by agreeing to terms; to join or be added; to succeed, as an heir; come to by inheritance; said especially of a sovereign.—**Accession**, ak-sé'shon, *n.*

oil, pound; u, Sc. abume—the Fr. u.

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plished, ak-kom-plish-t. Perfected; finished; consummated; having the attainments and graces regarded as necessary for cultivated or fashionable society. — **Accomplisher**, ak-kom-plish-er, n. One who accomplishes. — **Accomplishment**, ak-kom-plish-ment, n. The act of accomplishing or carrying into effect; fulfilment; acquirement; attainment, especially such as belongs to cultivated or fashionable society.

Accompt, ak-kount', n. An account. — **Accomptant**, ak-kount-ant, n. A reckoner; a computer; an accountant. *Accompt* and *accountant* are obsolete or hardly so (*accountant*, being now generally written), though they may still be used in the formal or legal style.

Accord, ak-kord', n. [*Fr. accord*, agreement—prefix *ac* for *ad*, to, and *L. cor, cordis*, the heart, formed like *L. concors, discordis*, *E. concord*, discord.] Agreement; harmony of minds; as, to do in *accord* with (see *accord*); just concordance of things; concord; harmony of sound; voluntary or spontaneous impulse or act in this sense in such phrases as *my, of his, of us, of their own accord*. To make agree or correspond; to grant; to give to concede; as, to *accord* to one due praise. — *vi*. To be in correspondence or harmony. — **Accordance**, ak-kord-ans, ak-kord-ant, n. The state of being in accord; agreement with a person; conformity with a thing. — **Accordant**, ak-kord-ant, a. Corresponding; consonant; agreeable; of the same mind. — **Accordantly**, ak-kord-ant-li, adv. In accordance or agreement. — **According**, ak-kord-ing, a. Agreeing; agreeable; in accordance. — **According**, ak-kord-ing-li, adv. Agreeably; suitably; in a manner conformable; consequently.

Accordion, ak-kord-ion, n. [*Fr. accord*.] A small keyed wind-instrument, whose tones are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds. — **Accordionist**, ak-kord-ion-ist, n. A player on the accordion. — **Accord**, ak-kord', v. [*Fr. accorder*, *L. L. accostare*—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *L. costa* *Fr. cote*, a rib, a side, *Coast*.] To speak first of all; to address, before oneself is addressed.

Accoucheur, ak-kosh-er, n. [*Fr.* a man-midwife—*ac* for *ad*, and *cocher*, to lie or deliver. *Cotem*.] A surgeon who attends women in child-birth. — **Accoucheuse**, ak-kosh-er, n. A midwife. — **Accouchement**, ak-kosh-ment, n. Child-birth.

Account, ak-kount', n. [*O. Fr. ac-compt*—*ac* for *ad*, and *O. Fr. compta*, to compute, reckon, from *L. computo*, to compute, reckon. The modern *Fr. comte, conter*, present the same change of *u* into *a* as our own word.] A reckoning, enumeration, or computation; a list of debts and credits; a statement of things bought or sold, of payments, services, &c.; an explanatory statement of particular facts, or events; narrative; relation; description; reason or consideration; ground and account; profit; advantage (to turn to account; *reçue*); *señal*; sake (trouble incurred on one's account); *stocktaking*, the operations on the stock-exchange performed during the period before the ordinary settling-day. — *To make account of*, to hold in estimation or esteem; to value; with an adjective of quantity, as *much, little, no, &c.* — **Account**, current, the statement of the successive mercantile transactions of one person with another, drawn out in the form of debtor and creditor, and in the order of their dates. — **Account**, ak-kount', v. *To demand, judge, think, or hold in opinion*. — *vi*. *To render an account or relation of particulars; to answer in a reasonable character; to give reasons; to explain*; followed by *to before a person, for before a thing*. — **Accountability**, ak-kount-abil-i-ti, n. The state of being accountable or answerable. — **Accountable**, ak-kount-abil, a. Liable to pay or make good in case of loss; responsible for a trust;

liable to be called to account; answerable to a superior. — **Accountableness**, ak-kount-abil-i-ti, n. The state of being accountable; accountability. — **Accountably**, ak-kount-abil-i, adv. In an accountable manner. — **Accountant**, ak-kount-ant, n. One who makes the keeping or examination of books his profession; an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts. — **Accountantship**, ak-kount-ant-ship, n. The office or employment of an accountant. — **Account**, ak-kount', v. *To keep*. — *A book in which accounts are kept*.

Accoutre, ak-kö'ter, v. t. — **accoutred, accoutring**. [*Fr. accoutre*—prefix *ac* for *ad*, to, and *cuture*, a seam, from *L. cutura*, a stitching together, from *con*, together, and *seo, sedum*, to sew.] To equip or furnish with personal trappings; especially, to array in a military dress and arms; to equip for military service. — **Accoutrements**, ak-kö'ter-ments, n. pl. Military dress and arms, fighting arms. — **Accredit**, ak-kred-it, v. t. [*Fr. accréditer*, to accredit—*L. ad*, to, and *credo, creditum*, to trust.] To repose confidence in; to trust a person; to give credit to; to believe; to certify; to confer credit or authority on; to send with credit or authority. — **Accreditment**, ak-kred-it-ment, n. The act of accrediting.

Accresce, ak-kres', v. [*L. accresco, accrescere*, to increase, to grow to—*ad*, to, and *creo, to grow, increo*, to increase. *Creo*—*Accrescence*, ak-kres-sens, n. The act of increasing; gradual growth or increase; accretion. — **Accrescent**, ak-kres-sent, a. Increasing; growing. — **Accrete**, ak-kret', v. t. To grow by accretion; to be added by growth. — **Accretion**, ak-kret-shun, n. The act of accreting or accrescing; a growing to; an increase by natural growth; an increase by an accession of parts externally; the growing together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers or toes, as a thing added by growth; an accession. — **Accretive**, ak-kret-iv, a. Of or pertaining to accretion. — **Accremental**, ak-kre-men-tal, a. Of or pertaining to accretion. — **Accrementation**, ak-kre-men-ta-tion, n. The process in the lower animals of producing a new individual by the growth and accretion of a part of the parent, gemmation.

Accriminate, ak-kri-min-at, v. t. [*Prefix ac*, and *criminate*.] To charge with a crime; to accuse.

Accrue, ak-kro', v. — **accrued, accruing**. [*Fr. accrue*, increase, from *accroître*, *accroître*, to increase, from *L. accresco, accrescere*, for *ad*, to, and *creo, to grow, seen* as in *creo, cent, decrease, increase*.] To be gained or obtained; to proceed, arise, or spring; as a profit or loss accrued from a commercial transaction. — **Accrue**, ak-kro', v. t. That which accrues addition; increase.

Accumbent, ak-kum-bent, a. [*L. accumbens*, *pp. of accumbo*, from *ad*, to, and *cumbo*, to lean on, leaning or reclining; lying against anything. — **Accubency**, ak-kum-ben-si, n. State of being accumbent. — **Accumulate**, ak-kü-mü-lat, v. t. — **accumulated, accumulating**. [*L. accumulo, c. cumulo*, to heap up—*ad*, to, and *cumulo*, to heap up, to heap up, to pile up, to amass; to heap up. To heap or pile up; to pile up to be extensive in number or quantity; to increase greatly. — **Accumulation**, ak-kü-mü-la-tion, n. The act of accumulating; a collection of things heaped up, that which has accumulated; a mass that has been collected. — **Accumulative**, ak-kü-mü-lat-iv, a. Causing accumulation; heaping up. — **Accumulatively**, ak-kü-mü-lat-iv-li, adv. In an accumulatively manner; in heaps. — **Accumulator**, ak-kü-mü-lat-er, n. One who or that which accumulates; a contrivance such as a spring, that by being coiled up serves as a store of force; a kind of electrolytic battery by which electric energy may be kept in store.

Accurate, ak-kre-t', a. [*L. accuratus*, prepared with care—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *curare*, *Cure*.] In exact conformity to truth; free from error or defect; exact; precise; strictly correct; adhering to exact-

ness or correctness. — **Accuracy**, ak-kre-ti-tas, ak-kre-ti-si, n. Exactness; precision. The condition or quality of being accurate; extreme precision or exactness; exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model; correctness. — **Accurately**, ak-kre-ti-tad, adv. In an accurate manner.

Accurse, ak-kers', v. t. [*Prefix ac* for *ad*, to, and *cur*, to curse. *Cur*.] To call down curses on; to curse. — **Accursed**, ak-kers'-örak-kers-ed, ak-kers'-t, a. Lying under a curse; blasted; ruined; execrable; cursed.

Accuse, ak-köz', v. t. — **accused, accusing**. [*Fr. accuso*, to call to account, to blame, indict—*ad*, to, and *causa*, cause, process. *Cause*.] To charge with a crime, offence, or fault; to blame (with or before the crime or offence). *Accuse* is both legal and a general term, and commonly expresses something more formal than *charge*. The construction of the two verbs is also different: *accuse of charge* with — **Accusable**, ak-köz-ä-bl, a. Liable to be accused; chargeable with a crime. — **Accusation**, ak-köz-a-tion, n. The act of accusing; that for which one is accused; a charge brought against one. — **Accusative**, ak-köz-at-iv, a. Accusatory. — **Accusator**, ak-köz-a-tör, n. The fourth case of nouns and other declinable words in Latin, Greek, &c., corresponding to the objective in English. — **Accusatively**, ak-köz-at-iv-li, adv. By way of accusation; in the position or relation of an accusative. — **Accusatorial**, ak-köz-a-tör-i-al, ak-köz-a-tör-i-al, a. Accusing; containing an accusation; as, an *accusatorial* libel. — **Accusatorially**, ak-köz-a-tör-i-al-li, adv. By way of accusation. — **Accuser**, ak-köz-er, n. A person or persons charged with a crime. — **Accuser**, ak-köz-er, n. One who accuses; one who formally brings a charge.

Accustom, ak-kus-tum, v. t. [*O. Fr. accoustumer*, to accustom—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *O. Fr. costumare*, to make familiar, to familiarize by use or habit; to habituate or inure. — **Accustomably**, ak-kus-tum-a-ri-li, adv. According to custom; customarily. — **Accustoming**, ak-kus-tum-a-ri, a. Usual; customary. — **Accustomed**, ak-kus-tum-d, a. Often practised; customary; wonted; familiar; as, an *accustomed* manner.

Acc, as, n. [*Fr. ace*, ad dice or cards; *L. ac*, a unit, a, a foot, &c., from *Doric Gr. as, ace*, Attic *Gr. as, ace*.] A single pip on a card or die, or the card or face of a die so marked; a trifle or insignificant quantity or distance (within an ace of it).

Ac, centric, ak-sen-trik, a. [*Prefix ac*, neg., and *centric*.] Not centric; away from a centre. — **Acephala**, as-sä-la, n. pl. [*Gr. a-kephalos*, headless—a, priv., and *kephalos*, head.] Molluscous animals, like the oyster and scallop, that have not a distinct head. — **Acephalan**, as-sä-lan, n. One of the Acephala; a lamellibranchiate mollusc. — **Acephalite**, **Acephalite**, as-sä-lit, as-sä-lit, n. One who acknowledges no head or superior. — **Acephalous**, as-sä-lus, n. Without a head; headless.

Acerb, as-serb, a. [*L. acerbus*, unripe, harsh, sour, from *acer*, sharp, same root as in *acid*.] Sour, bitter, and harsh to the taste; severely astringent; of a roughness. — **Acerbity**, as-ser-bi-ti, n. Sourness, with roughness or astringency; sharpness; or severity; painfulness; sharpness; harshness or severity of temper; sourness.

Acrie, as-serik, a. [*L. acer*, a maple-tree.] Relating to the maple; obtained from the maple.

Acerous, **acerose**, as-er-us, as-er-iz, a. [*L. acerous*, chaffy, from *acer*, *aceris*, chaff.] Resembling chaff; narrow and slender, with a sharp point.

Acerate, as-ser-ä-t, v. t. [*L. acer*, to heap up, from *acer*, a heap.] To heap up; heaping together.

Acrescing, as-ser-sin, v. t. [*L. acrescere*, turning sour, *acer*, turning sour, becoming tart or acid; slightly sour; acidulous. — **Acrescence**, **Acrescency**, as-ser-sis, a-

Fate, fat, fat, fäli; me, met, hër; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, tül;

oil, pound; a, se above—the Fr. u.

attainment, especially personal attainment (as contrasted with a natural gift or endowment).—**Acquirer**, *ak-kwîr*, *n.* A person who acquires.—**Acquisition**, *ak-kwî-shou*, *n.* The act of acquiring; the thing acquired or gained; generally applied to the acquisition of knowledge, skill, or property.—**Acquisitive**, *ak-kwî-tziv*, *a.* Disposed to make acquisitions; having a propensity to acquire property.—**Acquisitively**, *ak-kwî-tziv-liv*, *adv.* In an acquisitive manner; by way of acquisition.—**Acquisitiveness**, *ak-kwî-tziv-nis*, *n.* Quality of being acquisitive; a desire to acquire property; acquisitiveness is a passion which prompts the individual organ which is said to possess the desire to acquire and possess.

Acquit, ak-kwīt, *v. t.*—*acquitted, acquitting.* [*Fr. acquitter*, to discharge, to set at rest with respect to a claim.—*L. ad*, to; and *quietus*, at rest, quiet. **QUIET**.] To release or discharge from an obligation, accusation, or the like; to pronounce not guilty (with of before the thing); *not* to behave; to bear or conduct one's self.—**Acquittal**, ak-kwīt'al, *n.* The act of acquitting; a judicial setting free from the charge of an offence.—**Acquittance**, ak-kwīt'ans, *n.* An acquitting or discharging from a debt or any other liability; the writing which is evidence of such a discharge.

Acre, *á'ker*, n. [*A.* Sax. *acer*, *acer*, a field—*D.* *aker*, *Icel.* *aker*, *Dan.* *ager*. *G.* *acker*, *Goth.* *aker*, arable land; a field; *L.* *ager*, *Gr.* *agros*. *Skr.* *ajra*, a field. From root *agr-*, to sow, to plant. *Icel.* *akur*, to sow, to plant. The word probably meaning originally the place to or over which cattle were driven; a pasture. *Aeora* is from this root.) A definite quantity of land. The British acre = 4840 square yards, or 160 rods or perches or 4840 square yards. *God's acre*, God's field; the churchyard.—**Acreeble**, *á'ker-a-bl*, a. According to the acre; measured or estimated in acres or by acres.
Acres, *á'ker-s*, n. The number or measure of acres in a piece of land, n. The number of acres in a piece of land, n. Collectively.—**Acrid**, *á'krid*, a. Possessing acres or landed property.
Acrid, *á'krid*, a. [From *L.* *acer*, *acris*, *acere*, sharp, pungent, bitter—the common Latin prefix termination *-acidus*, to sour, to turn up or biting to the taste; pungent; bitter; virulent; bitter (*as* in temper or disposition).—**Acrid**, *á'krid*, n. An acrid or irritating substance.—**Acridess**, *a-krí-dís*, -it-í, *á'krid-nés*, n. The quality of being acrid or pungent.

Acrimony, *ak-ri-mō-nē*, *n.* [L. *acrimonia*, from *acris*, sharp.] Acidity; pungency; sharpness or severity of temper; bitterness of expression; acerbity; asperity. — **Acrimoniously**, *ak-ri-mō-nē-us-ly*, *adv.* Abounding in acrimony; with acerbity; with severity; distinguishing. — **Acrimoniously**, *ak-ri-mō-nē-us-ly*, *adv.* In an acrimonious manner; sharply; bitterly; pungently. — **Acrimoniouslyness**, *ak-ri-mō-nē-us-ness*, *n.* The quality of being acrimonious. — **Acrid**, *ak-ri-sis*, *adj.* [Gr. *neg.* prefix *ak-* and *krisis*, judgment.] A condition of disease in which no judgment can be formed. — **Acridal**, *ak-rit-ik-al*, *adj.* Having or giving no indications of a crisis.

Acroatic, ak'rō-at'ik, [*l. acroaticus*, *ACRID.*]
Ad acrid quality; acidity.
Acroamatic, **Acroamatical**, **Acroatic**, ak'rō-mat'ik, ak'rō-a-mat'ik-al, ak-rō-at'ik, [*Gr. akroamatikos*, from *akroamatō*, to hear.] Designed for being heard only by a select audience; hence, abstruse; pertaining to deep learning; esoteric.

Acrobat, ak'rō-bat, *n.* [Gr. *akrobates*—*akros*, high, and *bainō*, to go.] A rope-dancer; also, one who practises vaulting, tumbling, throwing somersaults, &c.—**Acrobatic**, ak'rō-bat-ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to an acrobat or his performance.

Acrocarpeus, ak-rō-kārp'us, a. [Gr. *akros*, highest, and *karpōs*, fruit.] Bot. applied to mosses whose flower terminates the growth of a primary axis.

• **Acrocephalic**, ak'rō-sē-fal'ik, *a.* [Gr.*akros*, high, and *kephalē*, the head.] High-skulled; having the top of the skull high or pyramidal.

• **Acroceraunian**, ak'rō-sē-rā'ni-an, *a.* [Gr.*akron*, a summit, and *keeraunos*, thunder.] Thunder-smitten: applied to certain

mountain in Greece, from being often struck with lightning. [Poetical.]

Acrogen, ak'roj'en, *n.* [Gr. *akros*, high, on the top, and *root gen.*, to produce.] A plant (as a moss, fern, horse-tail) increasing by extension of the stem or axis of growth at the top.—**Acrogenous**, a-kroj'en-us, *a.* Increasing by growth at the summit, as the tree-ferns; pertaining to the acrogens.

Acroolith, ak'rō-lith, n. [Gr. *akros*, high, extreme, and *lithos*, a stone. ♀ In *arch.* and *sculp.* a statue, of which only the extremities are stone.—**Acroli**than, a-kro'lith-an, a. ♀ Pertaining to or formed like an acro-lith.

Acromion, a-krō'mi-on, n. [Gr. *akros*, high, extreme, and *ōmos*, shoulder.] A process of the shoulder-blade which receives the collar-bone.

Acronarcotic, ak'rū-nār-kot'ik, n. [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *E. narcotic*.] A narcotic poison which irritates and inflames the alimentary canal, and acts on the brain and spinal cord.

Acronyc, **Acronycal**, **Acronyctous**, a-kron'ik, a-kron'ik-al, ak-ro-nik'tus, *a.* [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *nyx*, night.] *Astron.* culminating at midnight: said of a star which rises as the sun sets, and sets as the sun rises.—**Acronycally**, a-kron'ik-al-li *adv.* In an acronycal manner.

Acropolis, a-krop'ō-lis, *n.* [Gr.—*akros*, high and *polis*, a city.] The citadel or highest part of a Grecian city, usually situated on an eminence commanding the town.

Acrospire, ak'ró-spir, *n.* [Gr. *akros*, highest, and *speira*, a spire, or spiral line.] The first leaf which rises above the ground when corn germinates; also the rudimentary stem or first leaf which appears in malted grain.—**Acrospired**, ak'ró-spird, *a.* Having or exhibiting the acrospire.

Across, a-kros', prep. and adv. [Prefix *a-* and *cross*.] From side to side; opposed to *along*; athwart; quite over; intersecting; passing over ~~at~~ any angle; from one side to another; crosswise.

Acrostic, *a-kro-stik*, *n.* [Gr. *akrostichon*, an acrostic—*akros*, extreme, and *stichos*, order or verse.] A composition in verse in which the first, or the first and last, or certain other letters of the lines, taken in order, form a name, title, motto, &c., which is the subject of the poem.—*a*. Relating to or containing an acrostic.—**Acrostically**, *a-kro-stik-al-li*, *adv.* In the manner of an acrostic.

Acroterium, ak-rō-tē-ri-um, *n.* pl. **Acroteria**, ak-rō-tē-ri-a. [Gr. *akrotérion*, a summit, apex, from *akros*, highest.] *Arch.* an angle of a pediment, or a small pedestal resting on the angle.

Acrotic, a-krot'ik, *a.* [*L. acroticus*, from *Gr. akros*, extreme.] *Med.* belonging to or affecting external surfaces.

Acrotism, ak'rō-tizm, *n.* [*Gr. a*, priv., and *krotos*, a beating.] An absence or weakness of the pulse.

Act, akt, v.i. [*L. ago, actum*, to exert power to put in motion, to do; *Gr. agō*, to lead allied to *Icel. aka*, to drive, and to *E. acre* (which see).] To exert power; to produce effects; to be in action or motion; to carry into effect a purpose or determination.

into effect a purpose or determination of the mind; to behave, demean, or conduct one's self; to perform, as an actor.—*En.* To transact; to do or perform; to represent as real; to perform on or as on the stage to play; hence, to feign or counterfeit.—*Act* akt n. That which is to be

Act, akt, a. That which is being done or which has been done; a deed; an exploit the exertion of power; the effect of which power exerted is the cause; a state of reality or real existence, as opposed to a possibility; actuality; a part or division of a play

generally subdivided into smaller portions called *scenes*; a decree, edict, or law, especially one proceeding from a legislative body. **ACTOR.**—*In the act*, in the actual performance or commission of some misdeed.—*In act to*, prepared or ready to, by

being in a suitable posture.—**Actable**, *akt'-a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being acted on or performed; practically possible.—**Acting**, *akt'ing*, *a.* Performing duty, service, or functions; doing the real work of an office for a nominal or honorary holder of the post.—*n.* A playing on the stage.—**Actor**

ak'tér, n. One who acts or performs; one who represents a character or acts a part in a play.—Actress, ak'tres, n. A female actor.

Actinia, ak-tīn'ia, *n.* pl. **Actinia**. [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray; from the tentacles being ray-like.] A sea-anemone; a polyp having the mouth surrounded by tentacles in concentric circles, which when spread resemble the petals of a flower; often of brilliant colours.

Actinic, *ak-tin'ik*, *a.* [Gr. *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray.] Pertaining to rays; pertaining to the chemical rays of the sun.—**Actinism**, *ak-tin'iz-m*, *n.* The radiation of heat or light; the property of the chemical part of the sun's rays which as seen in photo-

of the sun's rays, which, as seen in photography, produces chemical combinations and decompositions.—**Actinoid**, ak'-tin-oid, *a.* Resembling a ray or rays; radiated.—**Actinograph**, ak'-tin'-ō-graf, *n.* An instrument for measuring and registering the variations of actinic or chemical in-

the variations of actinic or chemical influence in the solar rays.—**Actinology**, *ak-tin-ol'ō-jī, n.* The science which investigates the power of sunlight to cause chemical action.—**Actinolite**, *ak-tin'ō-lī't, n.* [*-ite*=Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A radiated

mineral, nearly allied to hornblende, and consisting chiefly of silica, calcium, magnesium, and iron. — **Actinolitic**, ak-tin'ō-lit'ik, *a.* Like or pertaining to actinolite. — **Actinometer**, ak-tin-om'et-ēr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of

instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's actinic rays.—**Actinometric**, *aktin'ō-met'rik*, *a.* Of or belonging to the actinometer or its use.—**Actinozoa**, *aktin'ō-zō'a*, *n. pl.* [*-zoa*, from Gr. *zōon*, an animal.] A class of radiated, soft marine zoophytes embracing the sea-anemones.

Action, ak'shon, n. [*L. actio*, *Acr.*] The state or manner of acting.

state or manner of acting or being active, as opposed to *rest*; activity; an act or thing done; the performance of a function; a deed; an exploit; a battle or engagement; the mechanism or movement of a compound instrument, or the like.

agency; operation; impulse; the connected series of events on which the interest of a drama or work of fiction depends; gesture or gesticulation; a suit or process at law. *Action* and *Act* have some meanings in common, but others are peculiar

to each. Thus, the meanings battle, lawsuit, mechanism, belong only to the former; those of law, part of a play, to the latter. So we speak of a *course of action*. But we may speak of performing a noble *action* or a noble *act* - Actionable, *actionable*.

Actionable, ak'shon-a-bl, *a.* Furnishing ground for an action at law.—**Actionably**, ak'shon-a-bli, *adv.* In an actionable manner.

Active, ak'tiv, *a.* [Fr. *actif*, *active*; L. *activus*. *Act*.] Having the power or property of acting; exerting.

of acting; exerting or having the power to exert an influence (as opposed to *passive*); performing actions quickly; quick; nimble; brisk; agile; constantly engaged in action; busy; assiduous; accompanied or characterized by action, work, or by the perfor-

Actively, ak-tiv-lī, *adv.* In an active manner.—**Activity**, ak-tiv-i-tē, *n.* The state or quality of being active; energy; vigor; force; power; influence; effect; action; operation; performance of business (an active demand for goods); actually proceeding (active hostilities); *gram.* expressing action, especially action affecting an object; transitive.

active, ak'tiv, *a.* The state or quality of being active; the active faculty; active force; nimbleness; agility; briskness.—**Activeness**, ak'tiv-nes, *n.* State of being active.

Acton, ak'ton, *n.* [O. Fr. *acoton*, *auqueton*, *ap. al-coton*. *Ar. al-coton*, cotton.]

Actor, Actress. *Aut.*
Actual. *Act.*

Actual, ak'tū-al, *a.* Acting or existing really and objectively; real; effectively operative; effectual: opposed to *potential* or *nominal*; now existing; present.—*n.* Something actual or real.—**Actualist**, ak'tū-al-ist, *n.* One who deals with actualities.

Fāte, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hēr; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tube, tub, bull;

oil, pound; a, Sc. abime—the Fr. v

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phen, an organ which is said to promote attachment to objects.

Adhibit, *ad-hib-it*, v. t. [*L. adhibeo, adhibiti*—*ad*, to, and *hibeo*, to hold.] To apply; to attach (one's signature).

Adhibition, *ad-hib-i-shun*, *n.* The act of adhibiting.

Adibitic, *ad-i-bi-tik*, *a.* [*Gr. a, priv., dia, through, and E. active*.] Injurious to the active or chemical rays of light.

Adiaphorous, *ad-i-a-pho-ur-us*, *a.* [*Gr. a, priv., and diaphoros*, different, indifferent; neutral; neither right nor wrong morally.

Adiathermic, *ad-i-a-thi-er-mik*, *a.* [*Gr. a, priv., dia, through, and thermé*, heat.] Insidious to heat.

Adieu, *ad-ieu*, [*Fr. d, to, and Dieu*, God.] It, *adieu*, *sp. a, adios*, all forms of *L. ad, to, and bene*, God.] *Ad, to God*; an ellipsis for I commend you to God; farewell; an expression of kind wishes at the parting of friends.

Adieus, *ad-ieu-s*, *n.* *pl.* Adieus or Adieus, *ad-ieu-s*, *n.* A farewell or commendation to the care of God.

Adipic, *ad-i-pik*, *a.* [*L. adeps, adipis*, fat.] Of or belonging to fat.

Adipocers, *ad-i-poc-ers*, *n.* [*L. adeps, fat, and cers*, wax.] A soft, unctuous, or waxy substance, into which the flesh of dead animals is converted when protected from atmospheric air, and under certain circumstances of temperature and humidity.

Adipocerate, *ad-i-poc-er-at*, *n.* To convert into adipocers.

Adipoceres, *ad-i-poc-er-es*, *n.* Relating to adipocers; containing adipocers.

Adipose, *ad-i-pos*, *a.* [*From L. adeps, adipis*, fat.] Fatty; consisting of or resembling fat; the fat on the kidneys.

Adipsia, *Ad-i-psi-a*, *n.* [*Gr. a, priv., and dipsa*, thirst.] Med. the total absence of thirst.

Adipous, *ad-i-pus*, *a.* Relating to adipocers; containing adipocers.

Adit, *ad-it*, *n.* [*L. aditus*—*ad*, to, and *eo*, into, to go.] A private access; passage; a more or less horizontal passage into a mine.

Adjucent, *ad-ju-sent*, *a.* [*L. adjucent, adjucentis*, pp. of *adjuco*, to tie the contiguous to, to, and *juco*, to tie.] Lying near or close; bordering upon; neighbouring.

Adjunct, *ad-jukt*, *n.* [*L. adjuco, adjucentis*, pp. of *adjuco*, to tie the contiguous to, to, and *juco*, to tie.] Lying near or close; bordering upon; neighbouring.

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ment or decision of a court.—**Adjudicator**, *ad-ju-dik-er*, *n.* One who adjudicates.

Adjuvant, *ad-juv-ant*, *n.* [*L. adjuvans*, joined, from *adjuvare*, to, and *juvo*, to join.] To join. Joins. Something added to another, but not essentially a part of it.

Adjunction, *ad-juk-shun*, *n.* The act of joining; the thing joined.—**Adjunctive**, *ad-jukt-iv*, *a.* Joining; having the quality of joining.

Adjunctively, *ad-jukt-iv-ly*, *adv.* In an adjunctive manner.—**Adjunctly**, *ad-jukt-iv-ly*, *adv.* In connection with; by way of addition or adjunct.

Adjure, *ad-ju-er*, *v. t.* [*L. adjuvare*, to, and *juvo*, to join.] To charge, bind, or command, earnestly and solemnly.—**Adjuration**, *ad-ju-ra-shun*, *n.* The act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath; a solemn oath.—**Adjuratory**, *ad-ju-ra-ti*, *a.* Containing an adjuration, or characterized by adjurations.

Adjutor, *ad-ju-er*, *n.* One who adjuts.

Adjust, *ad-ju-st*, *v. t.* [*Fr. ajuster*—*L. ad, to, and justus*, just, exact.] To fit, to make conformable to adapt; to accommodate.

Adjusted, *ad-ju-st-ed*, *a.* Put in order; to regulate or reduce to system; to settle or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result.—**Adjustable**, *ad-ju-st-ib-l*, *a.* Capable of being adjusted.—**Adjuster**, *ad-ju-st-er*, *n.* One who or that which adjusts.

Adjutative, *ad-ju-t-iv*, *a.* Tending or serving to adjust.—**Adjustment**, *ad-ju-st-ment*, *n.* The act of adjusting.

Adjutant, *ad-ju-t-ant*, *n.* [*L. adjuvans*, pp. of *adjuvare*, to, and *juvo*, to join, to help.] Milit. an officer whose business is to assist a commanding officer by receiving and communicating orders.—**Adjutancy**, *ad-ju-t-ant-ry*, *n.* The office of an adjutant.

Adjutant-bird, *ad-ju-t-ant-bird*, *n.* A crane.

Adjutant-stork, *ad-ju-t-ant-stork*, *n.* A very large gallinaceous bird allied to the storks; a native of the warmer parts of India. It feeds on carrion, and is most voracious.

Adjutor, *ad-ju-t-er*, *n.* A helper; a coadjutor.—**Adjutrix**, *ad-ju-t-riks*, *n.* A female assistant.—**Adjutant**, *ad-ju-t-ant*, *n.* An assistant; med. a substance added to a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient or basis.

Admeasure, *ad-me-zh-ur*, *v. t.* [*L. admeasure, admeasure, [L. ad, to, and E. measure.*

Measur, [*L. ad, to, and E. measure.*

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butes, or dispenses; one who has the charge of the goods and estate of a person dying without a will.—**Admiralship**, *ad-mi-ni-strat-ur*, *n.* The office of an administrator.—**Administratrix**, *ad-mi-ni-strat-riks*, *n.* A female administrator.

Admirable, *ad-mi-ni-strat-ur*, *n.* A female administrator.

Admiral, *ad-mi-ni-strat-ur*, *n.* [O.E. *amiral*, Fr. *amiral*, from *Ar, amir*, chief, prince, chief, with the *Ar*, article suffix.] A naval officer of the highest rank; a commander-in-chief of a fleet or navy; there being three degrees of this rank, namely, admiral, vice-admiral, and rear-admiral; the ship which carries the admiral; also, the most considerable ship of any fleet; a name given to two species of butterflies, *Vanessa atalanta*, or red admiral, and *Limenitis camilla*, or white admiral.—**Admiralship**, *ad-mi-ni-strat-ur*, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of the officials appointed to take the general management of the naval affairs of a state; the officials collectively, the building in which they transact business.

Admirably, *ad-mi-ni-strat-ur-ly*, *adv.* In a manner of great excellence; in a manner of great excellence.

Admirer, *ad-mi-r-er*, *n.* One who admires; one who carries the admiral; also, the most considerable ship of any fleet; a name given to two species of butterflies, *Vanessa atalanta*, or red admiral, and *Limenitis camilla*, or white admiral.—**Admiralship**, *ad-mi-ni-strat-ur*, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of the officials appointed to take the general management of the naval affairs of a state; the officials collectively, the building in which they transact business.

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millinery; to counsel against wrong practices; to caution or advise; to instruct or direct; to reprimand; to recall or incite to duty. — **Admonisher**, *ad-mon-ish-er*, *n.* One who admonishes. — **Admonishment**, *ad-mon-ish-ment*, *n.* Admonition. — **Admonition**, *ad-mon-ish-uh-shun*, *n.* The act of admonishing; counsel or advice; gentle reproof; instruction in duties; caution; direction. — **Admonitive**, *ad-mon-iv*, *a.* Containing admonition. — **Admonitively**, *ad-mon-iv-ly*, *adv.* By admonition. — **Admonitor**, *ad-mon-iv-er*, *n.* An admonisher; a monitor. — **Admonitorial**, *ad-mon-iv-er-i-al*, *a.* Admonitory. — **Admonitory**, *ad-mon-iv-to-ri*, *a.* Containing admonition; tending or serving to admonish. — **Adnascent**, *ad-nas-ent*, *a.* [L. *ad*, to, nascent, growing.] Growing on something else. — **Adnate**, *ad-nat*, *a.* [L. *adnatus* — *ad*, to, and *natus*, grown.] Growing attached; chiefly a term in bot. — **Adnominal**, *ad-nom-i-nal*, *a.* Gram. relating to an adnominal or adjective. — **Adnominal**, *ad-nom-i-nal*, *n.* Gram. an adjective or attribute, so called because going with a noun.

Ado, *a-do*, *n.* [Prefix *a* for *at*, and *do*, that is, to do, ad being here the sign of the infinitive, as in Icelandic.] Bustle; trouble; labour; difficulty. — **Adobe**, *a-doh*, *n.* [Sp.] A sun-dried brick.

Adolescence, *ad-ol-es-ens*, *n.* [L. *adolescens* — *ad*, to, and *olesco*, to grow.] The state of growing; applied almost exclusively to the young of the human race; youth; or the period of life between childhood and the full development of the frame. — **Adolescent**, *ad-ol-es-cent*, *a.* Growing up; advancing from childhood to manhood.

Adonic, *Adonean*, *a-don-ik*, *ad-ne-an*, *a.* [From *Adonis*, a mythical personage among the Greeks, originally the Phœnician sun-god.] Of or pertaining to Adonis. — **Adonic verse**, in Greek and Latin poetry, a verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee or trochee. — **Adonize**, *Adonize*, *ad-on-iz*, *v.t.* To make Adonias of one's self with the view of attracting admiration.

Adopt, *a-dopt*, *v.t.* [L. *adopto* — *ad*, and *opto*, to desire or choose.] **OPTION**. To take into one's family and treat as one's own child; to take to one's self by choice or approval, as principles, opinions, a course of conduct, &c. — **Adoptability**, *a-dopt-a-bil-i-ty*, *n.* The state of being adoptable. — **Adoptable**, *a-dopt-a-ble*, *a.* Capable of fit, or worthy of being adopted.

Adoptedly, *a-dopt-ed-ly*, *adv.* In the manner of something adopted. — **Adopter**, *a-dopt-er*, *n.* One who adopts. — **Adoption**, *a-dop-shun*, *n.* [L. *adoptio*.] The act of adopting, or the state of being adopted. — **Adoptive**, *a-dop-tiv*, *a.* [L. *adoptivus*.] Constituted by adoption; adopting or adopted; assumed.

Adore, *a-dor*, *v.* — **adored**, *adoring*. [L. *adoro*, to pray, to adore, to adore, to ask. One who.] To worship with profound reverence; to pay divine honours to; to regard with the utmost esteem, love, and respect; to love in the highest degree, as a man a woman. — **Adorability**, *a-dor-a-bil-i-ty*, *n.* Quality of being adorable. — **Adorable**, *a-dor-a-ble*, *a.* Demanding adoration; worthy of being adored. — **Adorableness**, *a-dor-a-ble-ness*, *n.* — **Adorably**, *a-dor-a-ble-ly*, *adv.* In a manner worthy of adoration.

Adoration, *ad-oh-shun*, *n.* The act of adoring; the act of paying honours, as to a divine being; worship addressed to a deity; the highest degree of love, as of a man for a woman. — **Adorer**, *a-dor-er*, *n.* One who adores; one who worships or honours as divine; a lover; an admirer. — **Adoringly**, *a-dor-ing-ly*, *adv.* With adoration.

Adorn, *a-dorn*, *v.t.* [L. *adornare* — *ad*, to, and *ornare*, to deck or beautify.] To deck or decorate; to add to the attractiveness of by dress or ornaments; to set off to advantage; beautify; embellish. — **Adorner**, *a-dorn-er*, *n.* One who adorns. — **Adorning**, *a-dorn-ing*, *n.* Ornament; decoration. [N.] — **Adorningly**, *a-dorn-ing-ly*, *adv.* By adorning. — **Adornment**, *a-dorn-ment*, *n.* An ornament or decoration.

Adosculation, *ad-os-ku-la'shon*, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *osculatio*, a kissing, from *osculum*, a kiss, *os*, oris, the mouth.] The impression of plants; imprecation of animals by external contact. — **Adosculatory**, *ad-os-ku-la-to-ri*, *a.* [Sax. *of-dine*, off or from the down of a hill.] From a higher to a lower situation; down; also, the length of; downwards; all along. — **Adosculatory**, *ad-os-ku-la-to-ri*, *adv.* Downwards; down.

Adroit, *a-droit*, *a.* [Fr. *adroit*, growing parallel to and in contact with a stem but not adhering to it.] — **Adroitly**, *a-droit-ly*, *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *droit*, a driving or floating. Drive.] Floating at random, impelled or moving without direction at the mercy of winds and currents; swayed by any chance impulse; at sea; at a loss.

Adroitly, *a-droit-ly*, *adv.* [Fr. *adroit*, dexterous, — *a*, to, and *droit*, right, as opposed to left (from *la*, dexterous, from *la*, dexter, right) [Dexterous; skillful; expert; active in the use of the hand, and, figuratively, in the exercise of the mental faculties; ready in intention or execution. — **Adroitly**, *a-droit-ly*, *adv.* In an adroit manner; with dexterity; readily; skillfully. — **Adroitness**, *a-droit-ness*, *n.* The quality of being adroit; dexterity; readiness.

Adry, *a-dry*, *a.* or *ade*. [Prefix *a* for *at*, and *dry*, without.] Thirsty; in want of drink; thirsty.

Adscriptitious, *ad-scrip-ti-tious*, *a.* [L. *adscriptio*, to be known to, to appropriate.] Added, taken as supplemental; additional; not requisite. — **Adscriptitiously**, *ad-scrip-ti-tious-ly*, *adv.* In an adscriptitious manner.

Adscript, *ad-scrip-t*, *n.* [L. *adscriptus*, pp. of *adscribo*, to enroll — *ad*, to, and *scribo*, to write.] One who is held to service as touched on some object or place; a scrib. — **Adscriptive**, *ad-scrip-tiv*, *a.* Pertaining to an adscript.

Adstriction, *ad-strik-shun*, *n.* [L. *adstrictio*, — *ad*, to, and *stringo*, Stricter.] A binding together; cohesiveness; constricting. — **Adularia**, *ad-u-lar-ia*, *n.* [From *Adla*, the summit of the St. Gothard, where fine specimens are got.] A very pure, limpid, translucent variety of the common felspar, called also *moonstone*.

Adulation, *ad-u-lah-shun*, *n.* [L. *adulatio*, — *ad*, to, and *ulatio*, a fawning, — *adulatio*, to flatter.] Servile flattery; praise in excess, or beyond what is merited; high commendation; devotion to; to flatter servilely.

Adulator, *ad-u-lat-er*, *n.* A flatterer. — **Adulatory**, *ad-u-lat-er-y*, *a.* Flattering. — **Adult**, *a-dult*, *a.* [L. *adultus*, grown to maturity, from *ad*, to, and *oleo*, to grow. (See *adulescent*.)] Having arrived at mature years, or to fullness and strength; pertaining or relating to full growth; suitable for an adult. — **Adult**, *a-dult*, *n.* A person grown to full size and strength. — **Adulthood**, *a-dult-hood*, *n.* The state of being adult.

Adulterate, *a-dul-ter-at*, *v.t.* — **adulterated**. — **Adulterating**, *ad-ul-ter-ing*, *adv.* [From *adulter*, mixed, an adulterer — *ad*, to, and *ulter*, to mix.] To debase or deteriorate by an admixture of foreign or base materials. — **Adulterant**, *a-dul-ter-ant*, *n.* The person or thing that adulterates. — **Adulteration**, *a-dul-ter-a-tion*, *n.* The act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated or debased by foreign mixture. — **Adulterator**, *a-dul-ter-a-tor*, *n.* One who adulterates.

Adultery, *a-dul-ter-y*, *n.* [L. *adulterium*, from *adulter*, an adulterer. **ADULTERY**. Violation of the marriage bond by a man and a woman who are not essentially married, or by a married person with one who is not his or her wife or husband. — **Adulterous**, *a-dul-ter-ous*, *a.* A man guilty of adultery. — **Adulteress**, *a-dul-ter-ess*, *n.* A woman guilty of adultery. — **Adulterine**, *a-dul-ter-in*, *a.* Proceeding from adulterous commerce. — **Adulterous**, *a-dul-ter-ous*, *a.* Guilty of adultery; pertaining to adultery; illicit. — **Adulterously**, *a-dul-ter-ous-ly*, *adv.* In an adulterous manner.

Adumbrate, *ad-um-brat*, *v.t.* — **adumbrated**, *adumbrating*. [L. *adumbrare*, to shadow — *ad*, and *umbra*, a shade.] To give a faint shadow of, to exhibit a faint resemblance of,

like a shadow; to shadow forth. — **Adumbrate**, *ad-um-brant*, *a.* Giving a faint shadow, or showing a slight resemblance. — **Adumbration**, *ad-um-brat-shun*, *n.* The act of adumbrating; shadowing forth; a faint or imperfect representation of a thing. — **Adumbrative**, *ad-um-brat-iv*, *a.* Shadowing forth; faintly resembling. — **Adumbratively**, *ad-um-brat-iv-ly*, *adv.* In an adumbrative manner.

Aduncous, *ad-ung-kus*, *a.* [L. *aduncus*, hooked — *ad*, to, and *uncus*, a hook.] Hooked; bent or made in the form of a hook. — **Aduncity**, *ad-un-si-ty*, *n.* Hookedness. — **Adust**, *a-dust*, *a.* [L. *adustus*, burned — *ad*, to, and *ustus*, to burn.] Burned; scorched; parched up; looking as if burned or scorched.

Advance, *ad-vans*, *v.t.* — **advanced**, *advancing*. [Fr. *avancer*, from *avant*, forward (whence *avant*, before, from *ante*, before, in front — *ad*, from *ante*, before.)] To bring forward; to move further in front; to promote; to raise to a higher rank; to forward or further; to encourage the progress of; to enhance the price; to cause to be better off, or to offer or promise; to bring to view or notice, as something one is prepared to abide by; to allege; to supply beforehand; to furnish on credit, or before goods are delivered, or work done. — **Advance**, *ad-vans*, *v.i.* To proceed; to make progress; to grow better, greater, wiser, or older; to rise in rank, office, or consequence. — **Advance**, *ad-vans*, *v.i.* Moving forward or towards the front; to march forward; to take gradual progression; to promote; to advance; to promote; to propose; a first step towards; addition to price; rise in price; a giving, beforehand; that which is given beforehand, especially money. — **Advance**, *ad-vans*, *v.i.* To proceed; to make progress; to grow better, greater, wiser, or older; to rise in rank, office, or consequence. — **Advance**, *ad-vans*, *v.i.* The act of advancing; the state of being advanced; the act of promoting; pre-empt; promotion; improvement; furtherance. — **Advancer**, *ad-vans-er*, *n.* One who advances.

Advantage, *ad-van-taj*, *n.* [From *avant*, the summit of the St. Gothard, where fine specimens are got.] A very pure, limpid, translucent variety of the common felspar, called also *moonstone*.

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ad-ven-tū-res, n. A female adventurer.—
ad-ven-tūrus, ad-ven-tūrus, a. Bold to
encounter danger; daring; courageous;
enterprising; full of boldness; attended with
risk.—Adventurously, ad-ven-tū-rus-li,
adv. In an adventurous manner.—Adven-
turousness, ad-ven-tū-rus-nes, n.

Adverb, ad-verb, n. [L. *adverbium*—ad,
to, and *verbum*, a word, a verb.] Gram-
mar, one of the indeclinable parts of speech, so
called from being frequently joined to
verbs for the purpose of limiting or ex-
tending their signification.—Adverbial,
ad-verb-i-al, a. Pertaining to or having
the character or structure of an adverb.—
Adverbialize, ad-verb-i-al-iz, v.t. To give
the form or force of an adverb to, to use
as an adverb.—Adverbially, ad-verb-i-al-
ly, adv. In the manner or with the force
or character of an adverb.—
Adversary, ad-ver-sa-ri, n. [L. *adversarius*.
ADVERSE.] An enemy; a foe; an antag-
onist; an opponent. "An adversary is one
who is opposed to another, without neces-
sarily having hostile feelings; an *adversary*
is one who stands in opposition to another
for victory; an *enemy* is one who en-
tertains feelings of personal hostility."
Adversative, ad-ver-sa-tiv, a. Expressing
difference, contrast, or opposition (as
an adverbial conjunction); a word de-
noting contrariety or opposition.

Adverse, ad-vers, a. [L. *adversus*, op-
posite—ad, to, and *versus*, turned, from *verto*,
to turn.] Acting in a contrary direction;
contrasting; opposite (as to winds, winds
hostile; inimical to party, criticism; un-
fortunate; calamitous; unprosperous (date
or circumstances).—Adversely, ad-vers-i-
ly, adv. In an adverse manner.—Adverse-
ness, ad-vers-nes, n. The state or quality
of being adverse.—Adversity, ad-ver-si-ti,
n. An event, or series of events, which
oppose success or desire; misfortune; calami-
ty; affliction; distress; state of unhap-
piness.

Advert, ad-vert, v.i. [L. *adverto*—ad, to,
and *verto*, to turn.] To turn the mind or
attention; to regard, observe, or notice;
to refer or allude; followed by *to*.—*Ad-
vert* to turn directly, and *advert* to turn
indirectly; *advert* is to touch slightly, and
it may be in a very vague and uncertain
manner; *refer*, *lit.* to carry back, is to bring
a thing already well known into notice;
to mention or speak of directly.—
Advertence, advertence, ad-vert-ens, ad-vert-
en-si, n. Attention; notice; regard; heedful-
ness.—Advertent, ad-vert-ent, a. Attentive;
heedful.—Advertently, ad-vert-ent-ly,
adv. In an advertent manner.—
Advertize, ad-vert-iz, v.t. *advertized*,
advertising. [Fr. *avertir*, *avertissant*, to
warn, inform, from *L. adverto*, to turn
towards—ad, to, *verto*, to turn.] To in-
form or give notice; to make public intima-
tion (especially by printed notice).—
To announce one's wishes or intentions
by a public and usually a printed
notice.—Advertisement, ad-vert-ment,
n. [Fr. *advertissement*, from *avertir*, to
warn, or printed notice intended to
make something known to the public;
especially a printed and paid notice in a
newspaper or other public print.—
Advertiser, ad-vert-er, n. One who
advertizes.—
Adviser, ad-vis-er, n. [O. Fr. *avis*, opinion,
counsel.—*ad*, to, and *visum*, what is
seen or judged proper. *Visor*.] An opin-
ion recommended, or offered, as worthy to
be followed; counsel; suggestion; informa-
tion; notice; intelligence; a notification
in respect of a business transaction.—
To take *advises*, to consult with others; spe-
cially, to take the opinion of a professional
or skillful man, as a physician or lawyer.

Advisability, ad-vis-a-bil-i-ti, n. Advis-
ableness; expediency.—Advisable, ad-vis-
a-bl, a. Proper to be advised; expedient;
proper to be done or practised; open to
advice.—Advisableness, ad-vis-a-bl-nes, n.
The quality of being advisable or ex-
pedient.—Advisably, ad-vis-a-bl-ly, adv. With
advice.—Advise, ad-vis, v.t. *advised*, *ad-
vising*. [Fr. *aviser*. *Advise*.] To give
counsel; to; to counsel; to give informa-
tion; to inform; to acquaint.—To con-
sider; to reflect; to take counsel.

Advised, ad-vid, a. Cautious; prudent;
done, formed, or taken with advice or deli-
beration (an *Advised* act).—Advisedly,
ad-vid-ed-ly, adv. With deliberation or
deliberately; purposely; by design.—
Advisedness, ad-vid-ed-nes, n. The state
of being advised; prudent procedure.—
Adviser, ad-viz-er, n. One who gives ad-
vice or admonition; a counsellor.—
Advisee, ad-vis-ee, n. One who receives
advice.—Advisory, ad-viz-er-i, a. Hav-
ing power to advise; containing advice.

Advocate, ad-vō-kāt, n. [L. *advocatus*, one
summoned to aid—ad, to, and *voca*, voca-
tion, to call. *Vocative*.] One who
pleads the cause of another in a court of
law; one who defends, vindicates, or es-
pouses a cause by argument; a pleader in
favour of something; an upholder; a de-
fender.—*Advocate*, ad-vo-cat-ing, v.t. To
plead in favour of a thing, not a person;
to defend by argument before a tribunal;
to support or vindicate.—Advocacy, ad-
vō-kā-si, n. The act of pleading for; in-
tercession; defence.—Advocateship, ad-
vō-kā-ship, n. The office or duty of an
advocate.—Advocation, ad-vō-kā-shon, n.
The act of advocating; a pleading for.

Advocator, ad-vo-u-er, n. [O. Fr. *advocaton*,
advocatus, protection, patronage; L. *advoca-
tus*, *advocatus*, a calling to one who
helps. *Advocate*.] The right of presen-
tation to a vacant benefice in the estab-
lished Church of England.—Advowee, ad-
vō-ee, n. One who has the right of ad-
vocation.

Adynamy, a-din'a-mi, n. [Gr. *ad*, priv., and
dynamis, power.] Weakness; want of
strength occasioned by disease; a deficiency
of vital power.—Adynamic, Adynami-
cal, a-din'am-ik, a-din'am-ik-al, a. Weak;
a destitute of strength.

Adytum, ad-i-tum, n. pl. *Adyta*, ad-i-ta.
[L. *adytum*, Gr. *adyton*, lit. a place not to
be entered—*ad*, priv., and *dō*, to enter.]
A most sacred sanctuary or shrine; the
chancel altar-end of a church.—
Adze, Adz, adz, n. [O.E. *adde*, A Sax.
adde, an adze.] An instrument of the
ax-kind used for chipping the surface of
timber. The cutting edge being at right
angles to the handle.—*Ad* to chip or shape
with an adze.

Edile. Same as *Edile*.
Ægeus, æ-ge-us, n. [Gr. *ægros*—*æg*,
aios, a goat, and *ægros*, a field.] A wild
species of fox found in troops on the Cas-
pian, and many Asiatic mountains.

Ægis, æ-jis, n. [Gr. *ægis*.] Among the an-
cient Greeks the shield of Zeus; in later
times part of the armour of Pallas Athena,
a kind of breastplate; hence, anything
that protects or shields; protecting power
or influence.

Ægotat, æ-ge-tat, n. [L. One is sick.] A
medical certificate showing that a person
is unable to attend to his duties.

Æolian. Same as *Æolian*.
Æolotropic, æ-ol-ō-trop-ik, n. [Gr. *aiolos*,
varied, *tropē*, a turn. Applied to bodies
unequally elastic in different directions.]

Æon, n. Same as *Æon*.
Ægyptia, æ-pi-ō-nis, n. [Gr. *aiyos*, *aiygos*,
high, and *ornis*, a bird.] A genus of gi-
gant birds found fossil in Madagascar.

Ærian, æ-ri-an, n. [L. *ærian*, from *æris*,
æris, bronze, bronze money.] A Roman
citizen of the lowest class of freemen.

Ærate, æ-rat, v.t. *ærated*, *ærating*. *Æl*,
ær, ær, n. To combine with carbonic
acid, or with other acids, or with carbonic
waters, acidulous and alkaline beverages
more or less impregnated with carbonic
acid, including lemonade, soda-water, &c.

Æreos, æ-rē-ō-sa, n. The act or opera-
tion of ærating.—Ærator, æ-rat-er, n. A
blower; an apparatus for mixing ærated
waters.—Ærial, æ-ri-al, a. [L. *ærius*.]
Belonging or pertaining to the air or at-
mosphere; inhabiting or frequenting the
air; of other kind or in other way reach-
ing far into the air; high; lofty; possessed of
light and graceful beauty.—Ærially, æ-
ri-al-ly, adv. In an ærial manner.—Æri-
form, æ-ri-form, a. Having the form or
nature of air.—Ærify, æ-ri-fai, v.t. *æri-*

fied, *æri-fying*. To infuse air into; to fill
with air, or to combine air with; to change
into an ærial state.—Ærification, æ-ri-
fi-kā-shon, n. The act of ærifying.—
Ærie, æ-ri, or æ-ri, n. [Fr. and *l'*, *ærie*,
l', *ærie*, *ærie*, *ærie*, an ærie; origin
doubtful.] The nest of a bird of prey, as
of an eagle or hawk; a brood of eagles or
hawks.—Written also *Ærye*.

Ærify, æ-ri-fai, v.t. To infuse air into; to fill
with air, or to combine air with; to change
into an ærial state.—Ærification, æ-ri-
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oil, pound; g. Sc. abime—the Fr. v.

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danger; to cause to vigilance; to disturb with terror; to fill with anxiety by the prospect of evil. — **Alarm**, a-larm', *n.* Indicating or expressive of alarm (look, countenance). — **Alarming**, a-larm'ing, *a.* Calculated to arouse alarm; causing apprehension. — **Alarmingly**, a-larm'ing-ly, *adv.* In an alarming manner. — **Alarmist**, a-larm'ist, *n.* One that excites alarm; one who is prone to take alarm, and to circulate and exaggerate any sort of bad news. **Alarum**, a-lar'um, *n.* 1. A corruption of **alarm**. 2. An alarm; a warning or signal indicating danger; any loud noise or disturbance. [Now only poetical.]

Alary, a-lar'y, *a.* Alar. **Alas**, a-las', *exclam.* [From *alas*, from *inter-dolus*, *l. latus*, wear.] An exclamatory expression of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil.

Alate, a-lat', *(L. alatus, winged, ala, a wing.)* Winged; having membranous excrescences like wings.

Alb, Albe, alb, *n.* 1. *Alba*, white (worn garment, understood). 2. A clerical vestment worn by priests, a long robe of white linen bound with a girdle.

Albacore, Al-be-kor, Al-bé-kor, Al-b'kor, *n.* [Sp. *albacora*, Fr. *albacore*, from *alb*, *al*, the, *bak*, a young cow or heifer.] A name given to several fishes of the tunny kind, especially to the Pacific tunny.

Albata, al-ba'ta, *n.* 1. *Alba*, white. 2. An alloy consisting of a combination of nickel, zinc, tin, and copper, often with antimony and silver; German silver.

Albatross, Al-bat'ross, *n.* [Fr. *albatros*, a corruption of Sp. *Alb* and *gr. alcatraz*, a pelican, from *Ar* *alcatraz*, the bucket of a water-wheel, the pelican being supposed to carry water to its young ones in the pouch below its bill.] An aquatic bird, the largest sea-bird known, some measuring 17½ feet from tip to tip of the wings, met with at immense distances from land. **Albeit**, al-beit, *conj.* *Al* in old sense of though, be, and, and equivalent to *be it so*. Be it so, admit all that; although; notwithstanding.

Albert, al-bert, *n.* [After the Prince Consort, *Albert*.] A short chain attaching the watch to a waistcoat button-hole.

Albent, al-bent, *a.* 1. *Albus*, to grow white, an insect, from *Albus*, *n.* 2. Becoming white or rather whitish; moderately white; of a pale, hoary aspect.

Albicore, al-bé-kor, *n.* **Albacore**. **Albescence**, al-bi-jen-sen, *n. pl.* A state of being, or becoming, in the twelfth century, who were ruthlessly persecuted; so called from *Albi*, a town of Languedoc in France, where they resided.

Albino, al-bi'no, *n. pl.* **Albinos** or **Albinos**, al-bi'nos, [Pg. from *l. albus*, white.] A person of abnormally pale, milky complexion, with light hair and pink eyes; an animal characterized by the same peculiarity in physical constitution. — **Albinism**, al-bi'nizm, *n.* **Albinism**, *n.* A state or condition of albinism; leucopathy. **Albite**, al-bit, *n.* [From *albus*, white.] A name given to felspar whose alkali is soda instead of potash; it is a constituent in boron granules. — **Albuginea**, al-bu-jin'a, *n.* [From *albugo*, *albugo*, whiteness, from *albus*, white.] The white frothy coating of the eye; the white. — **Albugineous**, al-bu-jin'e-us, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling the white of the eye or of an egg.

Album, al-bum, *n.* [From *albus*, white.] A book, originally blank, in which many persons or favoured ones of poetry or prose, generally contributed by friends; a book for preserving photographic or other views, portraits, &c. — **Album Green**, *n.* 1. Lit. Greek white. 2. The dung of dogs, wolves, &c. — **Album**, *n.* A wide and deep vessel in a room, intended for the reception of a bed or seats, &c.; any natural recess.

Alconium, al-si'ni-um, *n.* [The generic name of various polys, some of which are known to together so to form the bodies, familiarly known as 'deadman's fingers' and 'cow's paps'. They are akin to the animals that produce coral.] **Aldehyde**, al-de-hid, *n.* [The first syllable of *alcohol*, the first two of *hydrogenated*, deprived of hydrogen.] A transparent colourless liquid produced by the oxidation of pure alcohol; one of a class of organic compounds, derived from alcohols by the abstraction of two atoms of hydrogen, and converted into acids by the addition of one atom of oxygen. — **Aldehyde**, al-de-hid, *n.* Of or pertaining to or containing aldehyde.

to combine or impregnate with albumen. — **Albuminoid**, al-bu'min-oid, *a.* Like albumen. — **Albuminous**, al-bu'mi-nous, *a.* 1. A substance resembling albumen; proteid. — **Albuminous**, al-bu'mi-nous, *a.* 2. Pertaining to or having the properties of albumen; applied to plants whose seeds have a store of albumen in all kinds of grain, palms, &c. — **Albuminosity**, al-bu'mi-nos-i-ty, *n.* **Albumin**, al-bu'min, *n.* [From *albumen*, sapwood, from *albus*, white.] The white and softer part of the wood of exogenous trees, between the inner bark and the heart-wood; the sapwood. — **Albumous**, al-bu'mus, *a.* Relating to albumen. **Alcheat**, al'ka-hes't, *n.* Same as *Alkhest*. **Alcic**, al-ka'ik, *a.* [From *alcic*, pertaining to *Alcous*, a lyric poet of Mitylene. — *Alcic*, *n.* A variety of verse used in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of five feet, a spondee or iambus, an iambus, a long syllable, and two dactyls.]

Alcide, al-keid, al-ka'id, al-ka'i-din, *n.* [From *Alce*, from *Al* in Spain, Portugal, &c., a commander of a fortress, the chief civil magistrate of a town; also, a pailer.]

Alchemy, Al-chem'y, al-ke-mi, al-ke-mi, *n.* [From *al*, the, and *chemia*, chemistry. *Chemia*, *n.* A science which had for its main objects the transmuting of the base metals into gold or silver, the discovery of an elixir of life, a universal solvent, &c. — **Alchemic**, Al-chem'ic, Al-chem'ic, *a.* Pertaining to alchemy. — **Alchemical**, Al-chem'ic-al, *a.* Pertaining to alchemy. — **Alchemize**, al-ke-mi-z, *v. t.* To change by alchemy; to transmute, as metal.

Alchiz, al-ke'iz, *n.* A small variety of dog found wild in Mexico and Peru, and now domesticated.

Alcohol, al'ko-hol, *n.* [Sp. *gr. alcohol* — *al*, the, and *khol*, a fine powder of antimony, hence anything very refined, as rectified spirits.] A liquid forming the intoxicating principle of all vinous and spirituous liquors, and obtained by distillation. Having been first procured from the name of the wine it is given to the strongest alcohol used in commerce, containing about 90 per cent of pure alcohol. — **Alcoholate**, Al-cho-lat', al-ko-lat', *n.* A salt in which alcohol appears to replace the water of crystallization. — **Alcoholic**, al-ko-hol'ik, *a.* Pertaining to alcohol, or partaking of its qualities. — **Alcoholic liquid**, *n.* — **Alcoholism**, al-ko-hol'izm, *n.* The condition of habitual drunkards, whose tissues are saturated with spirits. — **Alcoholize**, al-ko-hol'ize, *v. t.* To convert into alcohol; to rectify (spirit) till it is wholly purified. — **Alcoholmeter**, Al-cho-lom'eter, al-ko-hol'om'eter, *n.* An instrument for determining the quantity of pure alcohol in any liquid. — **Alcoholometrical**, al-ko-hol-o-met'rik-al, *a.* Relating to the alcoholometer. — **Alcoholometry**, al-ko-hol-om'et'ri, *n.* The determination of the percentage of absolute alcohol in a liquid. **Alcoran**, Al-koran, *n.*

Alcove, al'kov, *n.* [From *alcove*, Sp. *alcoba* — *Al*, the, and *alcoba*, an alcove, a little chamber.] A wide and deep recess in a room, intended for the reception of a bed or seats, &c.; any natural recess. **Alconium**, al-si'ni-um, *n.* [The generic name of various polys, some of which are known to together so to form the bodies, familiarly known as 'deadman's fingers' and 'cow's paps'. They are akin to the animals that produce coral.]

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Alder, al'der, *n.* [O.E. *alder* (the *d* being a more modern insertion). A Sax. *alder*, *alr*; Teut. *alr*, *G*, *elder*; allied to *L. albus*, an alder.] The popular name of plants of the genus *Alnus*, which is the common alder, usually growing in moist land.

Alder-buckthorn, *n.* **Rhamnus Frangula**, *n.* A British plant, a shrub 3 to 10 feet high. **Alderman**, al'der-man, *n. pl.* **Aldermen**, al'der-men, *n.* [A Sax. *aldorman*, *aldor*, *man* — *aldor*, an elder, from *ald*, old, and *man*.] Anciently, an Anglo-Saxon nobleman, often a governor of a shire; now a magistrate or officer of a town corporate, next in rank below a mayor. — **Aldermanic**, al'der-man'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming an alderman. — **Aldermanly**, al'der-man-li, *a.* Pertaining to or like an alderman. — **Aldermanry**, Alder-man-ry, al'der-man-ship, *n.* The office, quality, or condition of an alderman.

Aldine, al'din, *a.* Proceeding from the printing-press of *Albus* Manutius, of Venice, in his family, from 1484 to 1567.

Ale, al, *n.* [A Sax. *ale*, from *al*, and *leel*, *al*, *ale*.] A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation; beer, or a kind of beer; a merry meeting in English country places, so called from the liquor drunk. — **Ale-brick**, al-be-rik, *n.* A name made by boiling ale with spice, sugar, and sops of bread. — **Ale-conner**, *n.* [Con, to know or see.] An officer appointed to assay ale and to report or to inspect the measures used in public-house. — **Ale-conner**, *n.* A plant put into ale to give it an aromatic flavour. — **Ale-gill**, (gill), *n.* A kind of medicated liquor from the infusion of ground-ivy in malt liquor. — **Ale-hoop**, *n.* [From *ale*, and *hoop*, *ivy*.] Ground-ivy. The word assumed this form because its leaves were used in making ale before the use of hops. — **Ale-house**, *n.* A house where ale is sold; a beer-house. — **Ale-house**, *n.* A man who keeps an ale-house. — **Ale-yard**, *n.* A very elongated form of drinking glass and measure for ale formerly used.

Aleatory, al-ea-to-ri, *a.* [From *alea*, a die, chance.] Pertaining to chance, to contingency, depending on a contingency. **Aleo**, al'e-o, *adv.* *Naut.* On the lee side; on the side opposite to that on which the wind strikes; opposite of *weather*.

Aleazar, al-e'zar, *n.* [From *ale*, and *azar*, *gr. azir*, sour.] Sour ale; vinegar made of ale.

Alembic, al-emb'ik, *n.* [From *al*, and *ambic*, *ambic*, *n.* A vessel, a chemical vessel formerly used in distillation, usually made of glass or copper.]

Alepidote, al-e-pi'd-ot, *a.* [From *ale*, priv., and *lepis*, *lepidus*, a scale.] Not having scales. — *n.* Any fish whose skin is not covered with scales.

Alert, al-ert, *a.* [From *alerte*, alert, and (as noun) *alerm* or notice of danger, formerly *alerte*, and *alerte*, from *Al*, *alerte*, from *Al*, *erectus*, erect.] Active in vigilance; watchful; vigilant; brisk; nimble. — *On or upon the alert*, upon the watch; on the look-out; guards against surprise. — *On the alert*, on the look-out, on the watch for danger. — **Alertness**, al-ert'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being alert.

Alethology, al-e-thol'o-jy, *n.* [From *aletheia*, truth, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of truth and error in logic. **Aleurone**, al-eu'ron, *n.* [From *aleurion*, fine flour.] Albuminoid granules found in seeds. **Alexandria**, al-eg-an-der'ia, *n.* A plant of the carrot family formerly eaten.

Alexandrian, al-eg-an-der'ian, *a.* Pertaining to Alexandria in Egypt, more especially ancient Alexandria. — **Alexandrian**, al-eg-an-der'ian, *n.* A kind of verse consisting of twelve syllables in English poetry, or in French of twelve and thirteen in alternate couplets; so called from a poem written in French on the life of Alexander the Great.

Alexipharmic, Al-eph'armic, al-ek'si-farm'ik, al-ek'si-farm'ik-al, *a.* [From *ale*, to ward off, *pharmakon*, a drug, remedy, poison.] Acting as a means of warding off disease or the effects of poison; acting as a remedy. — **Alexipharmic**, *n.* A remedy;

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Almanac, Almanack, al'ma-nak, n. [Fr. *almanach*, Sp. *almanaque*, It. *almanaco*, probably from a root meaning to reckon. Heb. *manak*.] A table, book, or publication of some kind, generally annual, comprising a calendar of days, weeks, and months, with the times of the rising of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, stated festivals of churches, &c., for a certain year or years.

Almandine, Almondine, al'man-din, al'mun-din, n. [Fr. *almandine*, L.L. *almandina*, *almandina*, *albandina*, a gem brought from *Alband*, a city in Asia Minor.] A name given to the violet or violet-red varieties of the spinel ruby, and also to precious or noble garnet.

Alme, Almesh, al'mē, n. The name given in some parts of the East, and especially in Egypt, to singing and dancing girls.

Almighty, al-mī-ti, a. [All and mighty.] Possessing all power; omnipotent; being of unlimited might.—*The Almighty*, the omnipotent God. **Almightily, al-mī-ti, adv.** In an all-mighty manner; with almighty power.—**Almightiness, al-mī-ti-ness, n.** The quality of being almighty; omnipotence.

Almond, al'mund, n. [O.Fr. *almandre*, Fr. *amande*, It. *amandula*, corrupted from *amygdala*, Gr. *amygdalē*, an almond.] The seed or kernel of a tree allied to the peach, the tree itself. There are two varieties, *sweet* and *bitter*. The name is also given to the seeds of some other fruit-bearing plants; also to a town.

Almond-cake, n. The cake left after expressing the oil from almonds.—**Almond-oil, n.** A bland, fixed oil obtained from almonds.—**Almond-paste, n.** A cosmetic to soften the skin and prevent chaps.—**Almond-willow, n.** *Salix amygdalina*, a British species of willow.

Almondine, ALMONDINE.

Almoner, al'mon-er, n. [O.Fr. *almonier*, L.L. *elemosynarius*, from Gr. *eleemosyne*, *E. alme*.] A dispenser of alms or charity; more especially an officer who directs or carries out the distribution of charitable doles in connection with religious communities, hospitals, or almshouses, or on behalf of some person.—**Almoner's, al'mon-er's, n.** The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed.

Almost, al'most, adv. [All and most.] Nearly; well-nigh; for the greatest part.

Alms, alms, n. [O.E. *almes*, *almes*, A.Sax. *almes*, *almesse*, borrow. from L. *elemosyna*, alms, from Gr. *eleemosyne*, pity.] Anything given gratuitously to relieve the poor; a charitable dole; charity. [This word like *riches* is strictly for a singular, but its form has caused it to be often regarded as grammatically plural.]—**Alms-deed, n.** An act of charity; a charitable gift.—**Alms-folk, n.** Persons supported by alms.—**Alms-gate, n.** The gate of religious houses, great houses, at which alms were distributed to the poor.—**Alms-giver, n.** One who gives alms.—**Alms-giving, n.** The act of giving alms.—**Alms-house, n.** A house appropriated for the support of the poor who are supported by the public or revenue derived from public endowment.—**Alms-house, n.** A poor-house.—**Alms-man, n.** pl. **Alms-men.** A person supported by charity or by public provision.

Almus, Algum, al'mug, al'gum, n. A tree or wood of unknown species mentioned in the Old Testament.

Almage, al'maj, n. [Fr. *almage*, from O.Fr. *alm*, L. *alma*, an *el*, a measuring by the ell.—**Almage-al'maj-er, n.** Formerly an official whose duty was to inspect and measure woollen cloth, and fix upon it a seal.

Aloe, al'ō, n. [Gr. *aloe*.] The common name of the plants of the genus *Aloe*, of the same order as the lily. They are natives of warm climates, and especially abundant in Africa. Several species yield *aloes*, the well-known bitter purgative medicine.—**Aloe-wood, n.** *Boerhaavia boerhaavia*, *Alcoetic*, *Alcoetic*, *al-co-et-ik*, *al-co-et-ik*, *al*. Pertaining to or obtained from the aloe or aloes; partaking of the qualities of aloes.

Aloft, al'off, adv. [Ice. *a loft* (pron. loft).

Lor't On high; in the air; high above the ground; *nauf*, on the higher yards or rigging.

Alone, al-lōn, a. *adv.* [All and one—the all and one being formerly printed as separate words; G. *allein*, Dan. *alleen*, D. *alleen*, alone, are formed in the same way.] Apart from another or others; single; solitary (to remain alone, to walk *alone*; only; to the exclusion of other persons or things; solely the *alone* remained, two men alone returned). Rarely used before a noun.—*one alone verse*.—*To let alone*, to leave untouch, or not to meddle with.—**Alone-ness, al-lōn-ness, n.** The state of being alone.

Along, al-lōng, adv. [A. Sax. *andlang*, c.-long—prefix and, an (in answer), and *lang*, long.] By the length; lengthwise; in a line with the length (stratol. *along*); in line or with a progressive motion; onward (to walk *along*); in company; together (followed by *with*).—*prep.* By the length of, as distinguished from *across*; in a longitudinal direction over or near. **Alongside, al-lōng-shore, adv.** From the shore or coast; lengthwise and near the shore.—**Alongshore man, n.** A labourer employed about shipping.—**Alongside, al-lōng-side, adv.** Along or by the side; beside (to go *alongside*); *prep.* Beside; by the side of.

Along, al-lōng, prep. [A. Sax. *pelang*, owing to, from *gelangan*, to happen.) Owing to; on account of; followed by *of*, and now used mainly by the vulgar or uneducated.

Aloof, al-lōf, adv. [O.E. *alof*—prefix, on, and *loof* or *loft*, windward.] At a distance, but within view; apart; separated.—*prep.* Away or apart from. [M.]

Alopecy, al-lō-pes-i, n. [L. *alopecia*, Gr. *alopekion*, from *alopek*, a fox, because foxes are said to be subject to this disease.] A disease called the fox or scurf, accompanied by a falling out of the hair.

Aloud, al-lōud, adv. With a loud voice or great noise; loudly.

Alow, al-lō, adv. In a low place, of a lower part; opposed to *aloft*.

Alp, alp, n. [From the Alps, well-known mountains in Central Europe.] A high mountain.—**Alp-horn, al-pen-horn, n.** [O.E. *alps*, *alps*, from Gr. *alps*, a horn.] A very long, powerful, nearly straight horn, but curving slightly and widening towards its extremity, used on the Alps to convey signals. Called also *alpen*.

Alpenstock, al-pen-stock, n. [O.Fr. *alpen*, *alpen*, *alpen*, from Gr. *alps*, a stick.] A strong tall stick shod with iron, pointed at the end, used in climbing the Alps and other high mountains.—**Alpine, al-pin, a.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with the Alps, or any lofty mountain; mountainous.

Alpine, al-pin, n. An Alpine plan.—**Alpiny, al-pin-er-i, n.** A place in a garden or elsewhere set apart for the cultivation of Alpine plants.

Alpaca, al-pa-ka, n. [Peruv. *alpaca*.] A name for the animal of the camel tribe, a native of the Andes, valued for its long, soft, and silky wool, which is woven into fabrics of great beauty; a fabric manufactured from the wool of the alpaca.

Alphabet, al-fa-bet, n. The first letter of the Greek alphabet, answering to A, sometimes used to denote what is first or a beginning.—**Alphabet, al-fa-bet, n.** [Gr. *alpha* and *beta*, A and B.] The letters of a language arranged in the customary order; any series of elementary signs or symbols used for a similar purpose; hence, first elements; simplest rudiments.—**Alphabetarian, al-fa-bet-ri-an, n.** A learner of the alphabet.—**Alphabetical, al-fa-bet-ik, al-fa-bet-ik, al. Pertaining to an alphabet; furnished with an alphabet; expressed by an alphabet; in the order of an alphabet.—**Alphabetically, al-fa-bet-ik-al-li, adv.** Alphabetically.—**Alphabetical name, n.** The name of the letters of an alphabet, as *alpha, beta, gamma, &c.* To arrange alphabetically.**

Alquifore, al-ki-fō, al-ki-for, n. [Arab. *alquif*, Sp. *alquif*, of Arabic origin.] A sort of lead ore found in Cornwall, used by potters to give a green tinge to their wares, and called *potter's ore*.

Already, al-red-i, adv. [All and ready.]

Before the present time; before some specified time.

Alsatian, al-sa-ti-an, n. Of or pertaining to Alsace in Germany.—*n.* A native of Alsacia.

Also, al'so, adv. and *conj.* [All and so; A. Sax. *alt-sa*, *alt-sa*, *alt-sa*, from *alt*, all, quite, and *so*, as. *As* is this word contracted.] In like manner; likewise; in addition; too; further.

Altair, al-tā-ir, al-tā-ir, n. A star, the most prominent of the Altair, a vast range of mountains in Eastern Asia.—*Altair* or *Altairian family of languages*, a family of languages which includes Hungarian, Finnish, Turkish, &c. Also called *Seythian* and *Turanian*.

Altar, al'tar, n. [L. *altare*, from a root seen in *altus*, high.] An elevated place on which sacrifices were offered or incense burned to a deity; a table in a church for the celebration of the eucharist.—**Altar-ages, al'tar-ā-ge, n.** Offerings made upon an altar in a church, the priests arising to priests from oblations, gifts, or dues on account of the altar; the small tithes.

Called also *Altar-dues*.—**Altar-bread, n.** Bread prepared for the eucharist.—**Altar-card, n.** A printed or written transcript of certain portions of the common service for the use of the priest officiating at the altar.—**Altar-cloth, n.** The cloth that covers the altar, and hangs down in front.—**Altar-piece, n.** A painting or piece of sculpture placed behind or above an altar in a church.—**Altar-table, n.** The flat portion of an altar; a communion-table.—**Altar-tomb, n.** A tomb having a general resemblance to an altar.

Alter, al'ter, n. [L. *altero*, to change, from *alter*, another, of two; *al*, another [seen in *alios*, Gr. *alios*, another, *E. alio*, and compar. suffix *-ter*, *-er*, in *other*, &c.]] To make other or different; to make some change in; to vary in some degree, without an entire change.—*v.t.* To become, in some respect, to vary, to vary, to change.—**Alterability, al'ter-a-bil'i-ty, n.** The quality of being susceptible of alteration.—**Alterable, al'ter-a-bil, a.** Capable of being altered, varied, or made different.

Alteration, al'ter-a-ti-on, n. The quality of being alterable.—**Alterably, al'ter-a-bil, adv.** In an alterable manner; so as to be altered or varied.—**Alteration, al'ter-a-ti-on, n.** The act of altering; the state of being altered; also, the change made.—**Alterative, al'ter-a-tiv, n.** A medicine having the power to alter.

Alterate, al'ter-kāt, v. [L. *alteror*, *alteratus*, to wrangle, from *alter*, another. *ALTER*.] To contend on words; to wrangle.

Alteration, al'ter-kā-ti-on, n. The act of altering; a change; a variation; a change; heated argument; contention in words.

Alter, al'ter, n. [L. *alternus*, from *alter*, another. *ALTER*.] Acting by turns; alternate [M.]—**Alternately, al'ter-na-si, n.** The state of being alternate.—**Alternant, al'ter-nāt, n.** A turning.—**Alternate, al'ter-nāt, a.** [L. *alternus*, *pp.* of *alternare*, to do by turns.] Being by turns; following one another in time or place by turns; first one, then another successively, reciprocally, occupying every second place, consisting of two or more series proceeding in this way (an *alternate series*).—**Alternate generation, n.** The state of alternating among animals by which the young do not resemble their parent, but their grand-parent or remote ancestor; heterogenesis.—**Alternate, al'ter-nāt, n.** *v.t.* *alt. nat. alter-nāt*. To perform by turns or in succession; to follow by turns or in succession.—*v.i.* To follow one another in time or place by turns.—**Alternation, al'ter-nāt-i-on, n.** The act of alternating; or state of being alternate; the act of following and being followed by the

Ambiguous, am-big'ŭ-us, a. [*L. ambiguus*, from *ambigo*, to go about—*ambi*, about, and *ago*, to drive.] Doubtful or uncertain, especially in respect to signification; liable to be interpreted two ways; equivocal; indefinite.—**Ambiguously**, am-big'ŭ-us-li, *adv.* In an ambiguous manner; with

ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job; ñ, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.

doubtful meaning.—Ambiguity, Ambiguance, am-bi-gu'i-ti, am-bi-g'u-si-nas, *n.* The state or quality of being ambiguous; doubtfulness or uncertainty, particularly of signification.

Ambilouquous, am-bil-ou-kwus, *a.* [L. *amblo*, both, and *loquor*, to speak.] Using ambiguous expressions.

Ambit, am-bit', *n.* [L. *ambitus*, a circuit. AMBENT.] Compass or circuit; circumference.

Ambition, am-bi-shon, *n.* [L. *ambitio*, ambitio, the going about of candidates for office in Rome, hence flattery, ambition, *amb*, around, round about, and *eo*, to go, to go, from L. *Gr* and *Skr* root *i*, to go.] An eager and sometimes inordinate desire after honour, power, fame, or wealth; confers distinction; desire to distinguish one's self among others.—*v.t.* To seek after ambitiously.—Ambitiousness, am-bi-shon-les, *a.* Devoid of ambition.—Ambitions, am-bi-shus, *a.* [L. *ambitiosus*.] Possessing ambition; eagerly and ambitiously desirous of power, honour, fine office, superiority, or distinction; strongly desirous (with or after); springing from, indicating, or characterized by ambition; showy; pretensions (ambitious ornaments).

Ambitiously, am-bi-shu-li, *adv.* In an ambitious manner.—Ambitiousness, am-bi-shus-nas, *n.* The quality of being ambitious; ambition.

Amble, am-bl, *v.t.*—*ambled*, *ambling*. [O. Fr. *ambler*, to amble, from L. *ambulo*, to walk, from *ambi*, about.] To move by lifting both legs on each side alternately, said of horses, &c.; hence, to move easily and gently.—*n.* The pace of a horse or like animal when ambling; easy motion; gentle pace.—*Amble*, am-blir, *n.* One who ambles.—*Amblingly*, am-blir-gi, *adv.*

With an ambling gait.

Amblic, am-blo tik, *a.* [Gr. *amblystis*, abortion.] Having the power to cause abortion.

Amblygon, am-bli-gon, *n.* [Gr. *ambly*, obtuse, and *gonia*, an angle.] An obtuse-angled triangle.—*Amblygonal*, am-bli-gon-al, *a.* Having an obtuse angle; obtuse.

Amblygonite, am-bli-gon-it, *n.* A greenish-coloured mineral, occurring in pale shades, marked with reddish and yellowish brown spots.

Ambo, Ambon, am-bo, am-bon, *n.* [Gr. *ambon*, a stage, a pulpit.] In early Christian churches a raised desk or rostrum.

Amboy-na-wood, am-boi-na-wud, *n.* [Am-bog-na, one of the Malacca Islands.] A beautifully mottled and curled wood employed in cabinet-work.

Ambrosia, am-bro-zia, *n.* [From *ambros*.] A kind of fictitious anodyne.

Ambrosia, am-bro-zia, *n.* [Gr. *ambrosia*, from *ambros*, immortal—*a*, priv, and same root as *L. mors*, death, *E. murder*.] The fabled food of the ancient Greek gods, which conferred immortality on those who partook of it; hence, anything pleasant to the taste or smell, as a perfumed draught, ornament or the like.—*Ambrosial*, am-bro-zial, *a.* Of or pertaining to ambrosia; anointed or fragrant with ambrosia; delicious; fragrant.—*Ambrosially*, am-bro-zial-ly, *adv.* In an ambrosial manner; with an ambrosial odour.

Ambrosia, am-bro-zia, *n.* [Contrasted from *ambrosia*.] An anodyne; a rich or recess in the wall of ancient churches near the altar in which the sacred utensils were deposited; a cupboard.

Ambulacrum, am-bu-lak-rum, *n.* pl. *Ambulacra*, am-bu-lak-ri. [L. *ambulo*, *ram*, an alley.] One of the perforated spaces or avenues through which are protruded the tube feet, by means of which locomotion is effected in the sea-urchins, &c.—*Ambulacral*, am-bu-lak-ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to ambulacra.

Ambulance, am-bu-lans, *n.* [Fr. *Ambulance*.] An hospital establishment which accompanies an army in its movements in the field.—*Ambulance-car*, am-bu-lans-car, *n.* A wheeled vehicle fitted with suitable appliances for conveying the wounded from the field of battle.

Ambulate, am-bu-lat, *v.t.*—*ambulated*, *ambulating*. [L. *ambulo*, *ambulationem*, to go about. AMBUL.] To move backward and forward; to walk.—*Ambulant*, am-bu-lant, *a.* Walking; moving from place to place.

Ambulation, am-bu-lashon, *n.* The act of ambulating or walking about.—*Ambulator*, am-bu-lat-er, *n.* One who walks about; an instrument for measuring distances travelled.—*Ambulatory*, am-bu-lat-ory, *a.* Having the power or faculty of walking; adapted for walking; pertaining to a walk; accustomed to move from place to place; not stationary (an ambulatory part of a building intended for walking in).

Ambury, am-bu-ri, *n.* Same as *Ambury*.

Ambuscade, am-bus-kid, *n.* [Fr. *ambuscade*, from *L. amboscus*, to lie in bushes—in, in, and *boscus*, a wood, the same word as *E. bush*.] A lying in wait and concealed for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise; a place where one party lies concealed with a view to attack another by surprise; those lying so concealed; a lie or posture in ambush.—*Ambuscading*, To lie in wait in order to attack from a concealed position.—*Ambush*, am-bush, *n.* [O. Fr. *ambus*, verb *ambuscher*, to lie in wait.] Same as *Ambuscade*.—*Am-bu*, To post or lie in ambush.—*Am-bush*, To lie or be posted in ambush.—*Ambushment*, am-bush-ment, *n.* An ambush. [O.T.]

Ameer, Amir, a-mir, *n.* [Ar.] A nobleman; a chief; a ruler; an emir.

American, a-mer-i-kan, *a.* [Fr.] A nobleman; a chief; a ruler; an emir.

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ity of being pleasant or agreeable, in respect of situation, prospect, climate, &c., as also of temper, disposition, or manners.

Amenta, a-men-ta, *n.* [L., *menta*, mind.] Imbecility of mind; idiosyncrasy.

Amentum, a-men-tum, *n.* pl. *Amenta*, a-men-ta. *Bot.* A kind of inflorescence consisting of unisexual apetalous flowers in the axils of scales or bracts arranged along a stalk or axis or catkin.—*Amentaceous*, a-men-ta-shus, *a.* Consisting of, resembling, or furnished with an amentum or amenta.

Amerce, a-mers, *v.t.*—*amerced*, *amercing*. [Fr. *amerced*, fined at the court.—*amer*, to merit, *mercy*] To punish by a pecuniary penalty, the amount of which is left to the discretion of the court, hence, to punish by deprivation of any kind.—*Amerceable*, a-mers-able, *a.* Liable to amercement.—*Amercement*, a-mers-ment, *n.* The act of amercing; a pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court.—*Amercer*, a-mers-er, *n.* One who amerces.

American, a-mer-i-kan, *a.* Pertaining to America; often, in a restricted sense, pertaining to the United States.—*American*, a-mer-i-kan, *n.* A native of America; in a restricted sense, one of the inhabitants of the United States.—*Americanism*, a-mer-i-kan-izm, *n.* The feelings of nationality which distinguish American citizens from the existing national prejudices of Americans; a word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to Americans.—*Americanize*, a-mer-i-kan-iz, *v.t.*—*americanized*, *americanizing*. To render American or like what prevails in or is characteristic of America.

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Amice, am'is, a. [O. Fr. *amis*, *Vinaya* *amictus*, a cloak.] A flowing cloak formerly worn by priests and clerics; an oblong embroidered piece or strip of fine linen, falling down the shoulders like a cope, worn under the alb by priests in the service of the mass.

Amid, am'id, a-mid, *adv.*, prep. [Prefix *in*, on, in, and *mid*, *midst*, O. E. *amidd*, *amidides* (the latter a genitive form); A. Sax. *on-middan*; the *t* has been tacked on as in *against*.] In the midst of middle of, surrounded or encompassed by; mingled with; among. **Amidships**, a-mid-ships, *adv.* In or towards the middle or the middle line of a ship.

Amide, Amine, am'id, am'in, a. [From *am* of *ammonia*.] Chem. names given to a series of salts produced by the substitution of elements or radicals for the hydrogen atoms of ammonia; often used as terminations of the names of such salts.—**Amidine**, am'id-in, a. A peculiar substance procured from fibrin or potato starch, the soluble or gelatinous part.

Amis, a-mis, a. [Prefix *on*, and *mis*.] Wrong; faulty; out of time or order; improper.—**Amis** in a faulty manner.—*To be not amis*, to be so passable or suitable; to be pretty fair.

Amisance, a-mis'ion, a. [L. *amissio*, *amissionis*, from *amitto*—a, away, and *mitto*, to send.] Loss.—**Amisability**, a-mis-i-bil-i-ty, a. The capability or possibility of being lost.—**Amisibleness**, a-mis-i-bleness, a. Capable of being or liable to be lost.

Amity, am-i-ty, a. [Fr. *amitié*, from L. *amicitia*, friendship; *Amicus*, a friend, from *amo*, to love.] Friendship; harmony; good understanding, especially between nations.

Ammonia, am-mo'ni-a, n. [Gr. *ammoniakh*, *sal-ammoniac*, from being first obtained near the Temple of *Ammon* in Libya.] The modern name of the volatile alkali, formerly so called to distinguish it from the more fixed alkalis. It is a pungent gas, and may be procured artificially from organic matter (except fat) by subjecting it to heat in iron retorts. It is used for many purposes, both in medicine and chemistry, most frequently in solution in water, under the names of *liquid ammonia* or *spirits of hartshorn*.—**Ammoniac**, Ammoniacal, am-mo'ni-ak, am-mo'ni-ak, a. Pertaining to, or possessing its properties.—**Ammonian**, am-mo'ni-um, a. A name given to the hypothetical base of ammoniac, not obtained separately.

Ammonite, am-mo'ni-it, n. [Remembering the horns with which Jupiter *Ammon* was furnished when represented by statues.] One of the fossil shells of an extensive genus of extinct cuttle-fishes, coiled in a plane spiral, and chambered within like that of the nautilus, to which the ammonites were allied.—**Ammoniferous**, am-mo'ni-fer-us, a. Containing the remains of ammonites.

Ammunition, am-mu'ni-shun, n. [Fr. *munition*, L. *munus*, defence, from *munio*, to fortify.] Military stores, especially such articles as are used in the discharge of firearms and ordnance of all kinds, as powder, balls, shells, shot, &c.

Amnesia, am-ne'si-a, a. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *mnēsis*, memory.] Loss of memory.

Amnesty, am-ne'si-ty, a. [L. *amnestia*, from *amnestia*, oblivion—a, not, and root *mnē* to remember.] An act of oblivion, a general pardon of the offences of subjects against the government, or the proclamation of such pardon.—*Amnestied*, am-ne'si-ed, a. Pertaining to such pardon.

Amnion, Amnios, am'ni-on, am'ni-os, n. [Gr.] The innermost membrane surrounding the fetus of mammals, birds, and reptiles.—**Amniotic**, am'ni-ot-ik, a. Pertaining to the amnion; possessing an amnion.

Amnion, a-mē-nā, n. [Gr. *amēnē*, chance.] The generic name of various microscopic Protozoa, one of which is common in our fresh-water ponds and ditches. It con-

sists of a single cell, and is very minute, altering its shape as it receives this as well as its former name of *pediculanula*.—**Amnionoid**, Amnionous, a-mē-ni-oid, a-mē-ni-us, a. Of or pertaining to or resembling the amnion.—**Amnionean**, am-nē-an, a. [L. *amnion*, from *amēnē*, chance, alternate, *amēnē*, answer.] Alternately answering or responsive; exhibiting persons speaking alternately (an *amnionean* poem).

Amok, a-mok, n. Same as *Amuck*.

Among, among, a-mung, a-mung, prep. [A. E. *among*, *amonges*, *amonged*, A. Sax. *among*, *among*, from *meniga*, to mingle; the *es* being an adverbial genitive termination, and the *t* tacked on, as in *amidst*.] Mixed or mingled with (implying a number); in or into the midst of; in or into the number of (one among a thousand); jointly or with a reference to some one or other (they killed him among them).

Amontillado, a-mon'til-lā-dō, n. [Sp.] A dry red wine of a light color.

Amorous, a-mo'rus, a. [Fr. *amoureux*, L. L. *amorous*, L. *amor*, love; akin *amity*, *amiable*, &c.] Inclined to love persons of the opposite sex; having a propensity to love, or to sexual enjoyment; longing for love; desiring to be loved; produced by love; indicating love; enamoured (in this sense with *of*).—**Amorously**, am-o'rus-ly, *adv.* In an amorous manner; fondly; lovingly.—**Amorously**, am-o'rus-es, n. The quality of being amorous.

Amorphous, a-mor'fus, a. [Gr. *amorphos*—a, neg., and *morphe*, form.] Having no determinate form; of irregular shape; not having the regular forms exhibited by the crystals of minerals; being without crystallization; formless; characterless.—**Amorphism**, a-mor'fiz-m, n. State of being amorphous or without shape.—**Amorphy**, a-mor'fi, n. Irregularity of form.

Amortize, a-mor'tiz, v. t. [*amortiz*, *amortizing*, [L. *amortizare*, to sell in mortmain—L. *ad*, to, and *mors*, *mortis*, death.] To allocate to mortmain; to extinguish (a debt) by means of a sinking fund.

Amortization, a-mor'tiz-a'shon, a-mor'tiz-ment, n. The act or right of alienating lands or tenements in mortmain; the extinction of debt, especially by a sinking fund.

Amorize, a-mor'tiz, v. t. [O. Fr. *amortier*, to advance, increase, amend, upwards—a, to, and *mont*, L. *mons*, *montis*, a hill.] To mount upwards; to reach a certain point by an accumulation of particulars; to come in the aggregate or whole; to result in; to be equivalent; followed by *to*.—*The sum total of two or more particular sums or quantities; the aggregate; the effect, substance, or result.*

Amour, a-mor, n. [Fr. from L. *amor*, love.] A love intrigue; an affair of gallantry.

Amphibia, am-fib'i-a, pl. [Gr. *amphibios*, living a double life—*amphi*, both, and *bios*, life.] A term strictly applied to aquatic animals as have both gills and lungs at once; but ordinarily extended so as to include all animals which possess both gills and lungs, whether at different stages of their existence or simultaneously, thus including the frogs and toads, which have gills in the tadpole stage.

Amphibious, am-fib'i-us, a. Having the power of living in two elements, air and water; having the characters of the Amphibia; applied in popular usage to any living animal which can exist for a considerable time under water; as the crocodile, whale, seal, &c.; adapted for living on land or at sea.—**Amphibian**, am-fib'i-an, a. One of the Amphibia.—**Amphibiousness**, am-fib'i-us-ness, n.

Amphiblastic, am-fib-las'tik, a. A term applied to ova intermediate between the Amphiblastic and Amphiblastic ova, and the Amphiblastic ova of birds or reptiles.

Amphibole, am-fib'ol, n. [Gr. *amphibolē*, doubtful, equivocal.] A name given to hornblende, from its resemblance to hornblende, from which it may readily be mistaken.

Amphibolite, am-fib'ol-ik, a. Pertaining to or resembling amphibole.—**Amphibolite**, am-fib'ol-it, n. A rock with a base of

Donations or hornblende; trap or greenstone.

Amphibology, am-fib'ol-ō-j-i, n. [Gr. *amphibologia*—*amphi*, in two ways, *ballo*, to throw, and *logos*, discourse.] A phrase or discourse susceptible of two interpretations; and hence, a phrase of uncertain meaning.—**Amphibolous**, am-fib'ol-us, a. (Gr. *amphibolous*.) Susceptible of two meanings; ambiguous; equivocal.—**Amphiboly**, am-fib'ol-i, n. Ambiguity of meaning.

Amphibological, am-fib'ol-ō-j-ik-al, a. Of or pertaining to amphibology; of doubtful meaning; ambiguous.—**Amphibologically**, am-fib'ol-ō-j-ik-al-ly, *adv.* With a doubtful meaning.

Amphibrach, Amphibrachy, am-fib'ra-k, am-fib'ra-ki, n. [Gr. *amphi*, in two ways, and *brachys*, short.] *Pros.* A foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short.

Amphicarpic, Amphicarpous, am-fib'kar-pik, am-fib'kar-pus, a. [Gr. *amphi*, in two ways, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* Possessing two kinds of fruit, either in respect of form or time of ripening.

Amphiceolous, Amphiceollan, am-fib'ē-ō-lus, am-fib'ē-ō-lan, a. (Gr. *amphi*, at both ends, and *ceolō*, hollow.) Applied to vertebrae which are doubly concave or hollow at both ends (as in fishes).

Amphigean, am-fib'ē-an, a. [Gr. *amphi*, around, and *gē*, the earth.] Extending over all the regions of the globe.

Amphigen, am-fib'en, a. [Gr. *amphi*, around, and *root gen*, to produce.] A plant which has no distinct axis, but increases by the growth or development of its cellular tissue on all sides as in the lichens.

Amphigory, am-fib'gō-ri, a. [Fr. *amphigouri*.] A meaningless riddle; a nonsensical parody.—**Amphigoric**, am-fib'gō-rik, a. Of, relating to, or consisting of amphigory; absurd; nonsensical.

Amphihexahedral, am-fib'eks-a'hē'dral, a. [Gr. *amphi*, in two ways, and *hexahedron*, six-sided in both directions: said of crystals.]

Amphilogy, am-fib'ol-ō-j-i, n. [Gr. *amphi*, in two ways, and *logos*, discourse.] Equivalent; amphibology.

Amphimacer, am-fim'a-sēr, n. [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *makros*, long on both sides.] *Pros.* A foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long.

Amphioxus, am-fib'ōk-sus, n. [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *oxus* or *oxy*, sharp, because sharp at both ends.] A kind of fish of a very rudimentary type, the lancelet.

Amphimnest, am-fim'nēst, n. [Gr. *amphi*, in two ways, and *mnē*, to breathe.] An animal strictly amphibious, or having both gills and lungs.

Amphipod, am-fib'pōd, n. [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *podis*, *podos*, a foot.] One of an order (Amphipoda) of small crustaceous animals common in fresh and salt water, including such as the sand hopper, *Amphipoda*, *Amphipoda*, *Amphipoda*, on both sides, *pro*, before, and *stylis*, a column.] Having a prostyle or prostyle at both ends or fronts, but with no columns on the sides.

Amphipneust, am-fib'pneust, n. [Gr. *amphipneustis*—*amphi*, on both sides, and *pneustō*, to go, from the belief that it moved with either end foremost.] The generic name of small serpentine fish, some of which are extremely venomous.

Amphiscia, Amphiscian, am-fish'i-a, am-fish'i-an, n. pl. [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *skia*, shadow.] The inhabitants of the intertropical regions, whose shadows at noon in one part of the year are cast to the north and in the other to the south.

Amphitheatre, am-ni-thē-at'rik-al, n. [Gr. *amphitheatron*—*amphi*, on both sides, and *theatron*, theatre.] An ancient edifice on an oval form, having a central area encompassed with rows of seats, rising higher as they receded from the centre, on which people used to sit to see theatricals or performance; a similar modern edifice; anything, as a natural hollow among hills, resembling an amphitheatre in form.

Amphitheatrical, Amphitheatric, Amphitheatrican, am-fish'i-at'rik-al, a. Pertaining to or resembling amphitheatre.—**Amphitheatrically**, am-fish'i-at'rik-al-ly, *adv.* Pertaining to or resembling amphitheatre.

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growth on a horse or ox, sometimes hanging quite loosely; a kind of gall or excrescence on a turnep.

Ancestor, an-see'tr, n. [O.Fr. *ancestre*, *ancestor*, Fr. *ancêtre*, an ancestor, from L. *ancestror*, a predecessor—*ante*, before, and *ceus*, *causum*, to go. Cp. *Capit.*] One from whom a person descends, either by the father or mother, at any distance of time; a progenitor; a forefather; one from whom an inheritance is derived.—**Ancestral**, an-see's-tral, an-see-to-ri-al, a. Pertaining to ancestors; claimed or descending from ancestors.—**Ancestress**, an-see'tres, n. A female ancestor.—**Ancestry**, an-see'tri, n. A series of ancestors; lineage; honourable descent; high birth.

Anchor, ang-ker, n. [A Sax. *ancra*, *boat* rowed from L. *ancora*, Gr. *ankura*, an anchor. From a root meaning crooked, bent, seen in L. *angulus*, a corner, E. *ankle*, *angle*, a fish-hook.] An iron implement, consisting usually of a straight bar hooked at the shank, at the upper end of which is a transverse piece called the stock, and of two curved arms at the lower end of the shank, each of which arm terminates in a triangular plate called a fluke, and used for holding a ship or other vessel at rest in comparatively shallow water; something serving a purpose analogous to that of a ship's anchor; *fig.* that which gives stability or security; that on which we place dependence for safety.

At anchor, *boat* attached to an anchor; *fig.* anchored.—*at*, to hold at rest by lowering the anchor; to place at anchor; *fig.* to fix or fasten on; to fix in a stable condition.—*vt.* To cast anchor; to come to anchor.—**Anchorable**, ang-ker-ə-bul, a. Capable of being anchored; fit for anchoring.—**Anchorage**, ang-ker-ə-j, n. Anchoring ground; a place where a ship can anchor; a duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbour.

Anchoret, an-cho-ret, ang-ker-ə-tik, n. [L. *anchoretas*; Gr. *anachorētēs*, anchor, back, and *chorē*, to retire, from *choros*, a place.] A hermit; a recluse; one who retires from society to avoid the temptations of the world.—**Anchorite**, ang-ker-ə-ti, n. A recluse.—**Anchorites**, Anchoretas, ang-ker-ə-ti-s, ang-ker-ə-s, n. A female anchorite.—**Anchoritic**, Anchoretical, an-chor-ə-ti-k, ang-ker-ə-ti-k, n. Anchoring ground; a place where a ship can anchor; a duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbour.

Anchovy, an-cho-vi, n. [Pg. and Sp. *anchova*, an anchovy, from Basque *anchua*, *anchua*, dry.] A small fish belonging to the herring family, caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean and other seas for exportation. An esteemed sauce is also made from them.

Anchovy-pear, an-cho-vi-pār, n. A fruit of Jamaica, which is pickled and eaten.

Anchyle, ang-ki-le, n. Common but erroneous spelling of *Anchyle*.

Ancient, an-sen't, a. [Fr. *ancien*, L.L. *antiquus*, from L. *prep.* *ante*, before. The final *t* has no right to its place in this word. That happened or existed in far remote times, usually at a great distance of time; associated with, or bearing marks of the times so long ago (ancient monuments); of long standing; having lasted from a remote period; of great age; old (an ancient city); having lasted a long time; of long man.—*medieval*. *Old* refers to the duration of the thing itself; *ancient*, to the period with which it is associated. *Ancient* is opposed to *modern*; *old*, to *youth*, *new*, *fresh*. An *old* dress, custom, &c., is one which has lasted a long time, and which still exists; an *ancient* dress, custom, &c., is one which prevailed in former times.—*n.* A person living at an early period of history (generally plural, and opposed to *modern*); a very old man; an elder or person of influence.—**Anciently**, an-sen't-li, adv. In old times; in times long past.—**Ancientness**, an-sen't-ness, n. The state or character of being ancient; antiquity.

Anecdote, an-sen't, n. [Corrupted from *anecdot*, a flag; an ensign; also, a standard-bearer. (*Shak.*)]

Ancillary, an-sil-i-ari, a. [L. *ancillaris*,

from *ancilla*, a maid-servant.] Subordinate; aiding; auxiliary; subaltern.

Ancipital, Anceps, an-sip-i-tal, an-sip-i-tus, a. [L. *anceps*, *anceps*, two-headed, ambiguous—an for *amb*, on both sides, and *caput*, the head.] Substituted or double; ambiguous; *fig.* two-edged.

Ancon, an-kon, n. pl. Ancones, an-kō-nēs, n. *ancon*, Gr. *ankon*, the elbow.] *Anat.* the upper end of the ulna or elbow; *arch.* a console, cantilever, corbel, or other projection.—**Anconal**, an-kō-nal, a. Pertaining to the ancon or elbow.—**Anconoid**, an-kō-noid, a. Elbow-like; applied to a process of the forearm.

And, and, conj. [A Sax. *and*, D. *en*, *ende*, *and*, *and*, all signifying and, G. *und*, O.H.G. *und*, all signifying and, I. *and*, *and*, all signifying and, and expressing the relations of connection or addition; sometimes used to introduce interrogative and other clauses. In old writers *and*, *an*, has often the sense of *if*; hence *and*, *an*, in the Bible—but *if*.

Andalusite, an-da-lu-sit, n. A pellucid mineral of the garnet family of a gray, green, bluish, flesh or rose-red colour, so called from *Andalus* in Spain, where it occurs in great masses.

Andante, an-dan-tā, a. [It. *andante*, walking moderately, from *andare*, to go.] *Music*, moving with a moderate, even, graceful, onward progress.—*n.* A musical piece composed in *andante* time.—**Andantino**, an-dan-tē-no, a. Applied to a movement quicker than *andante*.

Andean, an-dē-an, a. Pertaining to the Andes, the great mountain chain of South America.—**Andean**, an-dē-an, n. A mineral resembling felspar originally obtained from the Andes.

Andron, and-ron, n. [O.E. *andren*, *andrin*, *audire*, O.Fr. *audier*; origin unknown.] A horizontal bar raised on short legs with an upright stand at one end, used to support pieces of wood when burning on an open hearth, one being placed on each side; a fire-god.

Andranatomy, an-dra-nat-ō-mi, n. [Gr. *aner*, *andros*, a man, and *anatomē*, dissection of a human body, especially of a male; *andro*, *andros*.]

Andræum, an-drē-si-um, n. [Gr. *aner*, *andros*, a man, a male, and *oikos*, a house.] *Bot.* the male system of a flower; the stamens of the stamens.

Androgynal, Androgynous, an-dro-jin-al, an-dro-jin-us, a. [Gr. *androgynos*—*aner*, *andros*, a man, and *gynē*, woman.] Having two sexes; being male and female; hermaphroditical; having or partaking of the sexual characteristics of both sexes.—**Androgynally**, an-dro-jin-al-li, adv. With the parts of both sexes.

Andropetalous, an-dro-pē-tal-us, a. [Gr. *aner*, *andros*, a male, and *petalon*, a petal.] *Bot.* applied to a flower in which the petals are converted into the stamens into petals.

Androphagi, an-dro-fā-jī, n. pl. [Gr. *aner*, *andros*, a man, and *phagē*, to eat.] Man-eaters; anthropophagous.—**Androphagous**, an-dro-fā-jī-us, a. Pertaining or addicted to cannibalism.

Androphore, an-dro-fōr, n. [Gr. *aner*, *andros*, a male, and *phorē*, to bear.] *Bot.* a stamen supporting the stamens.

Androphys, an-dro-fis, n. [Gr. *aner*, *andros*, a man, and *physis*, a sphinx.] A sphinx with a human head.

Androtomy, an-dro-tō-mi, n. [Gr. *aner*, *andros*, a man, and *tomē*, a cutting.] Same as *Androphys*.

Androu, an-drou, a. [Gr. *aner*, *andros*, a male.] *Bot.* producing stamens only; staminate; male.

Anecdote, an-ek-dot, n. [Gr. *anekdotos*, unpublished, a. neg. *ek*, out, and *dotos*, given, from *didōnō*, to give.] A short story, narrating a detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident; a single passage of private life.—**Anecdotal**, an-ek-dot-al, a. Pertaining to anecdotes; consisting of or of the nature of anecdotes.—**Anecdotalist**, an-ek-dot-ist, an-ek-dot-ist, n. One who deals in anecdotes.

Anelectric, an-ē-lek-trik, a. [Gr. *an*, priv., and *E*, *electric*.] Having no electric properties; non-electric.

Anelectrode, an-ē-lek-tro-dē, n. [Prefix *ana*, up, and *electrode*.] The positive pole of a galvanic battery; opposed to *cathode*.

Anemograph, a-nem-ō-graf, n. [Gr. *anemos*, the wind. *n*, an instrument for measuring the wind.—**Anemography**, an-ē-mō-grā-fī, n. The use of the anemograph.—**Anemology**, an-ē-mō-lō-jī, n. The doctrine of or a treatise on winds.—**Anemometer**, an-ē-mō-mē-ter, n. An instrument for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.—**Anemometry**, an-ē-mō-mē-tri, n. The process of determining the pressure or force of the wind.

Anemone, a-nem-ō-ne, n. [Gr. *anemōnē*, the wind-flower, from *anemos*, the wind, being easily blown off its petals by the wind.] Wind-flower, a genus of plants. These species occur in Britain, but only one, the wood-anemone, is truly a native.—**Sea-anemone**, *Argemone*, *Anemone*, an-ō-mō-nik, a. Of or pertaining to anemones.—**Memorabilia**, an-ē-mō-ni-fū-lā, n. [Gr. *anemos*, wind, *philos*, loving.] *Bot.* having the pollen covered and fertilization effected by the wind.

Anemoscope, a-nem-ō-skōp, n. [Gr. *anemos*, wind, and *skopos*, to view.] A contrivance which shows the direction of the wind; a weathercock; a wind-vane.

Anemosis, an-ē-mō-sis, n. [Gr. *anemos*, the wind.] A condition of the timber of trees in which the annual layers are separated from each other, sometimes regarded as the result of strong gales.

Anent, a-nent', prep. [A Sax. *an efa*, on even, on a level, near, lit. on even. The *t*, as in *ancient*, is superfluous.] About; respecting; regarding.

Anenterous, an-en-ter-us, a. [Gr. *an*, priv., and *enteros*, bowels.] Destitute of intestines; having no alimentary canal.

Aneroid, an-ē-roid, a. [Gr. *an*, priv., *neros*, moisture, and *eidos*, form.] Dispensing with fluid, as with quicksilver in a barometer, a barometer the operation of which depends on the pressure of the atmosphere on a circular metallic box exhausted of air, hermetically sealed, and having a slightly elastic top, the vacuum serving the purpose of the column of mercury in the ordinary barometer.

Anesthesia, an-es-thē-si-a, n. Same as *Anæsthesia*.—**Anæsthetic**, an-es-thē-tik, a. Same as *Anæsthetic*.

Aneurism, an-ū-riz-m, n. [Gr. *aneurysmos*, a widening, *ana*, up, and *eurys*, wide.] *Med.* the swelling of an artery, or the dilatation and expansion of some part of an artery, often a very dangerous ailment.—**Aneurisical**, an-ū-riz-i-kal, a. Pertaining to an aneurism.

Anew, a-nū, adv. [Prefix *an*, of or on, and *new*.] Over again; in a new form; afresh.

Anfractuosity, an-frak-tū-ō-si-ti, n. [Fr. *anfractu*, L. *anfractus*, winding—*frango*, *fractum*, to break.] Winding; full of windings and turnings; sinuous.—**Anfractuosity**, an-frak-tū-ō-si-ti, n. *Bot.* twisted or sinuous.

Anfractuosity, an-frak-tū-ō-si-ti, n. A state of being anfractuosity; a sinuous depression.—**Anfractuosity**, an-frak-tū-ō-si-ti, n. A sinuous depression.

Angel, an-jel, an-jel, n. [Gr. *angelos*, a messenger, A divine messenger; a spirit being employed in the service of God; also applied to an evil being of similar powers; a good one, formerly current in England, varying in value from 6s. 8d. to 7s. 6d., bearing the figure of the archangel Michael.—**Belshod**, an-jel-bod, n. The state or condition of an angel; the angelic nature or character.—**Angelic**, Angelical, an-jel-ik, an-jel-ik-al, a. Resembling or belonging to, or pertaining to angels.—**Angelicity**, an-jel-ik-i-ti, n. The quality or state of being angelic; the powers of virtues.—The name of two umbelliferous plants. One (*Angelica sylvestris*) is common in Britain and used in preparing medicinal liquors, &c.; the other, garden angelica (*Angelica officinalis*), possesses a stimulative and tonic properties.—**Angelically**, an-jel-ik-al-li, adv. In

anomaly, a-nom'a-liz-m, n. 1. A deviation from a rule. - **Anomalous**, a-nom'a-lis'tik, a. Pertaining to anomaly. - **Anomalistic year**, the interval

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Antero-posterior, an-tè-rò-pos-tè'-ri-er, a.
[*L. anterior*, from *ante*, before, and *pos-*

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terror, from *post*, behind.] Lying in a direction from behind forward.

Anthellion, an-thel-li-on, n. pl. **Anthella**, an-thel-la. [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, and *hella*, the sun.] A luminous ring, or rings, caused by the diffraction of light, seen in alpine and polar regions opposite the sun when rising or setting.

Anthelmintic, an-thel-min-tik, a. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *helmin*, anthos, a worm.] Med. destroying or expelling worms in the intestines.—*n.* A vermifuge; a remedy for worms in the intestines.

Anthem, an-them, n. [O. E. *antþene*, *antþene*, *antþene*, &c., A. Sax. *antþen*, an anthem; from L.L. *antiphona*, from Gr. *antiphōnē*, an antiphon—*anti*, against, and *phōnē*, sound, the voice.] A hymn sung in alternate parts; in modern usage, a sacred tune or piece of music set to words taken from the Psalms or other parts of the Scriptures.

Anthēr, an-thēr, n. [Gr. *anthērōs*, flowery, from *anthos*, a flower.] The essential part of the stamens of a plant containing the pollen or fertilizing dust.—**Anthēr-al**, an-thēr-al, a. Pertaining to anthers.—**Anthēriferous**, an-thēr-if-er-us, a. Producing or supporting anthers.—**Anthēriform**, an-thēr-if-orm, a. Having the form of an anther.—**Anthērōid**, an-thēr-oid, a. Resembling an anther.

Anthērīs, an-thēr-is, n. [Gr. from *anthērōs*, to bloom, from *anthos*, a flower.] The period when flowers expand; expansion into a flower.

Anthēcarpus, an-thē-kar-pus, a. [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *karpos*, fruit.] Bot. said of a fruit formed by masses of inflorescence adhering to each other, as the fir-cone, pine-apple, &c.

Anthocyanin, an-thō-an-in, n. [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *kyanos*, blue.] The blue colouring matter of plants.

Anthodium, an-thō-di-um, n. [Gr. *anthodēs*, from *anthos*, a flower.] Bot. the head of flowers of composite plants, as of a thistle or daisy.

Anthography, an-thog-ra-f-y, n. [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *graphē*, description.] That branch of botany which treats of flowers; a description of flowers.

Anthoid, an-thō-id, a. [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *eidos*, form.] Having the form of a flower; resembling a flower.

Antholite, an-thō-lit, n. [Gr. *anthos*, flower, *lithos*, stone.] A fossil, the impress of the inflorescence of plants or roots.

Anthology, an-thō-lō-j-y, n. [Gr. *anthologia*, from *anthos*, flower, gathering—*anthos*, a flower, and *logos*, to gather.] A collection of beautiful passages from authors; a collection of selected poems.—**Anthological**, an-thō-lō-j-ik-al, a. Pertaining to anthology.

Anthophore, an-thō-for, n. [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *phorō*, to bear.] Bot. a columar process arising from the bottom of the calyx, and having at its apex the petals, stamens, and pistil.

Anthophyllite, an-thō-phil-lit, n. [L.L. *anthophyllum*, a clove,] A close brown variety of E. lamellar, occurring in radiating columnar aggregates.

Anthotaxis, an-thō-tak-sis, n. [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *taxis*, order.] Bot. the arrangement of flowers on the axis of growth; the inflorescence.

Anthoxanthin, an-thō-xan-thin, n. [Gr. *anthos*, a flower, and *xanthos*, yellow.] The yellow colouring matter of plants.

Anthracite, an-thr-as-it, n. [Gr. *anthrax*, &c., coal.] A close or blind coal, a non-luminous coal of a shining lustre, approaching to metallic, and which burns without smoke, with a weak or no flame, and with intense heat.—**Anthracite**, an-thr-as-ik, a. Pertaining to anthracite.

Anthrazonite, an-thrak-on-it, n. A variety of marble of a coal-black lustre, occurring at Kilkenny; stinkstone.

Anthrax, an-thrak, n. [Gr.] Med. a carbuncle; a malignant ulcer.

Anthropic, an-thrō-pik, a. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man.] Belonging to man; man-like; sprung from man.

Anthropogeny, an-thrō-pō-j-en-i, n. [Gr.

anthrōpos, a man, and root *gen*, to &c.] The science of the origin and development of man.—**Anthropogenic**, an-thrō-pō-j-ik, a. [Gr. or pertaining to anthropogeny.] **Anthropography**, an-thrō-pō-j-ik, n. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *graphē*, a description.] A description of man or of the human race; ethnography.

Anthropoid, an-thrō-pō-id, a. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Resembling a man; specifically applicable to such apes as most closely approach the human race.

Anthropolatry, an-thrō-pō-lat-ri, n. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *latraia*, service, worship.] The worship of man.

Anthropolite, an-thrō-pō-lit, n. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *lithos*, a stone.] A petrification of the human body or skeleton.

Anthropology, an-thrō-pō-lō-j-y, n. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of man and mankind, including the study of the physical and mental constitution of man, or his whole nature, as exhibited both in the present and the past.

Anthropologic, an-thrō-pō-lō-j-ik, a. Pertaining to anthropology.—**Anthropologist**, an-thrō-pō-lō-j-ik-al, a. One who writes on or studies anthropology.

Anthropometrical, an-thrō-pō-met-ri-k-al, a. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *metron*, measure.] The measurement of the human body.

Anthropomorphism, an-thrō-pō-mor-fizm, n. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *morphē*, form.] The representation or comparison of the Deity under a human form, or with human attributes and affections.—**Anthropomorphic**, an-thrō-pō-mor-fik, a. Relating to or characterized by anthropomorphism; resembling man.

Anthropomorphite, an-thrō-pō-mor-fit, n. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *morfit*, a. Pertaining to anthropomorphism.—**Anthropomorphism**, an-thrō-pō-mor-fizm, n. The doctrines of anthropomorphism.—**Anthropomorphous**, an-thrō-pō-mor-fus, a. Having the figure or resemblance to a man.

Anthropopathism, **Anthropopathy**, an-thrō-pat-hizm, an-thrō-pat-a-thiz, n. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *pathos*, passion.] The affections or passions of man; the affections of human passions to the Supreme Being.—**Anthropopathic**, **Anthropopathical**, an-thrō-pat-hik-al, an-thrō-pat-hik-al, a. Pertaining to anthropopathism.—**Anthropopathically**, an-thrō-pat-hik-al, adv.

Anthrophaghi, an-thrō-pō-j-i, n. pl. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *phagō*, to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals; men that eat human flesh.—**Anthrophagical**, an-thrō-pō-j-ik-al, a. Relating to cannibalism.—**Anthrophagite**, an-thrō-pō-j-it, n. A cannibal.—**Anthrophagous**, an-thrō-pō-j-us, a. Feeding on human flesh.—**Anthrophagous**, an-thrō-pō-j-i, a.

Anthropotomy, an-thrō-pō-tō-mi, n. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, a man, and *tōmē*, a cutting.] The anatomy or dissection of the human body; human anatomy.

Antiar, an-ti-ar, n. [A form of *antiar*, L. *antiparus*, ancient.] A bird of the genus *antiar*, a. Opposed to anarchy or confusion.

Antiar, an-ti-ar, n. [Javanese.] The milky juice which exudes from wounds made in the upas-tree, and which is one of the most violent vegetable poisons.

Antiarthritic, an-ti-ar-thrit-ik, a. Efficacious against the gout (arthritis).

Antiasthmatic, an-ti-as-tmat-ik, n. A remedy for the asthma.

Antiquus, an-ti-kw-us, a. [Gr.] Prox. a foot, the opposite of the basitarsus, consisting of three phalanges, the two first long and the last short.

Antibibulous, an-ti-bi-fy-us, a. Counteractive of bibulous complaints.

Antique, an-ti-kw, n. [A form of *antique*, L. *antiquus*, ancient.] The modern sense of this word is derived from the grotesque figures seen in the antique sculpture of the middle ages. **Antique**, odd; fanciful; grotesque;

fantastic (tricks, postures)—*n.* a. buffoon or merry-andrew (stock); a grotesque or fantastic figure (*shak*). [An absurd or ridiculous gesture; an odd gesticulation; a piece of buffoonery; a caper.—**Anticly**, an-tik-lī, adv. In an antic manner.—**Anticness**, an-tik-nēs, n.]

Anticardium, an-ti-kar-di-um, n. [Gr. *anti*, opposite to, and *kardia*, the heart.] The ligament at the bottom of the breast or epigastrium; the pit of the stomach.

Antichlor, an-ti-klor, n. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *chlor*, of color.] A substance employed to remove or neutralize the effects of the free chlorine left in goods bleached by means of chloride of lime, &c.

Antichrist, an-ti-krist, n. An opponent of Christ; a person or power antagonistic to Christ.—**Antichristian**, an-ti-krist-i-an, a. Opposite to or opposing the Christian religion.

Anticipate, an-tis-i-pat, v.t.—*anticipated*, *anticipating*. [L. *anticipatio* for *anticipo*, to take beforehand, and *anticipo*, to take, to take, to be before in doing something; to prevent or preclude by prior action; to forestall; to realize beforehand; to forestall or foresee; to look forward to; to expect.—*n.* To treat of something, as in a narrative, before it comes to pass.] **Anticipant**, an-tis-i-pat, a. Anticipating; anticipative.—**Anticipation**, an-tis-i-pat-shon, n. The act of anticipating; expectation; forestall; realization beforehand; previous notion; preconceived opinion.

Anticipative, an-tis-i-pat-iv, a. Anticipating or tending to anticipate; containing anticipation.—**Anticipatively**, an-tis-i-pat-iv-al, adv. By anticipation.—**Anticipator**, an-tis-i-pat-er, n. One who anticipates.

Anticipatory, an-tis-i-pat-ō-ri, a. Anticipative.—**Anticlimax**, an-ti-kli-maks, n. A sentence in which the ideas first increase in force, and then terminate in something less important and striking, as in the following.

Anticlinical, an-ti-klin-ik-al, or [Gr. *anti*, opposite, and *klinō*, to incline.] Inclining in opposite directions.—**Anticlinical axis**, *peol*, a line from which strata dip on either side as from the ridge of a house, or to *synclinal*—*n.* An anticlinal line or axis.

Anticlinic, an-ti-klin-ik, a. **Anticlinical**, an-ti-klin-ik-al, a. **Anticonstitutional**, an-ti-kon-sti-tush-nal, a. Opposed to the constitution of a state; unconstituted.

Anticontrary, an-ti-kon-tri-jus, a. Opposing or deroying contration.

Anticonvulsive, an-ti-kon-vul-siv, a. Efficacious against convulsions.

Anticous, an-ti-kus, a. [L. *anticus*, in front, from *ante*, before, and *co*, to come.] A flower or organ, as the lip in orchids.

Anticyclone, an-ti-sik-lon, n. A meteorological phenomenon consisting of a region of high barometric pressure, the pressure being greatest at the base, and with light wind blowing outwards from the centre, and not inwards as in the cyclone.

Antidactyl, an-ti-dak-til, n. A dactyl reversed; an anapest.

Antidemocratic, an-ti-dem-krat-i, n. One who is opposed to democracy or democracy.

Antidemocratical, an-ti-dem-krat-ik-al, a. Opposing or contrary to democracy.

Antidote, an-ti-dōt, n. [L. *antidotum*, from *antidoto*, an antidote—*anti*, against, and *doto*, given, from *didomi*, to give.] A medicine to counteract the effects of poison, or of any thing noxious taken into the stomach; *fig.* anything that cures or counteracts evil.—**Antidotal**, an-ti-dōt-al, a. [L. *antidotalis*, a. Having the qualities of an antidote; serving as an antidote.—**Antidotally**, an-ti-dōt-al-ly, adv. In the manner of an antidote; by way of antidote.

Antidysenteric, an-ti-dis-en-ter-ik, a. Efficacious against dysentery.—*n.* A remedy for dysentery.

Antimetem, an-ti-met-ik, a. Acting in the opposite manner of an emetic; checking vomiting.—*n.* A substance with this property.

Antienthetic, an-ti-en-thē-tik, a. Opposed to enthusiasm.

Antiephalitic, an-ti-ef-al-ik, a. [Gr. *anti*,

against, and *ephaltes*, nightmare.] Curative of nightmare.—*n.* A remedy for nightmare.

Antiepileptic, an-ti-ep'i-lep'tik, *a.* and *n.* Same as *antiepileptic*.

Antiepiscopal, an-ti-ep'i-skop'al, *a.* Opposed to episcopacy.

Antievangelical, an-ti-evan-jel'ikal, *a.* Opposed to evangelical principles.

Antifebrile, an-ti-feb'ril or an-ti-fe'bril, *a.* Having the quality of abating fever; opposing or tending to cure fever.

Antifederal, an-ti-fed'ral, *a.* Opposed to or opposing federalism or a federal constitution.—**Antifederalism**, an-ti-fed'ral-izm, *n.* Opposition to federalism.—**Antifederalist**, an-ti-fed'ral-ist, *n.* One who is adverse to federalism.

Antiflection, an-ti-flek'shon, *a.* Obviating or lessening friction.

Antigraph, an-ti-graf, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, equal to, and *grapho*, to write.] Law, a copy, or counterpart of a deed.

Antihypnotic, an-ti-hip-no'tik, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, and *hypnos*, sleep.] Counteracting sleep; tending to prevent sleep or lethargy.

Antihypochondriac, an-ti-hip'o-kon'dri-ak, *a.* Counteracting or tending to cure hypochondriac affections.

Antihysteria, an'ti-his'ter'ik, *a.* Preventing or curing hysteria.—**n. A remedy for hysteria.**

Antilogomena, an-ti-lo-gom'e-na, *a. pl.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *logomena*, things spoken from, *logo*, to speak.] Lit. things spoken against, specifically, applied to certain books of the New Testament whose inspiration was not at first universally acknowledged by the church.

Antilibration, an-ti-li-bray'shon, *n.* The act of counterbalancing, or state of being counterbalanced, equipoise.

Antilithic, an-ti-lith'ik, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *lithos*, a stone.] Med. tending to destroy or prevent the formation of urinary calculi.—**n. A medicine with this property.**

Antilogy, an-ti-log'i, *n.* [Gr. *antilogia*—*anti*, against, and *logo*, to speak.] A contradiction between any words or passages in an author, or between the members of the same body.—**Antilogous**, an-ti-log'us, *a.* Contradictory; *elect.* applied to that pole of a crystal which is negative when being electrified by heat, and afterwards, when cooling, positive.

Antimacassar, an-ti-ma-kas'sar, [Gr. *anti*, against, and *E. macassar*, *etc.*, made of open cotton or worsted work, to preserve them from being soiled.]

Antimeter, an-ti-met'er, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, and *metron*, measure.] An optical instrument for measuring angles under 10°. Called also the *Reflecting Sector*.

Antimonarchic, Antimonarchical, an-ti-mon-ark'ik, an-ti-mon-ark'ikal, *a.* Opposed to monarchy; opposing a kingly government.—**Antimonarchist**, an-ti-mon-ark-ist, *n.* An enemy to monarchy.

Antimony, an-ti-mo-ni, *n.* [Gr. *antimonium*, *antimonium*, origin doubtful.] Chemical sym. Sb, from *L. stibium*; sp. gr. 67. A brittle metal of a bluish-white or silver-white color, and laminated or scaly texture, much used in the arts in the construction of alloys, and also in medicine.—**Antimonial**, an-ti-mo-ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to antimony, or partaking of its qualities; composed of or containing antimony.—**Antimonial wine**, *med.* solution of tartar emetic in sherry wine.—*a.* preparative of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient.

Antimoniated, an-ti-mo-ni-at-ed, *a.* Partaking of antimony; mixed or prepared with antimony.—**Antimoniac**, Antimonious, an-ti-mo-ni, an-ti-mo-ni-us, *a.* Applied to acids derived from antimony.

Antinatural, an-ti-na-tural, *a.* Opposed to what is natural; non-natural.

Antinephritic, an-ti-nef'rit'ik, *a.* Med. counteracting diseases of the kidneys.

Antinomy, an-ti-no-mi, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *nomos*, a law.] The opposition of one law or rule to another law or rule; any thing, as a law, statement, *etc.*, opposite or contrary.—**Antinomial**, an-ti-no-mi-al, *a.* Opposed to law; pertaining to the Antino-

my.—*n.* One of a sect who maintain that, under the gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no use or obligation.—**Antinomianism**, an-ti-no-mi-an-izm, *n.* The tenets of the Antinomians.

Antipapal, Antipapistical, an-ti-pa-pal, an-ti-pa-pis'tikal, *a.* Opposed to the pope or to Roman Catholicism.

Antiparalytic, an-ti-pa-ra-lit'ik, *a.* Med. effective against paralysis.—*n.* A remedy for paralysis.

Antipathy, an-ti-pa-thi, *n.* [Gr. *antipathos*—*anti*, against, and *pathos*, feeling.]

1. [Aristo.] Natural aversion; instinctive contrariety or opposition in feeling; an aversion felt at the presence of an object; repugnance; contrariety in nature, commonly with to before the object.—**Antipathetic**, Antipathetical, an-ti-pa-thet'ik, an-ti-pa-thet'ikal, *a.* Having antipathy.

2. [Antipathist, an-ti-pa-thist, *n.* A direct opposite. [Scholastic.]

3. [Antipathetic, an-ti-pa-thet'ik, *a.* Opposed to the theory of phlogiston; counteracting inflammation, or an excited state of the system.—*n.* A medicine which checks inflammation.

Antiphony, an-ti-fo-ni, an-ti-fo-ni, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, in response to, and *phono*, voice. *Antheon* is the same word.] The answer of one choir or one portion of a congregation to another when an anthem or psalm is sung; alternately; alternate singing; a short verse sung before and after the psalm.—**Antiphonal**, Antiphony, an-ti-fo-nal, an-ti-fo-nari, *n.* A book of antiphons or anthems.—**Antiphonal**, Antiphonal, an-ti-fo-nal, an-ti-fo-nal, *a.* Pertaining to antiphony or alternate singing.

Antiphrasis, an-ti-frasis, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *phrasis*, a form of speech.]

1. The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.—**Antiphrastic**, an-ti-fras'tik, *a.* Pertaining to antiphrasis.

2. Antiphrastically, an-ti-fras'tik-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of antiphrasis.

Antipodes, an-ti-pod-es, *a. pl.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.] Those who live on the opposite side of the globe; the region directly on the opposite side of the globe; *n.* anything diametrically opposite or opposed to another; a contrast.

Antipodean, Antipodean, an-ti-pod-e-an, an-pod-e'an, *a.* Pertaining to antipodes.

Antipode, an-ti-pod, *n.* One who or that which is in opposition or opposite.

Antipolion, an-ti-pol-ion, *n.* An antidote to a poison; a counterpoison.

Antipole, an-ti-pol, *n.* The opposite pole.

Antipope, an-ti-pop, *n.* One who usurps the papal power in opposition to the pope; a pretender to the papacy.

Antiputrescent, an-ti-pu-tres-cent, *a.* Counteracting or preventing putrefaction; antiseptic.

Antipyretic, an-ti-pi-ret'ik, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *pyrexia*, fever.] Med. a remedy efficacious against fever.

Antiquary, an-ti-kwa-ri, *n.* [L. *antiquarius*, from *antiquus*, old, ancient, from *ante*, before.] One devoted to the study of ancient times through their relics; one versed in antiquities; an archaeologist.—**Antiquarian**, an-ti-kwa-ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to antiquaries or to antiquity.—**n. An antiquary.—**Antiquarianism**, an-ti-kwa-ri-an-izm, *n.* Character of an antiquarian; love of antiquities.—**Antiquated**, an-ti-kwa-ted, *a.* Grown old-fashioned; obsolete; out of use; and the times.—**Antiquatedness**, an-ti-kwa-ted-ness, *n.***

Antique, an-tik, *a.* [Fr. from *L. antiquus*, ancient.] *Antic* is a form of this word.] Having existed in ancient times; belonging to or having come down from antiquity; ancient; *an antique statue*, having the characteristics of an earlier day; smacking of bygone days; of old fashion (an antique robe)—*n.* Anything, especially, a term applied to the remains of ancient art, more especially to the remains of Grecian and Roman antiquity.—**Antiquely**, an-tik-ly, *adv.* Antiqueness, antikenness, *n.* Antiquity, an-tik-wit, *n.* [L. *antiquitas*, from *antiquus*, ancient.] The quality of being ancient, ancientness;

great age; ancient times; former ages; the people of ancient times; *pl.* the remains of ancient times; institutions, customs, &c. belonging to ancient nations.

Antirrhinum, an-ti-rhi-num, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, like, and *rhiza*, a nose.] The flowers of most of the species bear a resemblance to the snout of some animal.] Snap-dragon, the generic name of various plants with showy flowers, much cultivated in gardens.

Antisabbatarian, an-ti-sab-ba'ti-ri-an, *n.* One adverse to observing the Christian Sabbath with the strictness of the Jewish Sabbath.

Antiscial, Antiscian, an-tish'i-al, an-tish'i-an, *a. pl.* [L. *antiscia*—Gr. *anti*, opposite, and *skia*, shadow.] The inhabitants of either side of the equator, as contrasted with those of the other side, whose shadow is cast in a contrary direction.

Antiscorbutic, an-ti-skor-but'ik, *a.* Med. counteracting scurvy or a scorbutic tendency.—*n.* A remedy for or preventive of scurvy.

Antiscriptural, an-ti-scrip'tur-al, *a.* Opposed to the principles or doctrine of Scripture.—**Antiscripturist**, an-ti-scrip'tur-ist, *n.* One who opposes the truth of Scripture.

Antiseptic, Antiseptical, an-ti-sep'tik, an-ti-sep'tikal, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *seps*, putrid, from *seps*, to putrefy.] Opposing or counteracting putrefaction, or a putrescent tendency.—*n.* A substance which resists or corrects putrefaction.

Antisocialist, an-ti-sosh-al-ist, *a.* Opposed to the doctrine and practice of socialism.

Antispasmodic, an-ti-spa-zod'ik, *a.* Med. opposing spasm; resisting convulsions.—*n.* A remedy for spasm.

Antispast, an-ti-past, *n.* [Gr. *antispastos*.] Pros foot, in which the first and last syllables are short and the two middle syllables long.

Antisphenetic, an-ti-sphen-et'ik, *a.* Good as a cure of the spleen.

Antistrophic, an-ti-stro-fe, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, opposite, and *strophe*, a turning.] A part of an ancient Greek choral ode alternating with the strophe.—**Antistrophic**, Antistrophic, an-ti-stro-fe, *a.* Pertaining to the antistrophe.

Antistrumatic, Antistrumous, an-ti-stro-mat'ik, an-ti-stro-mus, *a.* Good against struma or scrofulous disorders.

Antisyphilitic, an-ti-sif-il-it'ik, *a.* Efficacious against syphilis; *n.* the venereal poison—*n.* A medicine of this kind.

Antitheism, an-ti-the-izm, *n.* Opposition to theism.—**Antitheist**, an-ti-the-ist, *n.* An opponent of theism.—**Antitheistic**, an-ti-the-ist'ik, *a.* Pertaining to antitheism.

Antithesis, an-ti-the-sis, *a. pl.* Antitheses, an-ti-the-sis, [Gr. *antithesis*, against, and *thesis*, a setting, from *theto*, to place.] Opposite contrast; *phr.* a figure by which contraries are opposed to contraries; a contrast or opposition of words or sentiments; as, the prodigal *robs his father*, the miser *robs himself*.—**Antithetic**, Antithetic, an-ti-the-tik, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by antithesis.—**Antithetically**, an-ti-the-ti-kal-ly, *adv.* In an antithetical manner.

Antitoxin, an-ti-tox-in, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *toxikon*, poison.] A substance taken into the blood to counteract the poison of a disease.

Anti-trade, an-ti-trad, *n.* A tropical wind blowing above a trade wind and in the opposite direction.

Antitrinitarian, an-ti-tri-ni'ti-ri-an, *n.* One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, or the existence of three persons in the Godhead.—*a.* Opposing the doctrine of the Trinity.—**Antitrinitarianism**, an-ti-tri-ni'ti-ri-an-izm, *n.* Opposition to the doctrine of the Trinity.

Antitype, an-ti-tip, *n.* That which is opposed relative to a type, that which is antipodal, or representative of the type.—**Antitypical**, an-ti-tip-ikal, *a.* Pertaining to an antitype; explaining the type.—**Antitypically**, an-ti-tip-ikal-ly, *adv.* By way of antitype.

Antivaccinist, an-ti-vak'si-nist, *n.* One who is opposed to vaccination.

Antivariolous, an-ti-va-ri-ol-us, *a.* Pre-

venting the contagion of small-pox (variola).
Antivenereal, anti-ven-er'e-al, a. Resisting or efficacious against the venereal poison.
Antler, anti'l-er, n. [Fr. *antioiler*, *entolier*; origin doubtful.] A branch of the horns of a deer, particularly of a stag; one of the horns of the cervine animals.—**Antlered**, anti'l-er, a. Furnished with antlers.
Antlia, anti'l-i-a, n. pl. **Antliae**, anti'l-i-e. [Gr. *antlia*, a pump.] The spiral tongue or proboscis of butterflies and moths, by which they suck the juices of plants.
Antonomasia, **Antonomasy**, anti-ton-o-ma'zi-a, n. [Gr. *antonomasia*, anti, instead, *onoma*, a name.] The use of the name of some office, dignity, profession, &c., instead of the name of the person; or, conversely, the use of a proper noun instead of a common noun (as a *Solomon*, for wise man).—**Antonomastic**, anti-ton-o-mas'ti-kal, a. Of or pertaining to antonomasia.—**Antonomastically**, anti-ton-o-mas'ti-kal-i, adv. With use of antonomasia.
Antorbital, anti-or-bit'al, a. [L. *ante*, before, and *orbis*, an orbit.] Anterior to the orbit.
Antre, anti't-er, n. [Fr. *antre*, L. *antrum*, a cave.] A cavern; a cave. [See *Ant*.]
Antrove, anti-tro-v'e, n. [From L. *ante*, before, and *versus*, turned.] Bot. forward or upward in direction.
Anura, an-u-ra, n. pl. [Gr. *an*, priv., and *oura*, a tail.] An order of amphibians which lose the tail when they reach maturity, as the toad and frog. Written also *Anoura*.—**Anuran**, an-u-ran, n. One of the Anura.—**Anurous**, an-u-rus, a. Of or pertaining to the Anura.
Anus, a-nus, n. [L.] The inferior extremity of the alimentary canal; the fundament.
Anvil, an-vil, n. [A. Sax. *anvil*, O.H.G. *anafas*, an-on, and a. Sax. *faldan*, *faldan*, *faldan*, to fold.] An iron block with which, usually fixed, face, and often a projecting horn, on which metals are hammered and shaped.—v.t. To form or shape on an anvil.
Anxiety, ang-z'i-eti, n. [L. *anxiatus*, from *anxi*, sollicitus, from *ango*, to vex. A. Sax. *an*, Pain or uneasiness of mind respecting some event future or uncertain; concern; solicitude; care; disquietude.—**Anxious**, ang-shus, a. Full of anxiety or solicitude respecting something future or unknown; being in painful suspense (of persons); attended with or proceeding from solicitude or uneasiness (Of things); followed often by *for*, *about*, on account of.—**Anxiously**, ang-shus-i, adv. In an anxious manner; solicitously.—**Anxiousness**, ang-shus-nes, n. Anxiety.
Any, en-i, n. [A. Sax. *anig*, from *an*, one, and *en*, in (parallel to *non*); none; like *any*, *any*, D. *enig*, and *en*.] The out of many indefinitely (any man); some; an indefinite number or quantity (any men, any number); often used as a pronoun, the noun being understood.—adv. In any degree; to any extent; at all (adjective).—**Anybody**, en-i-wi-d, n. Any one person.—**Anyhow**, en-i-wi-ade, n. In any manner; at any rate; in any event; on any account.—**Anywhere**, en-i-wi-ade, n. In any place.—**Anywise**, en-i-wi-ade, adv. [wise=wise.] In any way.
Aorist, a-or-ist, n. [Gr. *aoristos*, indefinite—a, priv., and *horos*, limit.] Gram. a tense in the Greek verb which expresses past time indefinitely (like E. *did* or *was*).—**Aoristic**, a-or-ist-i-kal, a. Pertaining to or having the character of an aorist.
Aorta, a-or-ta, n. [Gr. *aortē*, from *aieō*, to lift, to heave.] Anat. the great artery or trunk of the arterial system, proceeding from the left ventricle of the heart, and giving origin to all the arteries except the pulmonary.—**Aortal**, **Aortic**, a-or-tal, a. Pertaining to the aorta.—**Aortitis**, a-or-ti-tis, n. Inflammation of the aorta.
Apacé, a-pa'sé, adv. With a quick pace; fast; speedily; with haste.

Apagynous, a-paj'in-us, a. [Gr. *apagynē*, once, and *gynē*, a female.] Bot. fruitlessly but once, perishing thereafter.
Apantrophy, ap-an-thrō-pi, n. [Gr. *apantrophia*, apo, from *anti*, against, *anthrōpōs*, man.] An association to the company of men; a love of solitude.
Apert, a-pert, adv. [Fr. *à part*, aside, Separate—*à part*, from L. *ad*, to, *part*, E. *part*, side.] Separately; in a state of separation; distinct or away from others; at some distance.—**Apartment**, a-part-ment, n. [Fr. *appartement*.] A room in a building; a division in a house separated from others by partitions; a suite, or set, of rooms; lodgings (a French usage).
Apathy, a-pa-thi, n. [L. *apathia*, Gr. *apathia*, a priv., and *pathos*, suffering.] Want of feeling; privation of passion, emotion, or excitement; insensibility; indifference.—**Apathetic**, **Apathetical**, a-path-et-ik, a-path-et-i-kal, a. Affected with; proceeding from apathy; devoid of feeling; insensible.—**Apathist**, a-pa-thist, n. One affected with apathy, or destitute of feeling.
Apatite, a-pa-tit, n. [From Gr. *apatē*, deception, having been mistaken for other minerals.] A mineral consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime, used as manure.
Ape, ape, n. [A. Sax. *apa*, Icel. *api*, D. *ape*, Dan. *ape*, G. *affe*, O.H.G. *ape*, been lost, seen in Gr. *kēpos*, Skr. *kapi*, an ape.] One of a family of quadrumanous animals found in both continents, having the teeth of the same number and form as in man, and which neither has nor cheek-pouches; fig. one who imitates servilely.—v.t. *aped*, *aping*. To imitate servilely; to mimic.—**Aper**, a-p'er, n. One who apees.—**Apery**, a-p'er-i, n. A collection of apes; tricks of apes; the practice of aping.—**Apish**, a-pish, n. One who imitates apes; inclined to imitate apes; affected.—**Apishly**, a-pish-i, adv. In an apish manner.—**Apishness**, a-pish-nes, n.
Apeak, a-p'ek, adv. [Prefix *a*, on, and *peak*, a point.] On the point; in a posture to pierce; nad. perpendicular, or inclining to the perpendicular: said of the anchor or yards.
Apellous, a-pell-us, a. [Gr. *a*, without, and *pellis*, a skin.] Destitute of skin.
Aperia, a-pe-ri-a, a-pe-ri-a, a-pe-ri-a, n. (fr. *a*, priv., and *perit*, to digest.) Defective digestion; indigestion; dyspepsia.
Aperient, a-pe-ri-ent, a. [L. *aperiens*, *aperiens*, from *aperio*, to open.] Med. gently purgative; having the quality of opening; deobstruent; laxative.—*a*. A medicine which gently opens the bowels; a laxative.—**Aperitive**, a-pe-rit-i-ve, a. Ape-ri-ent.
Apert, a-pert, a. [L. *aperitus*, open.] Open; evident.—**Aperture**, a-pe-ri-tūr, n. [L. *apertura*, from *aperio*, *aperio*, to open.] An opening a mouth, a France, gap, cleft, &c., a point of departure, the point of exit of an exposed part of the object-glass of a telescope or other optical instrument.
Apetalous, a-pe-tal-us, a. [Gr. *a*, neg., and *petalon*, a petal.] Bot. having no petals or corolla.—**Apetalousness**, a-pe-tal-us-nes, n.
Apex, a-p'eks, n. pl. **Apices**, a-p'eks-ēz, [L. *apex*, pl. *apices*.] The point, or summit of anything.
Apharensis, Apherens, a-fer-ens, n. [Fr. *apharensis*, a taking away, *apre*, from, and *haurire*, to take.] Gram. the taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word; med. the removal of anything noxious surg. amputation.
Aphatrous, a-fan-i-ter-us, a. [Gr. *aphatros*, indistinct, a. priv., *phaino*, to appear, and *pteron*, a wing.] Destitute of conspicuous wings; said of insects.
Aphanitic, a-fan-i-tik, n. [Gr. *aphanē*, indistinct—a, priv., and *phaino*, to appear.] A name of fine-grained minerals whose structure cannot be detected by the naked eye.—**Aphanitic**, a-fan-i-tik, a. Pertaining to aphanite or of similar character.
Aphelia, a-fil-i-a, n. pl. **Apheliae**, a-fil-i-e, n. [Gr. *ape*, from, and *helios*, the sun.] That point of a planet's or comet's orbit which is most distant from the sun; opposed to perihelion.

Aphillanthropy, a-fil-an-thrō-pi, n. [Prefix *a*, neg., and *philanthrōpōs*, Want of love to mankind; want of benevolence; dislike to society.
Aphis, a-fis, n. pl. **Aphides**, a-fid-ēz. [A term of modern origin, perhaps from Gr. *aphysos*, to draw or drink, *ph* liquids.] A plant-louse; a puccoon or vine-letter. These insects are small insects, some of them wingless; they are very numerous and destructive, almost every species of plant supporting a different variety.—**Aphidian**, a-fil-i-an, a. Pertaining to the aphides.—**Aphidivorous**, a-fid-i-vor-us, a. *Aphidivore*, a-fid-i-vor, n. Eating of subsisting on aphides.
Aphology, a-fol-o-j-i, n. [Gr. *aphos*, wealth, and *logos*, a discourse.] The science of wealth; platology.
Aphonia, a-phō-ni-a, a-fō-ni, n. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *phōnē*, voice.] A loss of voice; dumbness; speechlessness.—**Aphonus**, a-fō-nus, n. Destitute of voice.
Aphorism, a-fō-ri-zm, n. [Gr. *aphorismos*, from *aphorizō*, to mark out, to delineate, from, *aphor*, a boundary.] A precept or principle expressed in a few words; a brief sentence containing some important truth; a maxim.—*Aphorism* is the brief statement of a doctrine. *Axiom*, a statement claiming to be self-evident truth. *Maxim*, a formula referring rather to practical than to abstract truth; a rule of conduct. *Aphorism*, a terse sententious saying.—**Aphorismatic**, **Aphorismic**, a-fō-ri-zm-i-kal, a-fō-ri-zm-i-k, a. Relating to or containing aphorisms.—**Aphorist**, a-fō-ri-st, n. A writer of aphorisms.—**Aphoristic**, **Aphoristical**, a-fō-ri-st-i-k, a-fō-ri-st-i-kal, a. Pertaining to, resembling, or containing aphorisms; in the form of an aphorism.—**Aphoristically**, a-fō-ri-st-i-kal-i, adv. In the form or manner of aphorisms.—**Aphorize**, a-fō-ri-z, v.t. To make aphorisms.
Aphrite, a-frit, n. [Gr. *aphros*, froth.] A variety of carbonate of lime or calc-spar of a pearly lustre.
Aphroditiac, **Aphrodisiacal**, a-fō-di-ti-ak, a-fō-di-ti-akal, a. [Gr. *aphrodisios*, *aphrodisiakos*, from *Aphrodite*, goddess of love.] Exciting venereal desire.—**Aphrodisiac**, n. Food or a medicine exciting sexual desire.
Aptha, a-thē, n. pl. [Gr. *apthai*.] In med. small white ulcers upon the tongue and inside of the mouth; thrush.—**Apthous**, a-thē-us, a. Pertaining to apthae or thrush.
Aphyllous, a-fil-i-ōs, a-fil-i-ōs, a. [Gr. *a*, neg., and *phyllon*, a leaf.] Bot. destitute of leaves.
Apiary, a-pi-ari, n. [L. *apiarium*, from *apis*, a bee.] The place where bees are kept; a stand or shed for bees.—**Apiarian**, a-pi-ari-an, a. Relating to bees.—*a*. A bee-keeper; an apiarist.—**Apiarist**, a-pi-ari-ist, n. One who keeps bees, a bee-master.
Apiculture, a-pi-kul-tūr, n. The art of managing bees in hives; bee-keeping.
Apical, a-pi-kal, a. [L. *apex*, an apex, a sharp point or peak.] Relating to the apex or top; belonging to the point or end of a conical object.—**Apices**, **Apexes**, pl. of *apex*.—**Apicillary**, a-pi-sil-a-ri-a, Situated at or near the apex.—**Apiculate**, **Apiculated**, a-pi-kul-lat, a-pi-kul-lat-ed, a. Bot. tipped with a point.
Apician, a-pi-shan-a, [From *Apicius*, a celebrated Roman gourmand.] Relating to or resembling Apicius; relating to cookery or delicate foods.
Apiece, a-pi'sé, adv. To each; as the share each; each by itself; by the individual.
Apish, **Apishly**, adv.
Apicalant, a-pi-sen'al, a. [Prefix *a*, priv., and *apical*.] Applied to those mammals in which the young are destitute of a placenta (as the kangaroo, duck-mole, &c.).
Applanatic, a-pla-nat-i-k, a. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *planos*, to wander.] Optics, corrective of the defect by which rays of light diverge and do not come to a focus (an *aplanatic* lens).—**Applanatic**, a-pla-nat-i-k, n. Optics, the condition of being applanatic.
Applastic, a-plas'ti-k, a. [Prefix *a*, priv., and *plastis*, Not plastic; not easily moulded.
Aplomb, a-plon, n. [Fr., lit. the state of

being perpendicular, or true to the plumb-line.] Self-possession springing from perfect self-confidence, assurance.

Apocalypsis, a-pok-a-lip-sis, n. [Gr. *apokalypsis*, from *apokalypō*, to disclose—prefix *apo*, and *kalyptō*, to cover.] Revelation; discovery; disclosure; specifically, applied as the name of the book which forms the last Testament.—**Apocalypically**, a-pok-a-lip-tik, a-pok-a-lip-tik-al, adv. Containing or pertaining to revelation; pertaining to the Revelation of St. John.—**Apocalypic**, **Apocalypitic**, a-pok-a-lip-tik, a-pok-a-lip-tik-al, adj. Written on the Apocalypse.—**Apocalypically**, a-pok-a-lip-tik-al, adv. In an apocalypic manner, by revelation.

Apocarpous, ap-o-kār-pus, a. [Gr. *apo*, denoting separation, and *carpos*, fruit.] In bot. having the carpels, or at least their styles, disunited.

Apocope, a-pok-o-pe, n. [Gr. *apocope*, a cutting off—*apo*, and *kope*, a cutting.] The cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word, as *th* for the *Apocope*, a-pok-o-pat, v.t.—*apocoped*, *apocoping*. To cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of.

Apocretic, ap-o-krus-tik, a. [Gr. *apokretos*, *apo*, away, and *krōō*, to drive.] Med. repelling; astringent.—*n.* An astringent and repellent medicine.

Apocrypha, a-pok-rī-ā, n. [Gr. *apokryphos*, hidden, spurious—*apo*, away, and *krypsō*, to conceal, (Cover.)] The collective name of certain books admitted by the R. Catholics into the Old Testament canon, but whose authenticity as inspired writings is not generally admitted.—**Apocryphal**, a-pok-rī-fal, a. Pertaining to the Apocrypha; not canonical; of uncertain authority or credit; fictitious.—**Apocryphally**, a-pok-rī-fal-lī, adv. In an apocryphal manner; equivocally; doubtfully.—**Apocryphalness**, a-pok-rī-fal-nēs, n.

Apodal, ap-o-dal, ap-o-dus, a. Having no feet; also said of fishes having no ventral fins, as the teleostoid fish.

Apodetic, **Apodectical**, ap-o-dik-tik, ap-o-dik-tik-al, a. [Gr. *apodēktēs*, *apo*, forth, and *deiknōmi*, to show.] Demonstratively; evident beyond contradiction. Spelled also *Apodictic*, *Apodictical*.—**Apodictically**, ap-o-dik-tik-al, adv. Demonstratively.

Apodosia, a-pod-o-si-ā, n. [Gr. *apodosia*, a giving back—*apo*, from, and *didōmi*, to give.] Gram. the latter part of a conditional sentence (or one beginning with *if*, though, &c.), dependent on the *protasis* or condition.

Apogee, ap-o-jē, n. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *gē*, the earth.] That point in the orbit of a planet or other heavenly body which is at the greatest distance from the earth; properly this particular point of the moon's orbit.—**Apogean**, ap-o-jē-an, a. Pertaining to or connected with the apogee.

Apograph, ap-o-graf, n. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *grapō*, to write.] A copy; transcript.

Apologue, ap-o-log-ē, n. *Apologues*, an apologue, a fable—*apo*, from, and *logos*, discourse.] A moral fable; a relation of fictitious events intended to convey useful truths, such as the fables of Æsop.

Apology, a-pol-ē-ā, n. [Gr. *apologia*, a speech in defence—*apo*, away from, and *logos*, a discourse.] Something said or written in defence; justification; vindication; an acknowledgment, usually accompanied by an expression of regret, for some improper remark or act; a temporary substitute or make-shift (colloq.).—**Apologetic**, **Apologetical**, a-pol-o-jet-ik, a-pol-o-jet-ik-al, a. Of or pertaining to or containing apology; defending by words or arguments.—**Apologetically**, a-pol-o-jet-ik-al, adv. In an apologetic manner; by way of apology.—**Apologetics**, a-pol-o-jet-ik-s, n. That branch of theology which Christians have employed to justify and defend the peculiarities of their faith, and to answer its opponents.—**Apologist**, **Apologizer**, a-pol-o-jist, a-pol-o-jiz-er, n. One who makes an apology.—**Apologize**, a-pol-o-jiz, n. *apologized*, *apologizing*. To make an apology.—**Aponeurotic**, ap-o-mē-kom-et-er, n. [Gr. *apo*, away, *mekos*, distance, *metron*, mea-

sure.] An instrument used in measuring distances, the principle of the sextant.

Aponeurosis, ap-o-nē-ur-ō-sis, n. pl. *Aponeuroses*, ap-o-nē-ur-ō-sēz. [Gr. *aponeurosis*—*apo*, from, and *neuron*, a nerve, because formerly supposed to be an expansion of a nerve or nerves.] A white, shining, and resisting mass composed of interlaced fibres, found surrounding the voluntary muscles, large arteries, and other parts of the body.—**Aponeurotic**, ap-o-nē-ur-ō-tik, a. Relating to the aponeuroses.

Apophthegm, ap-o-thē-m, n. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *apothēgma*, word.] A short, witty, and instructive saying; a sententious or maxim.—Written also *Apophthegm*. Syn. under *APHORISM*.—**Apophthegmatic**, **Apophthegmatical**, ap-o-thē-mat-ik, ap-o-thē-mat-ik-al, a. Pertaining to or having the character of an apophthegm; sententious.—**Apophthegmatize**, ap-o-thē-mat-iz, v.t. To utter apophthegms.

Apophyllite, ap-o-fil-lit, n. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *phylon*, a leaf, from its tendency to exfoliate.] A mineral of a foliated structure, and readily separating into thin laminae, with a peculiar lustre.

Apophysia, ap-o-fis-sis, n. pl. *Apophyses*, ap-o-fis-sēz. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *physis*, a swelling, a prominence, a protuberance.] A part of a bone.

Apoplexy, ap-o-plek-si, n. [Gr. *apoplezia*, *apoplezia*, *apo*, from, and *pleōō*, *plēōō*, to strike.] A sudden or sudden cessation and voluntary motion, resulting from congestion or rupture of the blood-vessels of the brain.—**Apoplectic**, **Apoplectical**, ap-o-plek-tik, ap-o-plek-tik-al, a. Pertaining to or consisting in apoplexy; predisposed to apoplexy.—**Apoplectically**, ap-o-plek-tik-al, adv. A person affected with apoplexy.

Apoplexia, ap-o-si-o-pē-sis, n. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *stōpō*, to be seized.] *Itch*, sudden stopping short and leaving the state unfinished for the sake of effect.

Apostasy, ap-o-si, n. [Gr. *apostasia*, a standing away from, a defection—*apo*, from, and *stas*, to stand.] An abasement, or what one who departs from a total desertion or departure from one's faith, principles, or party.—**Apostate**, a-pō-stāt, n. One who has forsaken his faith, principles, or party.—*a.* False; traitorous.—**Apostatically**, a-pō-stāt-ik, v.t.—*apostatized*, *apostatizing*. To turn apostate; to abandon principles, faith, or party.

Aposteme, ap-o-sēm, n. [Gr. *apostēma*—*apo*, from, and *histēmi*, to stand.] An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter.—**Apostemate**, a-pō-sēm-mat, v.t. To form into an abscess; to swell and fill with pus.—**Apostemation**, a-pō-sēm-shun, n. The formation of an aposteme.—**Apostematous**, ap-o-sēm-mat-us, a. Pertaining to an abscess.

Posteriori, a-pō-sē-ri-ō-ri, [Gr. *posterior*, after.] A phrase applied to a mode of reasoning founded on observation of effects, or consequences, or facts, where the cause; inductive; opposed to *a priori*.

Apostle, a-pō-s-tl, n. [Gr. *apostolos*, lit. one sent forth, a messenger—*apo*, forth, and *stello*, to send.] One of the twelve disciples of Christ, who were commissioned to preach the gospel, one regarded as having a similar mission.—**Apostleship**, a-pō-s-tl-ship, n. The office or dignity of an apostle.—**Apostolat**, a-pō-s-tl-at, n. The office; or office of an apostle; a mission; the dignity or office of the pope, the holder of the apostolic see.—**Apostolic**, **Apostolical**, ap-o-s-tl-ik, ap-o-s-tl-ik-al, a. Pertaining or relating to or charged with the apostle, more especially of the twelve apostles, according to the doctrines of the apostles; proceeding from an apostle.—**Apostolic** see, the see of the bishop of Rome as directly founded by the apostle Peter.—**Apostolic succession**, the uninterrupted succession of bishops, and through them, of priests and deacons, in the church its regular ordination from the first apostle to the present day.—**Apostolically**, ap-o-s-tl-ik-al, adv. In an apostolical manner.—**Apostolicalness**, **Apostolicism**, **Apostolity**, ap-o-s-tl-ik-al-nēs, ap-o-s-tl-ik-al-nēs, n.

ap-o-s-tl-ism, **ap-o-s-tl-is-t-iz**, n. The character of being apostolical.

Apotrophe, ap-o-tro-fē, n. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *strophē*, a turning.] A sudden change in discourse; a sudden and direct address to a person or thing in the course of a speech; *gram*, the omission of a letter or letters from a word marked by a sign ('); the sign used to mark the omission, or merely as the sign of the possessive case in nouns.—**Apotrophic**, ap-o-tro-fik, a. Pertaining to an apotrophe.—**Apotrophize**, a-pō-tro-fiz, v.t.—*apotrophized*, *apotrophizing*. To mark the omission, or to make a direct address to in course of a speech; to mark with an apotrophe.—*v.i.* To make an apotrophe in speaking.

Apotecary, ap-o-tē-ka-ri, n. [L. *apothecarius*, a shopkeeper, from Gr. *apothēkē*, a repository—*apo*, away, and *thēkē*, a chest, from *thēmi*, to place.] One who practises pharmacy; a skilled person who prepares drugs for medicinal uses, and keeps them for sale in a shop.

Apothecium, ap-o-thē-si-um, n. pl. *Apothecia*, ap-o-thē-si-ā. [APOTHECARY.] Bot. the receptacle of lichens, the sporocarpium.

Apothegm, **Apothegmatic**, ap-o-thē-m, ap-o-thē-mat-ik, Same as *Apophthegm*, *Apophthegmatic*.

Apotheosis, ap-o-thē-ō-sis, n. [Gr. *apo*, away, and *theos*, God.] Deification; the act of placing a person among the heathen deities; the act of deifying.—*a.* Apotheotic, or ap-o-thē-ō-tik, v.t. To exalt to the dignity of a deity; to deify.

Apotem, ap-o-zem, n. [Gr. *apozēma*—*apo*, off, and *zēō*, to boil.] Med. a decoction.—**Apotemical**, ap-o-zem-ik, a. Pertaining to or resembling an apotem.

Appal, **Appall**, ap-pal, v.t.—*appalled*, *appalling*. [O Fr. *appailir*, to make pale, from prefix *ap* for *ad*, and *palle*, pale, from L. *pallidus*, pallid.] To impress with overwhelming fear; to confound with terror; to dismay.—*n.* Terror; fright; dismay. [Cooper.]—**Appalling**, ap-pal-ing, a. Calculated to cause dismay or horror.—**Appallingly**, ap-pal-ing-lī, adv. In a manner to appal; appallment, ap-pal'ment, n. State of being appalled.

Appanage, ap-pā-nā-j, n. [Fr. *appanage*, *apanage*, from O.Fr. *apanner*, L.L. *apanare*, to furnish with provisions, to provide, and *panis*, bread.] An allowance to the younger branches of a sovereign house out of the revenues of the country, generally together with a grant of public domains; whatever belongs to a family in rank or station in the country.—**Appanagist**, ap-pā-nā-j-ist, n. A prince having an appanage.

Apparatus, ap-pā-rāt-us, n. sing. *ap-pā-rāt-us*, pl. rarely *Apparatuses*, ap-pā-rāt-us-sēz, n. [L. *apparatus*, to prepare—*ad*, and *para*, to make ready.] Things provided as means to some end; a collection or combination of articles or materials for the accomplishment of some purpose; execution, or experiment; *physiol.* a collection of organs all ministering to the same function.

Apparel, ap-pā-rel, n. (no pl.) [Fr. *apparel*, dress, *appareiller*, to match, to fit, to suit—*ad*, to, and *parer*, to adorn, to furnish.] The dress, or clothing; vesture; garments; dress; external array; the furniture of a ship.—*v.t.* *Apparelled*, *apparelling*. To dress or clothe; to cover as with garments.

Apparent, ap-pā-rent, a. [L. *apparens*, *apparens*, *p.p.r.* of *appareo*. **APPAREO**.] Visible to the eye; within sight or view; appearing to the eye or to the judgment; seeming to be, without being so.—*a.* *Apparency*, plain; evident; in the latter sense now used only as a predicate.—*Heir apparent*, the heir who is certain to inherit, if he survive the present possessor.—*Heir apparent*, the heir who has a claim. [Shak.]—**Apparently**, ap-pā-rent-lī, adv. Openly; evidently; seemingly; in appearance.—**Apparentness**, ap-pā-rent-nēs, n.

Apparition, ap-pā-rish-un, n. [APPEAR.] The act of appearing; appearance; something appearing; especially, a ghost; a spectre; a visible spirit.—**Apparitional**, ap-pā-rish-un-al, a. Pertaining to an apparition.

Apparitor, *ap-par-it-or*, *n.* [*Fr.* from *apparere*, to attend. **APPARE**.] A messenger or officer who serves the process of a spiritual court; the headle in a university.

Appeal, *ap-pel*, *v.* [*Fr.* *appellare*, from *L.* *appellare*, to call, address, appeal to. To call, as for aid, mercy, sympathy, and the like; to refer to another person or authority for the decision of a question controverted; to refer to a superior judge or court for a final settlement. To summon or to challenge; to remove (a cause) from an inferior to a superior judge or court, to charge with a crime; to accuse.—*n.* A call for sympathy, mercy, aid, and the like; a supplication; an entreaty; the removal of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal, that the latter may, in due hall, amend the decision of the former; a challenge; a reference to another for proof or decision; resort; recourse. [*Appel* to *Appeal*.] **Appealable**, *ap-pel-ah-bl*, *a.* Liable to be appealed. **Appellator**, *ap-pel-lor*, *n.* One who appeals; an appellant.

Appellancy, *ap-pel-an-si*, *n.* Appeal; capability of appeal. **Appellant**, *ap-pel-ant*, *n.* One who appeals; one who removes a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal. **Appellate**, *ap-pel-at*, *a.* Relating to appeals; having cognizance of appeals.—**Appellate**, *ap-pel-ah*, *n.* One against whom an appeal is brought.—**Appellor**, *ap-pel-lor*, *n.* One who appeals.

Appear, *ap-pēr*, *v.* [*O. Fr.* *apparoir*, *L.* *appareo*—*ad*, to, and *pareo*, to show one's self.—To come or be in sight; to be or become visible to the eye; to stand in presence of some one; to be obvious; to be clear or made clear by evidence; to seem; to look like.—**Appearance**, *ap-pēr-ans*, *n.* The act of appearing or coming into sight; a coming into the presence of some one; persons; the thing seen; a phenomenon; an apparition; external show; semblance, in opposition to reality or substance; mien; build and carriage; figure.—**Appearer**, *ap-pēr-er*, *n.* One who appears.

Appraise, *ap-prāz*, *v.* [*Fr.* *appraiser*, *appraiser*, to pacify.—*a.* from *L.* *ad*, to, and *O. Fr.* *pris* [*Fr.* *pris*], *L.* *pris*, pacify, peace.] To make quiet; to still; to assuage; to tranquillize; to calm or soothe; to pacify a person, anger.—**Appraisable**, *ap-prāz-ah-bl*, *a.* Capable of being appraised.

Appraisableness, *ap-prāz-ah-bl-ness*, *n.* **Appraisement**, *ap-prāz-ment*, *n.* Act of appraising; appraised state.—**Appraiser**, *ap-prāz-er*, *n.* One who appraises.—**Appraise**, *ap-prāz-iv*, *a.* Appraising; quieting.

Appellant, *Appellate*, *see* **APPARE**.

Appellation, *ap-pel-lā-shon*, *n.* [*L.* *appellatio*, from *appellare*, to address, accord, appeal to. **APPARE**.] The word by which a thing or person is known; name; title.—**Appellative**, *ap-pel-lā-tiv*, *a.* Serving as an appellation; naming or marking out; denominative.—*n.* An appellation; a general name.—**Appellatively**, *ap-pel-lā-tiv-ly*, *adv.* In an appellative manner; as an appellation.—**Appellatively**, *ap-pel-lā-tiv-ness*, *n.* **Append**, *ap-pend*, *v.* [*L.* *appendo*—*ad*, to, and *pēdo*, to hang, RESIST.] To hang on or attach; to add; to annex; to add to a thing; to join; to annex.—**Appendage**, *ap-pend-āj*, *n.* Something appended or attached; what is attached to a greater thing.—**Appendant**, *ap-pend-ant*, *a.* Hanging on or attached; what is necessary or adjunct to a thing.—**Appendant**, *ap-pend-ant*, *n.* A small appendage.—**Appendicular**, *ap-pend-ik-ul-er*, *a.* Having the character of an appendage.—**Appendiculate**, *ap-pend-ik-ul-it*, *a.* Provided with appendages.—**Appendiculate**, *ap-pend-ik-ul-it-ly*, *adv.* **Appendix**, *ap-pend-iks*, *n.* [*L.* *appendix*, *appendice*, from *appendo*.] Something appended or added; but not essential to the main work; *an* appendix, a process, or projecting part.—**Appendicatory**, *ap-pend-ik-ul-er*, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an appendix.—**Appendiculus**, *ap-pend-ik-ul-us*, *n.* A small hollow blind process attached to the caecum in man and some animals, an ailment often fatal.

Apperception, *ap-pēr-sē-shon*, *n.* [*Prefix* *ap* for *ad*, and *perception*.] Perception that reflects upon itself; consciousness; spontaneous thought.

Appertain, *ap-pēr-tān*, *v.* [*Fr.* *appartenir*.] *L.* *ad*, and *per-tinere*, to pertain.] To belong or pertain; with *to*.—**Appertaining**, *ap-pēr-tān-ing*, *a.* Pertaining to; appertaining to; pertaining to. That which appertains or pertains to. [*Shak*.]—**Appertinent**, *ap-pēr-tān-ent*, *a.* Belonging; appertinent. Also as *n.* [*Shak*.]

Appetence, *Appetency*, *ap-pēt-ens*, *ap-pēt-ens-i*, *n.* [*L.* *appetentia*, from *appetere*, *ap-pet-er*, to desire—*ad*, to, and *peter*, to desire. **PETITES**.] Desire; inclination; propensity; strong natural craving or tendency.—**Appetite**, *ap-pēt-it*, *n.* Desiring; very desirous.—**Appetible**, *ap-pēt-ih-bl*, *a.* Desirable; capable of being the object of appetite.—**Appetite**, *ap-pēt-it*, *n.* [*L.* *appetitus*, desire.] The natural desire of pleasure or good; taste; inclination; a desire to satisfy bodily want or craving; a desire for food; or drink; eagerness of longing.—**Appetitive**, *ap-pēt-it-iv*, *a.* Having the quality of desiring.—**Appetize**, *ap-pēt-iz*, *v.* [*L.* *appetizo*, to give an appetite to.] To increase or whet the appetite.—**Appetized**, *ap-pēt-iz-d*, *a.* That which appetizes or whets the appetite.—**Appetizing**, *ap-pēt-iz-ing*, *a.* Whetting the appetite.

Applaud, *ap-plād*, *v.* [*L.* *applaudo*, *applausus*—*ad*, and *plaudo*, to make a noise by clapping the hands.] To shout in approval; to praise; to applaud; to praise highly; to extol.—*v.* To give praise; to express approbation.—**Applause**, *ap-plāz*, *n.* Praise loudly expressed; approbation expressed by clapping the hands or shouting; commendation; approval.—**Applavative**, *ap-plāv-iv*, *a.* Applauding; containing applause.

Apple, *apl*, *n.* [*Sax* *æppel*, *apfel*, a word common in the Teutonic, Celtic, Slavonic, and Germanic tongues; root unknown.] A fruit of a well-known fruit-tree, or the tree itself; also a name popularly given to various exotic fruits or trees having little or nothing in common with the apple.—**Apple**, *apl*, *n.* [*Fr.* *apple*, *apple*, from *L.* *apple*, *apple*, from *Applē* of *Sodom*, a fruit described by old writers as externally of fair appearance, but turning to ashes when plucked.—**Adam's apple**, a prominence on the throat.—**Apple**, *apl*, *n.* A species of aphid.—**Apple**, *apl*, *n.* A kind of apple, considered to be in perfection when shrivelled and withered. [*Shak*.]—**Apple**, *apl*, *n.* A moth, the larvae of which take up their abode in apples.—**Apple**, *apl*, *n.* A pie made of apples, covered with paste.—**Apple**, *apl*, *n.* A perfect order. [*Colloq.*]

Apply, *ap-plī*, *v.* [*Lat.* *applicare*, to fasten.—*Fr.* *appliquer*, from *L.* *applicare*, to fasten.—*to*, to, and *plico*, to fold. **Ply**.] To lay on (the hammer on a nail) or to place on another thing; to use or employ for a particular purpose or in a particular case (a remedy, a sum of money); to put, refer, or apply to; to suit or to relate to; to apply to a person or thing in a proverb, &c.; to engage and employ with attention; to occupy (the mind, or *refl.*).—*v.* To suit; to agree; to have some connection, agreement, analogy, &c.—**Applicable**, *ap-plī-k-ah-bl*, *a.* Sollicit; to have recourse with a view to gain something; followed by *to*.—**Applicable**, *ap-plī-k-ah-bl*, *a.* Applicable.—**Applicable**, *ap-plī-k-ah-bl*, *n.* The act of applying.—**Applicable**, *ap-plī-k-ah-bl*, *n.* A means to a device; an application; a remedy. [*Shak*.]—**Applicability**, *ap-plī-k-ah-bl-ih-ti*, *n.* The quality of being applicable.—**Applicable**, *ap-plī-k-ah-bl*, *a.* Capable of being applied; that is suitable; having relation.—**Applicableness**, *ap-plī-k-ah-bl-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being applicable.—**Applicably**, *ap-plī-k-ah-bl-ly*, *adv.* In an applicable manner.—**Applicancy**, *ap-plī-k-ah-bl-ness*, *n.* The state of being applicable.—**Applicant**, *ap-plī-k-ant*, *n.* One who applies; a petitioner; a candidate.—**Applicate**, *ap-plī-k-ah*, *a.* Applied or put to some use.—**Application**, *ap-plī-k-ah-shon*, *n.* The act of applying or putting to; the thing applied;

the act of making request or soliciting; the employment of means; close study; attention; the testing of something theoretical by applying in practice.—**Applicative**, *ap-plī-k-ah-tiv*, *a.* Applying; applicative.—**Applicative**, *ap-plī-k-ah-tiv*, *n.* One that may be applied.—**Applicator**, *ap-plī-k-ah-tor*, *n.* One that applies.

Appoggiatura, *ap-po-jā-tū-rā*, *n.* [*It.* *Mus.* a grace-note; an added note of embellishment to an original passage.]—**Appoint**, *ap-pōint*, *v.* [*Fr.* *appointer*, from *L.* *appointare*, to bring to the point.—*L.* *ad*, to, and *punctum*, a point. **POINT**.] To make firm, to establish, or secure (O.T.); to constitute (Jordan, or decrees, to allot, set apart, or designate, to nominate, as to an officer, or despatch, to fix, name, or determine by authority or upon agreement; to equip.—*v.* To ordain; to determine.—**Appointable**, *ap-pōint-ah-bl*, *a.* Capable of being appointed or constituted.—**Appointer**, *ap-pōint-er*, *n.* One who appoints.—**Appointment**, *ap-pōint-ment*, *n.* The act of appointing; designation to office; an office held; the act of fixing by mutual agreement; arrangement; decree; direction; command.—**Appointive**, *ap-pōint-iv*, *a.* An allowance; a salary or pension.

Apportion, *ap-pōr-shon*, *v.* [*O. Fr.* *apportioner*.] *L.* *ad*, and *partio*, portion.] To divide and assign in just proportion; to distribute in proper shares; to allot.—**Apportion**, *ap-pōr-shon*, *n.* One that apportions.—**Apportionment**, *ap-pōr-shon-ment*, *n.* The act of apportioning.

Apposite, *ap-pōzit*, *a.* [*L.* *appositus*, set or put to, from *appone*, apponere, to add, and *pone*, to put or place.] Suitable; fit; appropriate; very applicable; well adapted; followed by *to*, and said of answers, arguments, &c.—**Appositely**, *ap-pōzit-ly*, *adv.* In an apposite manner; suitably; fully.—**Appositiveness**, *ap-pōzit-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being apposite; fitness.—**Apposition**, *ap-pō-zishon*, *n.* The act of adding; addition; a setting to; *gram.* the relation in which a noun or a substantive phrase or clause stands to the noun or phrase to which it is added without being preceded of it, at the same time agreeing in case; as, Cicero, the orator, was there.—**Appositional**, *ap-pō-zish-on-ah*, *a.* Pertaining to apposition.—**Appositive**, *ap-pō-zish-iv*, *a.* Placed in apposition.

Appraise, *ap-prāz*, *v.* [*Fr.* *appraiser*, *appraiser*, to set a price on—*ad*, to, and *pretium*, a price. **PRAISE**, *PRICE*, *PRECIOSITY*.] To set a price upon; to estimate the value of; to estimate generally.—**Appraisement**, *ap-prāz-ment*, *n.* The act of appraising; the value fixed; the valuation.—**Appraiser**, *ap-prāz-er*, *n.* One who appraises; a person licensed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods and estate.

Appreciate, *ap-prē-shā-t*, *v.* [*Fr.* *apprécier*, to set a value. *L.* *appræciare*, to estimate, to value.—*to*, to, and *pretium*, a price, value, or estimate on; to estimate or value properly.—*v.* To rise in value; to become of more value.—**Appreciable**, *ap-prē-shā-bl*, *a.* Capable of being appreciated or estimated; sufficiently great to be capable of estimation.—**Appreciably**, *ap-prē-shā-bl-ly*, *adv.* To a degree that may be appreciated; estimated; perceptibly.—**Appreciation**, *ap-prē-shā-shon*, *n.* The act of appreciating; the act of estimating the value of; the act of setting a due price or value on.—**Appreciative**, *ap-prē-shā-tiv*, *a.* Capable of appreciating; manifesting due appreciation.—**Appreciatory**, *ap-prē-shā-tor-iv*, *a.* Pertaining to appreciation.

Apprehend, *ap-prē-hend*, *v.* [*L.* *apprehendo*—*ad*, and *prehendo*, to take or seize, *præ*, before, and *hendo*—*ad*, used, to seize.] To take or seize (a person); to take or lay hold of by the mind; to become apprehensive of; to understand; to entertain suspicion or fear; to dread; to be apprehensive of.—*v.* To form a conception; to conceive; to believe or be of opinion without positive certainty; to be apprehensive; to be in fear of a future

Aquiline, ak'wil-in, *a.* [*L. aquilinus*, from *aquila*, an eagle.] Of or belonging to the eagle; resembling an eagle's beak; curving; hooked.

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Arab, *arab*, *a*. A native of Arabia; a neglected outcast; or a girl of the streets.
a. Of or pertaining to the Arabs or Arabia.—**Arabesque**, *arab-esk*, *a*. [Fr. from the *Arabs*, who brought the style to low perfection.] A species of architectural ornamentation for enriching surfaces, either painted, inlaid, or wrought in low relief, often consisting of fanciful figures, human or animal, combined with floral forms.—**Arabian**, *arabi-an*, *a*. Pertaining to Arabia.—**Arabian**, *arabi-an*, *a*. Pertaining to Arabia.—**Arabic**, *arab-ik*, *a*. Pertaining to Arabia or the language of its inhabitants.—**Arabic**, *arab-ik*, *a*. Pertaining to the language of the Arabians.

Arable, *ara-bl*, *a*. [Fr. *arable*, *L. arabilis*, from *aro*, to plough, from root seen also in *A. Sax. erian*, *E. to ear*, *Gr. erō*, *Arēh*, *erōn*, *Lith. eriti*, *Rus. arati*, to plough, to till; *Ir. and W. ar*, tillage; *W. aru*, to plough.] Fit for ploughing or tillage.

Arachis, *ara-kis*, *n*. The generic name of the ground-nut [*A. hypogaea*].—**Arachis oil**, the oil expressed from the seeds of the ground-nut, the nut-oil of commerce.

Arachnida, *ara-kni-dā*, *n*. pl. [Gr. *arachnē*, a spider.] A class of animals, wingless animals, intermediate between insects and the Crustacea, including spiders, mites, and scorpions.—**Arachnidan**, *ara-kni-dan*, *n*. One of the Arachnida.—**Arachnoid**, *ara-kni-oid*, *a*. Resembling a spider's web; anal., applied to a semitransparent thin membrane which is spread over the brain and pia mater; but having hair that gives an appearance of being covered with cobweb.—**Arachnology**, *ara-kni-ol-ō-jī*, *n*. That branch of natural history which treats of spiders.—**Arachnologist**, *ara-kni-ol-ō-jist*, *n*. One versed in arachnology.

Arack, *ar-ak*, *n*. Same as *Arack*.

Aramean, *ara-mā-ik*, *n*. [From *Arām*, a son of Shem, the supposed ancestor of the Chaldeans and Syrians.] A language or group of languages, anciently spoken in Syria, the earliest specimens being the Chaldean passages in the Old Testament and Apocrypha; Chaldean, Chaldean.

Araneid, *ara-nē-id*, *n*. [From *Aranea*, a spider.] A name of the spider family.—**Araneiform**, *ara-nē-ō-form*, *a*. Resembling a spider.—**Araneous**, *Araneose*, *ara-nē-us*, *a*, *ara-nē-ōs*, *a*. Resembling a cobweb; arachnoid.

Araracaria, *ara-ra-kā-ri-a*, *n*. [From the *Araracaria*, a tribe of Indians in Chili.] The generic name of some fine coniferous trees found chiefly in South America, but now also commonly grown in India.—**Araracarian**, *ara-ra-kā-ri-an*, *a*. Pertaining to the araracarias.—**Araracaria**, *ara-ra-kā-ri*, *n*. A forest plant allied to the araracarias.

Arballast, *ar-bal-est*, *n*. [Fr. *arballast*, from *L. arcus*, a bow and *ballista*, ballista, an engine to throw stones.] A kind of powerful cross-bow formerly used.—**Arballaster**, *ar-bal-est-er*, *n*. A cross-bowman.

Arbitrator, *ar-bit-er*, *n*. [L. an *arbitrator*, umpire, judge.] A person appointed or chosen by parties in controversy to decide their differences; one who judges and determines without control; one whose power of deciding and governing is not limited.—**Arbitration**, *ar-bit-er-ment*, *n*. Determination; decision; settlement; award (the *arbitration* of the award).—**Arbitrator**, *ar-bit-er*, *n*. [L. *arbitrator*.] Given, decided, or determined according to one's will or discretion; exercised according to one's will or discretion; capricious; despotic; imperious; tyrannical, uncontrolled.—**Arbitrarily**, *ar-bit-er-ri-ly*, *adv*. In an arbitrary manner; capriciously.—**Arbitrariness**, *ar-bit-er-ri-ness*, *n*. The quality of being arbitrary.—**Arbitrate**, *ar-bit-rat*, *vt.*—**Arbitrated**, *ar-bit-rat-ed*, *pp*. [L. *arbitrator*, *arbitratus*.] To act as an arbitrator or umpire; to hear and decide in an arbitrator or umpire; to hear and decide in an arbitrator.—**Arbitrate**, *ar-bit-rat*, *vt.* The act of arbitrating; the hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy, by a person or persons chosen by the parties.—**Arbitrator**, *ar-bit-er*, *n*. One who arbitrates; an arbitrator.—**Arbitrement**, *ar-bit-er-ment*, *n*. Same as *Arbitration*.—**Arballast**, *ar-bal-est*, *n*. A cross-bow; an arballaster.

Arbor, *ar-bor*, *n*. [L. a tree, a wood, a bar, &c.] The principal spindle of axis of a machine, communicating motion to the other moving parts.—**Arboreal**, *ar-bor-e-al*, *a*. Pertaining to trees; living or among trees; having the character of a tree.—**Arboreous**, *ar-bor-e-ous*, *a*. The state of being arboreal; an arboreal form of growth.—**Arborecent**, *ar-bor-e-cent*, *a*. [L. *arbor-escens*, *ar-bor-escere*, to grow to a tree.] Resembling a tree; lot, partaking of the nature and habits of a tree; dendritic.—**Arboretum**, *ar-bor-e-tum*, *n*. [L.] A place in which a collection of different trees or educational purposes.—**Arborization**, *ar-bor-iz-a-shun*, *n*. A mineral or other body with a tree-like form.

Arboriculture, *ar-bor-ik-ul-tūr*, *n*. [L. *arbor*, a tree, and *cultura*, cultivation.] Cultivation of trees; the art of planting, dressing, and managing trees and shrubs.—**Arboricultural**, *ar-bor-ik-ul-tūr-al*, *a*. Relating to arboriculture.—**Arboriculturist**, *ar-bor-ik-ul-tūr-ist*, *n*. One who practices arboriculture.

Arbor-vita, *ar-bor-vitē*, *n*. [L. the tree of life.] A common name of certain coniferous trees; a tree-like arrangement which appears in the medullary rays of the cerebellum when the cerebellum is cut vertically.

Arbour, *ar-bor*, *n*. [O.E. *herber*, O.Fr. *herbier*, *L. herba*, herb.] A seat in the open air sheltered by intervening branches or climbing plants; a bower.—**Arboreal**, *ar-bor-e-al*, *a*. Having the appearance or nature of an arbour. [Mil.]

Arbuscular, *ar-bus-kul-er*, *a*. [From *L. arbuscula*, dim. of *arbor*, a tree.] Resembling a shrub or small tree.

Arbutus, *ar-bu-tus*, *n*. [L. the strawberry-tree.] The generic name of an evergreen tree or shrub, with bright red or yellow berries, somewhat like the strawberry, having an unpleasant taste; a strawberry tree. Also called *Arbutus*, *Arbutus*.

Arbutan, *ar-bu-tan*, *a*. Pertaining to the arbutus.

Arch, *ark*, *n*. [L. *arcus*, a bow, Arcen.] A curve line forming an arch might form the circumference of a circle; formerly also an arch.—**Arche**, *ar-kē*, *n*. [Fr. *L. arcata*, *L. arcus*, an arch.] A series of arches supported on pillars, often used as a roof support or as an ornamental containing shops or stalls.

Archean, *ar-kē-an*, *a*. Pertaining to Arcadia, a mountainous district in southern Greece; hence, rustic; rural; pastoral.

Archean, *ar-kē-an*, *n*. pl. *Archeana*, *ar-kē-ā-na*, [L.] A secret; a mystery; generally used in the plural (the *archeana* of nature).

Arch, *arch*, *n*. [Fr. *arche*, *L. L. archia*, from *arcus*, a bow, arch, arc.] A structure composed of separate wedge-shaped pieces, arranged on a curved line, so as to retain their position by mutual pressure; a covering or structure of a bow shape; a vault.

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ological Archeologic, *ar-kē-ol-ō-jik*, *a*. Pertaining to archeology.

Archeologist, *ar-kē-ol-ō-jist*, *n*. One skilled in archeology.

Archeopteryx, *ar-kē-ō-ptēr-ik*, *n*. [Gr. *archaios*, ancient, *ptērōn*, wing.] A fossil bird of the size of a rook, having two claws representing the thumb and forefinger projecting from the wing, and about twenty tail vertebrae prolonged as in mammals.

Archate, *ar-cha-tē*, *n*. [Gr. *archaios*, ancient, *archaike*, *ar-kē-ik*, *a*.] An ancient or old-fashioned; obsolete; antiquated.—**Archaism**, *ar-kē-iz-m*, *n*. An ancient or obsolete word of idiom; antiquity of style or use; obsolescence.

Archangel, *ar-kā-jel*, *n*. An angel of the highest order in the celestial hierarchy.—**Archangelic**, *ar-kā-jel-ik*, *a*. Of or pertaining to archangels.

Archbishop, *ar-kē-bish-ōp*, *n*. A bishop who has the supervision of other bishops (the sees of whom are in his province), and also exercises spiritual authority in his own diocese.—**Archbishopric**, *ar-kē-bish-ōp-rik*, *n*. The jurisdiction, office, or see of an archbishop.

Archdeacon, *ar-kē-dē-kan*, *n*. In England, an ecclesiastical dignitary, next in rank below a bishop, who has jurisdiction either over a part of or over the whole diocese.—**Archdeaconate**, *Archeaconry*, *ar-kē-dē-kan-āt*, *ar-kē-dē-kan-ry*, *n*. The office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon.

Archduke, *ar-kē-dūk*, *n*. A prince belonging to the reigning family of the Austrian empire.—**Archducal**, *ar-kē-dūk-al*, *a*. Pertaining to an archduke.—**Archduchess**, *ar-kē-dūk-shis*, *n*. The wife of an archduke.

Archduchy, *Archdukedom*, *ar-kē-dūk-shi*, *ar-kē-dūk-dūm*, *n*. The territory or rank of an archduke or archduchess.

Archegonium, *ar-kē-gō-ni*, *n*. [Gr. *archē*, beginning, and *gonos*, offspring.] The doctrine of the origin of life.

Archemyne, *ar-kē-mē-ni*, *n*. A principal deity; Satan.

Archer, *ar-cher*, *n*. [Fr. *archer*, from *arc*, *L. arcus*, a bow, &c.] One who uses, or is skilled in, using the bow and arrow; a Bowman.—**Archery**, *ar-cher-ry*, *n*. The practice, art, or skill of shooting with a bow and arrow.—**Archer-shoot, *n*. A small fish of Asia which shoots arrows of water at insects, causing them to fall into the water and become its prey.**

Archetype, *ar-kē-tīp*, *n*. [Gr. *archetypōn*, *archē*, beginning, and *typos*, form.] A model or first form; the original pattern after which a thing is made, or to which it corresponds.—**Archetypal**, *ar-kē-tīp-al*, *a*. Of or pertaining to an archetype.

Archidiaconal, *ar-kē-di-ak-on-al*, *a*. [Gr. *archi*, chief, *diakonos*, deacon.] Pertaining to an archidiacon.

Archiepiscopacy, *Archiepiscopate*, *ar-kē-tīp-ik-ō-pā-si*, *ar-kē-tīp-ik-ō-pāt*, *n*. The dignity, office, or province of an archbishop.—**Archiepiscopal**, *ar-kē-tīp-ik-ō-pāt*, *a*. Belonging to an archbishop.

Architect, *ar-kē-tēkt*, *n*. A violet, mauve, or purple colouring matter obtained from lichens growing on rocks in the Canary and Cape de Verd Islands.

Archimandrite, *ar-kī-mān-drit*, *n*. [Gr. *archi*, chief, *mandra*, a monastery.] Greek Ch. an abbot, or abbot-general, who has the superintendence of other abbots and convents.

Archimedean, *ar-kī-mē-dē-an*, *a*. Pertaining to Archimedes, the great philosopher, mathematician, and engineer, famous for raising water, formed by winding a flexible tube round a cylinder in the form of a screw; being placed in an inclined position and immersed in water, by causing the screw to revolve the water is raised to the upper end.

Archipelago, *ar-kī-pē-lā-gō*, *n*. [Gr. *archi*, chief, and *pelagos*, the sea.] Originally the Aegean sea, which is surrounded by a number of small islands; hence any water space interspersed with many islands; a group of many islands.—**Archipelagic**, *ar-kī-pē-lā-jik*, *a*. Relating to an archipelago.

Architect, *ar-kī-tēkt*, *n*. [Fr. *architecte*,

Armenian, ar-un'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to Armenia, a country in Asia.—*n.* A native of Armenia; the language of the country; an adherent of the Christian Church of Armenia.

Aroma, a-rō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *arōma*, spice sweet herb.] An agreeable odour; fragrance; perfume; *fig.* delicate intellect.

Arras, a-rä', n. [from *Arras*, in France, where this article was manufactured.] Tapestry; hangings, consisting of woven stuffs ornamented with figures.

Arras-a-rä', n. [*Fr. arras*, order, arrangement.] A collection of things, or things disposed in regular order, as: an arras in order of battle; raiment; dress; apparel.—*v.t.* To place or dispose in order, as: to arras for battle; to marshal; to deck or dress; to attire.—*Arrayer*, a-rä'er, *n.*

ain; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.

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ose, ar-un-din'ē-us, a-run'din-ōs, a. Abound-
ing with reeds.

Aruspex, Aruspice, a-rus-peks, a-rus'pis, n. [*L. aruspex or haruspex.*] One of a class of priests in ancient Rome whose business was to inspect the entrails of victims killed in sacrifice, and by them to foretell future events.—**Aruspicy, a-rus'pi-si, n.** The art of an aruspex; augury; uromantication.

Aryan, *ā'ri-an* or *ā'ri-an*, *n.* [*Skr ārya*, noble, eminent.] An Indo-European; a member of that division of the human race which includes the Hindus and Persians and most Europeans (except Turks, Hungarians, Finns, &c.).—*a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Aryans; Indo-European. *See* *Indo-European* and *com.* (Excerpt from *A. S. & C.*)

as, az, dab, and conf. (Hebr. *am*; *as*, *also*, *alike*, that is, *in* *all* *things*, through the forms *also*, *also*, *also*, *also*; similarly *g*, *also*, *also*.) A word expressing equality, similarity of number or character, like, in proportion, accordance, in the same manner in which *ye shall be as gods*; *I live as I did*; while; when (the whistled *as* he went); for example; for instance; thus; because; since (*as* the wind was fair we set sail); often equivalent to the relative that after *sich* (give us *such* things as you please).

As, as, n. pl. Aszes, as'ez. A Roman weight of 12 oz.; also, a Roman copper or bronze coin, latterly weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Asafetida, *Asafetida*, as-a-fet'id-a, n. [Per. *aza*, gum, and L. *fetidus*, fetid.] A fetid inspissated sap from a large umbelliferous plant found in Central Asia, used in medicine as an antispasmodic, in flatulency, hysteric paroxysms, &c.

Asbestos, **Asbertus**, as-bes'tos, as-bes'tus, *n.* [Gr. *asbestos*, inextinguishable—a, neg., and *sbenymni*, to extinguish.—] A fibrous variety of several members of the hornblende family, having fine, elastic, flexible, flaxy-like filaments, which are incombustible, and are made into fire-proof cloth, paper, &c.—**Asbestic**, as-bes'tik, *a.* Relating to or containing asbestos.—**Asbestiform**, as-bes'ti-form, *a.* Having the structure of asbestos.—**Asbestine**, as-bes'tin, *a.* Pertaining to asbestos, or partaking of its nature and qualities.

Ascend, as-send', v. i. [*ascendo*—*ad*, to, and *scendo*, to climb. **SCAN.**] To move upwards; to mount; to go up from a lower to a higher place; to rise; to proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, &c.; to pass from a grave tone to one more acute.—*ut* To go more upwards upon; to climb; to move upwards along to go towards the source of a river).—**Ascendable**, as-send'-a-ble, a. Capable of being ascended.—

[illegible]

Ascertain, as-sēr-tān', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *ascertainer*—*as* for *ad*, to, certain, from *l.* *certain*, sure. **CERTAIN.**] To make certain; to make sure or find out by trial or examination; to establish; to determine with certainty.—**Ascertainable**, as-sēr-tān'-a-bl, *a.*

Capable of being ascertained or certainly known.—**Ascertainer**, as-sér-tā'n'er, *n.* One who.—**Ascertainment**, as-sér-tā'n'ment, *n.* The act of.

Ascetic, as-set'ik, *n.* [Gr. *askētos*, exercised, disciplined, from *askō*, to exercise.] Excessively strict or rigid in devotions or mortifications; severe; austere.—**Ascetic**, as-set'ik, *n.* One who retires from the world and devotes himself to a strictly devout life; one who practises excessive rigour and self-denial; a hermit; a recluse.—**Asceticism**, as-set'i-sizm, *n.* The condition or practice of ascetics.

Ascian, as'si-an, *n.* [*L. ascius*, Gr. *askios*—*a*, priv., and *skia*, a shadow.] One who has no shadow; an inhabitant of the torrid zone when the sun is in the zenith.

Zoid when the form is modified. — *Ascidian*, *asci-dian*, *n.* [Gr. *askidia*, a little vessel. One of certain marine medusoid animals of a low type, having frequently the shape of a double-necked bottle, often found on the beach at low water or attached to rocks, shells, &c.; a sea-squirt; a tunicate animal. — *Ascidiform*, *asci-diform*, *a.* Shaped like an ascidian; bottle-shaped. — *Ascidium*, *asci-dium*, *n.* Bot. a pitcher-like appendage found in some plants and formed by a modified leaf.

Ascites, as-sit'ēz, *n.* [Gr. *askos*, a bladder.] *Med.*, dropsy of the abdomen, or of the peritoneal cavity.—**Ascitic**, **Ascitical**, as-sit'ik, as-sit'ik-al, *a.* Relating to ascites; dropsical.

Asciticous, as-si-tish'us, *a.* Same as *Ad-*
sciticous.
Asclepiadic, as-klé-pi-ad'ik, *a.* [From *As-*
clépiadēs, a Greek poet, who invented this

Ascribe, as-krib', v.t.—*ascribed, ascribing.*
[*La ascribo*—*ad*, to, and *scribo*, to write.
SCRIBE.] To attribute, impute, or refer.

Ascribable, as-krib-'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being ascribed or attributed.—**Ascription**, as-krip-'shon, *n.* The act of ascribing.—**Ascriptitious**, as-krip-tish'us, *a.* [*L.* *ascriptus*], enrolled as a soldier, bound. Bound or attached to the soil: applied to serfs or villeins annexed to the freehold and transferable with it.

Ascus, as'kus, n. pl. **Asci**, as'ki. [Gr. *askos*, a leather bottle.] *Bot.* one of the little membranous bags or cells in which the spores of lichens, some fungi, and some other cryptogams are produced.

Asexual, a-seks'ū-al, *a*. [*Prefix a, neg., and sexual.*] Not sexual; having no distinctive organs of sex, or imperfect organs performed without the union of males and females. — **Asexually**, a-seks'ū-al-ly, *adv.* In an asexual manner.

Ash, ash, *n.* [*A. Sax. æsc* = *Icel. askr*, *Sw. and Dan. ask*, *D. esch*, *G. esche*.] A well-known tree cultivated extensively for its hard and tough timber; the timber of this tree. — **Ash**, **Ashen**, ash, ash'en, *a.* Pertaining to or like the ash; made of ash.

Ash, ash, n. [A. Sax. *asce*, *asce*—a word common to the Teutonic tongues.] What remains of a body that is burnt; the dust or powdery substance to which a body is reduced by the action of fire; generally used in the plural form and with the article.

used in the plural; incombustible residue
the remains of a human body when burnt
or otherwise decayed; *fig.* a corpse.—*As-*
Wednesday, the first day of Lent, so called
from the ancient custom of sprinkling
ashes on the heads of penitents on that
day.—*Ashery*, ash'ér-i, *a.* A pit or hole for
ashes.—*Ashy*, ash'i, *a.* Composed of or re-
sembling ashes; lifeless and pale.—*Ashy*,
pale, *a.* Pale or white as ashes.

Ashame, a-shām, *v.t.* —**ashamed**, a-shā'ed. [*Prefix a*, intens. for *of*, and *shame*.] To make ashamed; to shame. —**Ashamed**, a-shā'ed, *pp.* and *a.* Affected or touched by shame; feeling shame; exhibiting shame (an ashamed look); with *of* before the object. —**Ashamedly**, a-shā'ed-li, *adv.* In shamefaced manner.

Ashlar, **Ashler**, ash'lér, n. [O. Fr. *aissell*, *aissil*, a shingle, from L. *assula*, a small board, a chip or splinter.] Common freestones rough from the quarry: a facin-

made of squared stones on the front of buildings; hewn stone for such facing.

Ashore, a-shōr', *adv.* On the shore, bank, or beach; on the land adjacent to water; to the shore.

Asian, ā'shi-an, *a*. Pertaining to Asia, one of the continents of the globe.—**Asiatic**, ā-shi-at'ik, *a*. Belonging to Asia or its inhabitants.—*n*. A native of Asia.

Aside, a-sid', adv. On or to one side; to or at a short distance off; apart; away from some normal direction; out of one's thoughts; consideration; or regard; away; off (to lay cares *aside*), so as not to be heard, or supposed not to be heard, by some one present. — **Aside, a-sid', n.** Something spoken and not heard, or supposed not to be heard by some one present, as something uttered by an actor on the stage.

Asinine. Under Ass.

Aśk, ask, u, t [A.S. *aścian, acsian, azinian*] – Dan, ask, D. *cischen, O Fris. ascian, O.G. cōzon*. To request; to seek to obtain by words; to petition (with or before the person); to require; to demand; to claim; to sue; to sue for; to interrogate or inquire of; to question; to inquire concerning; to seek; to invite. [This verb may take two objectives; as, to ask a person on the time.] *J. v. f.* To make a petition (*ask a petition*) (*ask for* an object); to make a petition by request (often followed by *after*). – Askar, ask'ər, n. One who asks; a questioner inquirer petitioner. **Askance**, -skans', adv. [Etymology doubtful; perhaps It. *sensare*, to slip aside.] In a sidelong way; at an angle; obliquely; across the eye. – Askant, -skant', adj. Less than common form of *askance*.

Aslant, a-slant', *a. or adv.* Slantwise; on one side; obliquely; not perpendicularly or at right angles.
Asleep, a-slep', *a. or adv.* In or into a state of sleep; at rest.

Aslope, a-slop', *a.* or *adv.* Sloping; deflected from the perpendicular.

Asp, *Aspic*, *asp*, *aspik*, *n.* [L. and Gr. *aspis*, an asp. • A deadly species of viper found in Egypt; also, a species of viper found on the continent of Europe.

Asparagus, as-par'a-gus, n. *Gr.* *asparagos*. A perennial herb of the lily family cultivated in gardens, the young shoots being used at table.

Aspect, *áspékt*, n. [*L. aspectus*, from *aspicio*, to look on—*ad*, to, and *specio*, to see or look.] Look; view; appearance; to the eye or to the mind (to present a subject in its true *aspect*); countenance; look or particular appearance of the face; mien; air (a severe *aspect*); view; command; prospect; outlook (a house with a southern *aspect*); *astrol.* the situation of one planet with respect to another.

Aspen, asp'en, *n*. [*A. Sax.* *aspen*, *aspe*, the *aspen*; *D. esp*, *Icel.* *ösp*, *Sw.* and *Dan.* *asp*, *G. espe*, the *aspen-tree*.] A species of poplar that has become proverbial for the trembling of its leaves, which move with the slightest impulse of the air.

Asperate, 1 as'pér-ə, v.t.—*asperated*, *asperating*. [L. *aspero*, from *asper*, rough.] To make rough or uneven.—**Asperation**, 1 as'pér-ə'shən, n.—*A'* making or becoming

Aspergill, *Aspergillus*, as'pér-jil, as-pér-jil-lus, n. [Dim. from L. *aspergo*, to sprinkle —ad, to, and *spargo*, to sprinkle.] *ReCath*. —*Ch.* the brush used for sprinkling holy water.

Asperity, as-per'i-ti, n. [*L. asperitas*, from *asper*, rough.] The quality or state of being rough; roughness or harshness to the touch.

Aspermatous, *Aspermatous*, a-sper'm'us, a-sper'm'a-tus, a. [Gr. a, without, and sperma seed.] *Bot.* destitute of seed.

Asperse, *as-pér's*, *v.t.*—*aspered*, *aspersing* [*L. aspergo, aspersus*—*ad*, and *spargo*, to scatter or sprinkle.] To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges to slander or calumniate.—**Asperser**, *as-pér's*, *n.* One that asperes or vilifies another.—**Aspersion**, *as-pér'sh'n*, *n.*

Fäte, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hēr; pine, pin; nōte, not, möve; tūbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound: 11. Sc. alone—the Fr. &

asprinkling, as of water (*Shak*).; the spreading of calumny; reports or charges; calumny; conspurcations. *Aspersory*, *Aspersory*, as-per-sō-rī, n. Tending to asperse; defamatory; calumnious; slanderous. *Asphalt*, as-falt, n. [*Gr. asphaltos*, from the Phœnician.] The most common variety of bitumen; mineral pitch; a black or brown substance which is readily and has a strong pitchy odour; a mixture of asphalt or bitumen and sand or other substances, used for pavements, floors, the lining of tanks, &c. — *Asphalt rock or stone*, a dark-coloured bituminous limestone found in Switzerland and elsewhere. — *Asphaltic*, as-falt'ik, a. Pertaining to or containing asphalt; bituminous.

Asphodel, as-fō-del, n. (*Gr. asphodelos*.) The name given to various species of plants of the lily family, the asphodel of the older English poets is the daffodil.

Asphyxia, as-fik-si-a, as-fik-si-a, [*Gr. asphyxia* = a priv. and *sphixis*, the pulse, from *sphizo*, to throbb.] Succeeded animation or loss of consciousness, a temporary stoppage of the heart's action, caused by interrupted respiration, particularly from suffocation or drowning, or the inhalation of irrespirable gases. — *Asphyxial*, as-fik-si-al, a. Relating to asphyxia; resulting from or inducing asphyxia. — *Asphyxiated*, as-fik-si-at, v. To bring to a state of asphyxia; to cause asphyxia in. — *Asphyxiation*, as-fik-si-a-ti-shon, n. The act of causing asphyxia; a state of asphyxia.

Aspie, *Aspick*. See *Asp*.

Aspick, as-pik, n. [*Fr.* from *L. spica*, a spike or ear of corn.] A species of lavender growing in France, and yielding a white, aromatic, and very inflammable oil, used by painters, &c.

Aspie, as-pik, n. [*Fr.*; origin unknown.] A dish consisting of a clear, savoury, meat jelly, and containing fowl, game, fish, &c.

Aspire, as-pir, v. [*Gr. aspiro*, aspirō, I breathe, to breathe — *aspiro*, to aspire, to breathe, to endeavour after (in *aspire*, *aspire*, &c.).] Strive. To desire with eagerness; to pant after a great or noble object; to aim at something elevated or above one; to be ambitious; followed by *to* or *after*; to ascend; to tower; to point upward; to soar. — *Aspirant*, as-pir-ant, n. One who aspires or seeks with eagerness; a candidate. — *Aspirate*, as-pir-āt, a. *Aspirated*, as-pir-āt-ed, a. *Aspiratory*, as-pir-ā-tō-rī, n. A breathing or audible emission of breath; to pronounce with such a sound as our letter *h* has; to add an *h*-sound to (the word *horse* is aspirated, but not the word *hour*). — *n.* An aspirated sound like that of *h*, the letter *h* itself, or any mark of aspiration. — *Aspiration*, as-pir-ā-ti-shon, n. The act of aspirating; an aspirated sound; the act of aspirating or of audibly uttering an ardent wish or desire, chiefly after which is great and room. — *Aspiratory*, as-pir-ā-tō-rī, a. Pertaining to breathing; suited to the inhaling of air. — *Aspirer*, as-pir-ēr, n. One who aspires; an aspirant. — *Aspiring*, as-pir-ing, a. Having an ardent desire of power, importance, or excellence; ambitious. — *Aspiringly*, as-pir-ing-ly, adv. In an aspiring or ambitious manner. — *Aspiringness*, as-pir-ing-ness, n.

Aspiration, as-pir-ā-ti-shon, n. [*L. asportatio* = *as*, from, and *portio*, to carry.] A carrying away; specifically, the felonious removal of goods from the place where they were deposited.

Asquint, as-kwint, v. [*Fr.*] In a squinting manner; not in the straight line of vision; obliquely.

Ass, as, n. [*A. Sax. assa*, a male ass, *assen*, the female, also *asol*, *asale*; *Goth. asinus*, *D. ezel*, *G. esel*, *Ital. asino*, *Fr. âne*, *Span. asno*, *Lith. asinas*, *Gael. asal*, *Y. asyn*, *L. asinus*; ultimate origin unknown.] A well-known quadruped of the horse family, supposed to be a native of Asia, in parts of which vast troops of *ass* in a wild state from the slowness and want of spirit of the domestic ass, the type of obstinacy and stupidity; hence, a dull, stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead. — *Assine*, as-si-nē, a. [*L. asinus*, from *asinus*, *as*, ass.] Belonging to or having the qualities of an

ass; absurdly stupid or obstinate. — Also *Assiah*, as-shi.

Assafetida, as-saf-ē-tī-dā, n. Same as *Asafetida*. *Assagai*, as-sā-gā, n. [*Fr. assaiga*, *Ar. al-azgaia* = *ad*, the, and *azga*, a Berber word for a kind of weapon.] An instrument of warfare among the Kalihis; a throwing spear; a species of javelin.

Assail, as-sā-īl, v. [*Fr. assaillir*, from *L. assailo*, to leap or rush upon — *ad*, to, and *salio*, to leap, to rise. *ASSAIL*.] To fall upon with violence; to set upon; assault; attack, with actual weapons or with arguments, conspire, abuse, criticism, entreaties, or the like. — *Assail* is not to be construed as *assault*, which implies more violence, and is more frequently used in a figurative sense. — *Assailable*, as-sā-ī-l-ā-bl, a. Capable of being assailed. — *Assailant*, as-sā-ī-l-ant, n. One who assaults, attacks, or assaults. — *Assailing*, as-sā-ī-l-ing, a. Assaulting; attacking. — *Assailer*, as-sā-ī-l-ēr, n. One who assails.

Assapan, *Assapanic*, as-sā-pān, as-sā-pā-n'ik, n. [*American Indian*.] A North American species of *Opium*, sent to the East.

Assassin, as-sā-sin, n. [*Ar. hashshin*, *hashshin*, one who murders when infuriated by *hashish*, a maddening drink made from hemp.] One of a strange sect in Palestine in the time of the Crusades, who were distinguished for their secret murders; one who kills or attempts to kill by surprise or secret assault; a secret murderer; a cut-throat assassin; an assassin. — *Assassinate*, as-sā-sin-āt, v. To kill or attempt to kill by surprise or secret assault; to murder by sudden violence. — *n.* [*Fr. assassin*.] An assassin; assassination. — *Assassination*, as-sā-sin-ā-ti-shon, n. The act of assassinating; a killing or murdering by surprise or secret assault. — *Assassinator*, as-sā-sin-āt-ēr, n. An assassin.

Assault, as-sault, n. [*Fr. assaut* (*Fr. assaut*, *assaut*, *assaut*, from *L. ad*, to, and *salto*, a leap, from *salio*, to leap. *Assail*, *assail*, *assail*, &c., are akin.) An attack or violent onset; an onslaught; a violent attack; specifically, a sudden and vigorous attack on a fortified post; a storm. — *Assault at arms*, a name sometimes given to an exhibition of fencing or similar military exercises. — *Assault* by violence or with a hostile intention; to fall on with force; to assail. *ASSAULT*. — *Assaulter*, as-sault-ēr, n. One who assaults.

Assay, as-sā, n. [*Fr. assai*, *essay*, a trial, examination, *essayer*, to test, from *L. ex-agnus*, *Gr. exagnos*, a weighing — *ex*, out, *agnō*, to bring. *Essay* is the same word.] Examination; trial; the trial of the goodness, purity, weight, &c., of metals and silver, their ores and alloys. — *Assay*, as-sā, v. To make any assay; to examine by trial; to test the purity or metallic constituents of; to attempt, endeavour, or try. — *Assayer*, as-sā-ēr, n. One who assays.

Assagai, n. Same as *Assagai*.

Assemble, as-sē-mbl, v. [*Fr. assembler*, *assembler*, from *L. L. assemblare*, to assemble — *L. ad*, to, and *sumo*, together; akin *similar*, *simulate*, *assimilate*, &c.; same root as *E. sume*.] To collect into one place or body; to bring or call together; to convene; to congregate; to assemble. — *Assembled*, as-sē-mbl-ed, a. — *Assembling*, as-sē-mbl-ing, a. — *Assembly*, as-sē-mbl-ē, n. [*Fr. assemblée*.] A company or collection of human beings in the same place, convened for the same purpose; the name given to the legislative body or one of the divisions of it in various states; a ball, especially a subscription ball. — *General Assembly*, the chief ecclesiastical court of the Establishment, and of the Free Church of Scotland. — *Assent*, as-sent, n. [*Fr. assent* — *L. ad*, and *sensio*, to think (also in consent, dissent,

sense, &c.).] The act of the mind in admitting or agreeing to the truth of a proposition; consent; concurrence; acquiescence; agreement to a proposal; accord; argument; approval. — *Royal assent*, the approval given by the British sovereign in parliament to a bill which has passed both houses, after which it becomes law. — *Assent*, to express an agreement of the mind to what is alleged or proposed; to concur; to acquiesce. — *Assentation*, as-sen-tā-ti-shon, n. [*L. assentatio*, flattery, from *assentor*, to assent from interested motives, to flatter.] Flattery; assentation. — *Assentive*, as-sen-tiv, a. Assenting; assentive. — *Assentive*, as-sen-tiv, a. Yielding assent; complying. *Assent*, as-sent, v. [*L. assentor*, *assentum* = *ad*, to, and *sensio*, assent, to join, connect, bind, from *root of sensio*.] To support the cause or claims of (rights, liberties); to vindicate a claim or title to; to affirm positively; to asseverate; to aver; *ref.* to come forward and assume one's rights, claims, and *ad.* — *Assertion*, as-sen-ti-shon, n. The act of affirming; the maintaining of a claim; a positive declaration or averment; an affirmation. — *Assertorial*, as-sen-ti-shon-al, a. Containing assertorial; assertive. — *Assertory*, as-sen-ti-ō-rī, a. Positive; affirming confidently; peremptory; declaratory. — *Assertively*, as-sen-ti-ō-rī-ly, adv. In an assertive manner; affirmatively. — *Assessor*, as-ses-ō-r, n. One who asserts; one who affirms positively; one who maintains or vindicates.

Asses, as-ses, v. [*L. Fr. assesser*, *L. L. assessor*, from *L. assido*, *assessum*, to sit beside, and hence *assess*, to assess, to *ad*, to, and *sedeo*, to sit; akin *assiduous*, *reside*, *sedentary*, &c.] To set, fix, or charge a certain sum upon (a person), by way of tax; to value, as property or the amount of yearly income, for the purpose of being taxed; to settle or determine the amount of (damages). — *Assessable*, as-ses-ā-bl, a. Capable of being assessed; liable to be assessed. — *Assessably*, as-ses-ā-bl-ly, adv. By assessable means, for the purpose of assessment. The act of assessing, a valuation of property, profits, or income, for the purpose of taxation; a tax or specific sum charged on a person or property. — *Assessor*, as-ses-ō-r, n. One who assesses; an assessor; an assessor; an officer of justice who sits to assist a judge. — *Assessorial*, as-ses-ō-rī-al, a. Pertaining to an assessor or assessors.

Asses, as-ses, v. [*Fr. assai*, *assai*, *Fr. assai*, enough, from *L. ad*, to, and *satis*, enough.] An article of goods or property available for the payment of a person's obligations or debts; generally used in the plural; any portion of the entire effects belonging to a person.

Asseverate, as-sev-er-āt, v. [*Fr. asseverat*, *asseverat*, from *L. assevero*, *asseveratum* = *ad*, to, and *severo*, serious, severe.] To affirm or aver solemnly, or with solemnity. — *Asseveration*, as-sev-er-ā-ti-shon, n. The act of asseverating; positive affirmation or assertion. — *Asseveratory*, as-sev-er-ā-tō-rī, a. Of the nature of asseveration; solemn; or positive. — *Asseverator*, as-sev-er-ā-tō-r, n. One who asseverates; affirming. — *Asseveratorily*, as-sev-er-ā-tō-rī-ly, adv. In an asseverating manner. — *Asseveratoriness*, as-sev-er-ā-tō-rī-ness, n. The quality of being assiduous; constant or diligent application to any business or enterprise.

Assign, as-sin, v. [*Fr. assigner*, *L. assigno* = *ad*, to, and *signo*, to allot, mark out, from *signum*, a mark (whence *signa*, *consigna*, &c.).] To mark out as a portion allotted; to apportion; to allot; to fix or specify;

ASSIMILATE

law, to transfer or make over to another. — *a.* A person to whom property or an interest is transferred; an assignee. — **Assignable**, as-sin-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being assigned. — **Assignment**, as-sin-a'men-t, *n.* The act of assigning or allotting; the act of fixing or specifying; a making over by transfer of title; an appointment of time and place for meeting; used chiefly of love-meetings. — **Assignee**, as-sin-ee, *n.* A person to whom property or interest is made; a person appointed or deputed to perform some act or business, or enjoy some right. — **Assignor**, as-sin-er, as-sin-er, *n.* One who assigns or appoints. — **Assignment**, as-sin-men-t, *n.* The act of assigning, fixing, or specifying; the writing by which an interest is transferred. — **Assignat**, as-sig-nat or as-sin-yā, *n.* (Fr., from *l. assignatus*, assigned.) A public note or bill in France during the first revolution, which an interest is transferred. — **Assimilate**, as-sim-il-ā-tē, *v.* **Assimilated**, as-sim-il-ā-tēd, *a.* **Assimilating**, as-sim-il-ā-tēd, *v.* **Assimilable**, as-sim-il-ā-bl, *a.* Capable of being assimilated. — **Assimilation**, as-sim-il-ā-sh'on, *n.* The act or process of assimilating or being assimilated; the process by which animals and plants convert and absorb nutriment so that it becomes part of the substances composing them. — **Assimilative**, as-sim-il-ā-tiv, as-sim-il-ā-tiv, *a.* Having the power of assimilating; tending to assimilate; producing assimilation. — **Assist**, as-sist, *v.* (Fr. *assister*, to stand by, help. *l. assisto*, to aid, and *sisto*, to stand.) To help; to aid; to succour. — *v.* To lend aid; to be present; to take part in a ceremony or discussion. — **Assistant**, as-sis-tānt, *n.* He who aid; succour; a contribution in aid. — **Assistant**, as-sis-tānt, *a.* Helping; lending aid or support; auxiliary. — *n.* One who aids or assists another; one engaged to work along with another; an auxiliary. — **Assister**, as-sis-ter, *n.* An assistor.

Assize, As-siz, as-sē, *n.* (Fr. *assises*, assizes, assize, a fixed rate, a tax, from *l. assideo*, to be an assessor. *Asses*.) A jury or similar assembly; the periodical sessions held at stated intervals by at least two judges in each of the counties of England and Wales (except Middlesex), for the purpose of trying criminal and certain other cases before a jury, generally in the plural; an ordinance; a decree; an assessment; particularly, an ordinance formerly fixing the weight, measure, and price of *assize*, assizes, assize, assize. To fix the weight, measure or price of; to fix the rate of; to assess. — **Assizer**, as-siz-er, *n.* An officer who has the care or inspection of weights and measures.

Associate, as-so-shi-āt, *v.* **Associated**, as-so-shi-āt, *a.* **Associating**, as-so-shi-āt, *v.* **Association**, as-so-shi-āt-sh'on, *n.* **Associate**, as-so-shi-āt-sh'on, *n.* To join in company (another with ourselves); to adopt as a partner, companion, or the like; to join or connect intimately (things together); to unite; to combine. — *v.* To unite in company; to join in a confederacy or association. — *a.* Joined in interest, object, office, &c.; combined together; joined with another or others. — *n.* A companion; a mate; a fellow; a partner; a confederate; an accomplice; an ally. — **Associable**, as-so-shi-āt-sh'on, *a.* Capable of being associated; companionable; social. — **Associability**, as-so-shi-āt-sh'on-ē-tyē, *n.* The quality of being associable. — **Associateship**, as-so-shi-āt-ship, *n.* The state or office of an associate. — **Association**, as-so-shi-āt-sh'on, *n.* The act of associating or state of being associated; connection; union; *a.* society, the members of which are united by mutual interests or for a common purpose; *philos.* the tendency

which one idea, feeling, &c., has for one reason or another to recall another. — **Associational**, as-so-shi-āt-sh'on-āl, *a.* Pertaining to association. — **Associative**, as-so-shi-āt-sh'on, *a.* Capable of associating; tending to associate or unite; leading to association.

Assol, as-sol, *v.* (O. Fr. *assolier*, from *l. absolvo*, to absolve.) To solve; to release; to acquit. — **Assolize**, as-sol-ē, *v.* **Assolled**, as-sol-d, *a.* To pronounce innocent; to absolve.

Assonant, as-sō-nant, *a.* (*l. assonans*, *ppr.* of *assono* — *ad*, to, and *sono*, to sound.) Having a resemblance of sounds; *pros.* rhyming only so far as the vowels are concerned. — **Assonance**, as-sō-nans, *n.* Resemblance of sounds; *pros.* a species of rhyme which consists in using the same vowel with different consonants. The same vowel with different consonants. — **Assort**, as-sort, *v.* (Fr. *assortir*, to sort, to assort — *as* for *l. ad*, to, and *sorta*, sortis, a lot. *Sort*.) To separate and distribute into sorts, classes, or kinds; to furnish with a suitable variety of goods. — *v.* **Assorted**, as-sort-d, *a.* To adapt or suit. — *v.* To agree; to suit together; to associate; to keep company. — **Assortment**, as-sort-men-t, *n.* The act of assorting; a collection of things assorted.

Assuage, as-swa-j, *v.* **Assuaged**, as-swa-j-d, *a.* (O. Fr. *assuagier*, *assuagier*, from *l. ad*, to, and *suavis*, sweet.) To allay, mitigate, ease, or lessen (pain) to grief; to moderate; to appease or pacify (passion or tumult). — **Assuaging**, as-swa-j-ēd, *a.* The net of assuaging; mitigation; abatement. — **Assuager**, as-swa-j-er, *n.* One who or that which assuages or allays. — **Assuasive**, as-swa-siv, *a.* Softening; mitigating; tranquillizing.

Assuetude, as-swe-tud, *n.* (*l. assuetudo*, from *assuetus*, part of *assueco*, to accustom.) Custom; habit; habitual use.

Assume, as-sim, *v.* **Assumed**, as-sim-d, *a.* **Assuming**, as-sim-ēd, *a.* To take on, to take, to take (l. *assumo*, to ad, and *sumo*, presume, sumptuous, &c.) To take upon one's self; to take on; to appear in (assume a figure or shape); to appropriate; to take for granted; suppose as a fact; to pretend to possess; to assume a wise air. — *v.* To be arrogant; to claim more than is due; *late*, to undertake or promise. — **Assumer**, as-sim-er, *n.* One who assumes. — **Assuming**, as-sim-ēd, *a.* Putting on airs of superiority; haughty; arrogant; overbearing. — **Assumption**, as-sim-psh'on, *n.* (*l. assumption*.) The act of assuming; a taking upon one's self; the act of taking for granted; supposition; the thing supposed; a postulate or proposition assumed; a church festival in honour of the miraculous ascent to heaven of the Virgin Mary's body after death, celebrated 15th August. — **Assumptive**, as-sim-psh-iv, *a.* Capable of being assumed; assumed. — **Assumptively**, as-sim-psh-iv-ly, *adv.* In an assuming manner; by way of assumption.

Assure, as-shor, *v.* **Assured**, as-shor-d, *a.* (Fr. *assurer*, O. Fr. *asseurer*, *l. l. assureare* — *l. ad*, to, and *securus*, secure.) To make (a person sure or certain); to declare or affirm solemnly to; to confirm; to ensure; to secure (to assure success to a person); to insure (one's life or property); to embolden or make confident (N. B. *l. ad*, to, and *securus*, secure.) **Assurable**, as-shor-ē-tyē, *a.* Capable of being assured; suitable for insurance. — **Assurance**, as-shor-ans, *n.* The act of assuring; a pledge; furnishing ground of full confidence; persuasion; certain expectation; undoubting steadiness; intrepidity; excess of boldness; impudence; laudable confidence; self-reliance; insurance. — **Assured**, as-shor-d, *a.* Certain; convinced; not doubtful; bold; to excess confident; having life or goods insured (in this sense often a noun, sing. or pl.). — **Assuredly**, as-shor-d-ly, *adv.* Certainly; indubitably. — **Assuredness**, as-shor-d-ness, *n.* The state of being assured; certainty; full confidence. — **Assurer**, as-shor-er, *n.* One who assures; an insurer or underwriter. — **Assuringly**, as-shor-ē-tyē, *adv.* In an assuring manner; in a way to create assurance.

Assurgent, as-ser-jent, *a.* (*l. assurgens*,

assurgens, *ppr.* of *assurgere* — *ad*, to, and *surgo*, to rise. *Surge*.) Rising or directed upward. — **Assurgency**, as-ser-jen-si, *n.* The act of rising upward.

Assyrian, as-sir-i-ā, *a.* Pertaining or relating to Assyria; to its inhabitants. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Assyria; the language of the Assyrians. — **Assyriologist**, as-sir-i-ol-ō-jist, *n.* One skilled in the antiquities, language (as exhibited in the cuneiform inscriptions), &c., of ancient Assyria.

Astatic, as-tat-ik, *a.* (Gr. *astiv*, priv., and *stas*, to stand.) Being without polarity. — **Astatic needle**, a magnetic needle having its directive property destroyed by the proximity of another needle of the same intensity fixed parallel to it, but with the poles reversed. — **Astatically**, as-tat-ik-āl-ly, *adv.* In an astatic manner.

Astel, as-tel, *n.* (O. Fr. *astelle*, *l. astula*, a point or chip. *Mooring*, a beam.) An anchor or clew; a board over the men's head in a mine, to protect them from any portion of the roof falling.

Aster, as-ter, *n.* (Gr. *aster*, a star.) A large genus of composite plants, the flowers of which somewhat resemble the sun. — **Asteria**, as-ter-i-ā, *n.* A variety of sapphire, showing a star-like opalescence in the direction of the axis, if cut round. — **Asteriated**, as-ter-i-āt-d, *a.* Related; presenting diverging rays, like a star. — **Asterid**, as-ter-id, *n.* An asterisk. — **Asterisk**, as-ter-isk, *n.* (Gr. *asteriskos*, a little star.) The figure of a star, thus *, used in printing and writing, as a reference to a note or to fill the space where something is omitted; an asterism, a collection of stars; an asterisk, or several asterisks together.

Astern, as-tern, *adv.* In or at or toward the stern of a ship; behind a ship; backward; with the stern foremost.

Astergoid, as-ter-oid, *n.* (Gr. *aster*, a star, and *eidōs*, form.) One of the small planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, more accurately called *planets*.

Asteroid, as-ter-oid, *n.* (Gr. *aster*, a star, and *eidōs*, form.) A star, pertaining to the asteroids, or to the star-shines.

Asterolepis, as-ter-ol-ē-pis, *n.* (Gr. *aster*, a star, and *lepis*, a scale.) A genus of pleuropteroid fishes which sometimes attained the length of 18 or 20 feet, found fossil in the old Eocene sandstone.

Asthenia, As-thē-ni, as-thē-ni, *a.* (Gr. *asthenia* — *a*, priv., and *sthenos*, strength.) Debility; want of strength. — **Asthenic**, as-thē-nik, *a.* Characterized by asthenia or debility. — **Asthenology**, as-thē-nol-ō-jī, *n.* The doctrine of diseases connected with debility.

Asthma, as'ma, *n.* (Gr. *asthma*, short-drawn breath.) A chronic disorder of respiration, characterized by difficulty of breathing, a cough, and expectoration. — **Asthmatic**, **Asthmatical**, as-mat-ik, as-mat-ik-āl, *a.* Pertaining to asthma; affected by asthma. — **Asthmatically**, as-mat-ik-āl-ly, *adv.* In an asthmatic manner.

Astigmatism, as-tig-mat-izm, *n.* (Gr. *a*, neg., and *stigma*, *stigmatos*, a mark.) A malformation of the lens of the eye, such that rays of light are not brought to converge in the same point.

Astir, as-ter, *adv.* *On the stir*; on the move; stirring; active; not used attributively.

Atomaceous, Atomous, as-ton-'a-tus, as-ton-us, *a.* (Gr. *a*, without, and *stoma*, a mouth.) Without a mouth.

Antonish, as-ton-'ish, *adv.* (Partly from O. Fr. *estonner*, *l. l. extorere*, lit. to make thunder, from *ext*, *extens*, and *tono*, to thunder, partly from A. Sax. *de-tianan* — *d*, intensive, and *stianan*, to stun.) To stun; to impress with wonder, surprise, or admiration; to surprise; to amaze; to stun; to confound. — **Antonishly**, as-ton-'ish-ly, *adv.* In an antonish manner. — **Antonishness**, as-ton-'ish-ness, *n.* — **Antonish-**

ment, as-ton'ish-ment, n. The state or feeling of being astonished; amazement; great surprise; a cause or matter of astonishment (O. T. *Is. vi.* *As-tonish-ment*). To astonish; to terrify; to confound. (Obs. or poet. *As-tound*, *as-tund*, *v.t.* [For old *astound*, *A. Sax. astundian*, with *d* added, as in *sound*, *ex-pound*]. To astonish; to strike dumb; to amaze. *As-tound*, *as-tounding*, *a*. Fitted or calculated to astonish; causing terror; astonishing. *As-toundment*, *a*. Astonishment, *n.* *Amazement*.

Astraddle, *as-trad'l*, *adv.* Straddling; with one leg on either side, *as*. (Gr. *astragalos*, a huckle-bone, a moulding.) A small semi-circular moulding separating the shaft of a column from the capital; one of the bars which hold the panes of a window; the huckle or ankle bone; the upper bone of the foot.

Astrakhan, *as-tru'kan*, *n.* (From *Astrakhan* in Russia.) A rough kind of cloth with a curled pile.

Astral, *as'tral*, *adj.* (L. *astralis*, from *astrum*, a star.) Belonging to the stars; starry.

Astray, *as'tray*, *adv.* Having strayed; out of the right way or proper place.

Astrict, *as-tryk't*, *vt.* (L. *astricere*. *As-tricere*.) To astrict; to contract; to limit. *As-triction*, *as-tryk'shon*, *n.* The act of binding close, contracting, or restricting; limitation. *As-strictive*, *as-tryk'tiv*, *a*. Binding; compressing.

Astride, *as'trid*, *adv.* With one leg on each side; with the legs wide apart.

Astringe, *as'tring*, *v.t.* *as-tringed*, *as-tringing*. (L. *stringo*—*ad*, to, and *stringo*, to strain. *STRAIN*.) To compress; to bind together. *As-tringency*, *as-tring-en-si*, *n.* The quality of being astringent. *As-tringent*, *as-tring-ent*, *a*. Contracting; especially contracting the organic tissues and canals of the body, and thereby checking or diminishing excessive discharges. *n.* An astringent substance, as alum, catechu, &c. *As-tringently*, *as-tring-ent-ly*, *adv.* In an astringent manner.

Astrogeny, *as-troj-en-i*, *n.* (Gr. *astron*, a star, and *gennao*, to produce.) The creation or evolution of the celestial bodies.

Astrology, *as-troj-ol-ji*, *n.* [*gnosis*, from Gr. *gnosis*, knowledge.] Knowledge of the stars. — **Astrography**, *as-tro-gra-fi*, *n.* A description of, or the art of describing, the stars.

Astrolabe, *as-tro-lab*, *n.* (Gr. *aster*, a star, and *root lab*, *labo* in *lambdoo*, to take.) An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea, now superseded by the quadrant and sextant.

Astrolatry, *as-tro-lat-ri*, *n.* (Gr. *aster*, star, *latra*, worship.) The worship of the stars.

Astrolithology, *as-tro-li-thol-ol-ji*, *n.* (Gr. *aster*, star, *lithos*, stone, *logos*, discourse.) The science of aeroliths.

Astrology, *as-troj-ol-ji*, *n.* (Gr. *astron*, a star, and *logos*, discourse, theory.) The pseudo-science which pretends to enable mankind to discover effects and influences of the heavenly bodies on human and other mundane affairs and to foretell the future; astrology. 1. — **Astrologer**, *as-troj-ol-ger*, *n.* One who professes astrology, an astrologer. 2. — **Astrologic**, *as-troj-ol-ik*, *adj.* Pertaining to astrology. 3. — **Astrologically**, *as-troj-ol-ik-ly*, *adv.* In an astrological manner. — **Astrolize**, *as-troj-ol-iz*, *v.t.* To practise astrology.

Astrometer, *as-trom-et-er*, *n.* (Gr. *astron*, a star, and *metron*, a measure.) An instrument which measures the stars or the light of the stars. — **Astrometry**, *as-trom-et-ri*, *n.* The art of determining by measurement the relative distances, magnitudes, &c., of the stars.

Astronomy, *as-tro-nom-i*, *n.* (Gr. *astron*, a star, and *nomos*, a law or rule.) The science which treats of the celestial bodies, their nature, magnitudes, motions, distances, periods of revolution, &c.; astronomy (*Shak*). 1. — **Astronomer**, *as-tro-nom-er*, *n.* One who is versed in astronomy; an astronomer (*Shak*). 2. — **Astronomic**, *as-tro-nom-ik*, *adj.* Pertaining to astronomy; as-

tro-nom-ik, *as-tro-nom-ik-al*, *a*. Pertaining to astronomy. — **Astronomically**, *as-tro-nom-ik-ly*, *adv.* In an astronomical manner; by the principles of astronomy. — **Astronomize**, *as-tro-nom-iz*, *v.t.* To study astronomy.

Astucious, *as-tu'shus*, *a*. (Fr. *astucieux*, L. *astus*, craft.) Astute; crafty. — **Actually**, *as-tu'ti*, *adv.* Actually; in fact.

Astute, *as-tu't*, *adj.* (L. *astutus*, from *astus*, craft, subtlety.) Of a shrewd and penetrating turn; cunning; sagacious; keen. — **Astutely**, *as-tu'ti*, *adv.* In an astute manner; shrewdly; sharply; cunningly; craftily.

As-tute, *as-tu't*, *adj.* The quality of being astute; cunning; shrewdness.

Astylar, *as-styl-er*, *a*. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *stylos*, a column.) Arch. having no columns.

Asunder, *as-sun-der*, *adv.* In sunder; apart; in parts; separately.

Asylum, *as-il-um*, *n.* (L. *asylum*, Gr. *aylon*—*a*, priv., and *sylo*, to strip, plunder.) A sanctuary or place of refuge; any place of retreat and security; an institution for receiving and maintaining persons labouring with certain bodily defects or mental

maladies; a refuge for the unfortunate. — **Asymmetry**, *as-im-met-ri*, *n.* (Gr. *a*, priv., and *symmetria*, symmetry.) The want of symmetry or proportion between parts. — **Asymmetrical**, *as-im-met-rik-al*, *a*. Not having symmetry; inharmonious; not reconcilable.

Asymptote, *as-im-tot*, *n.* (Gr. *asymptotes*, not falling together, *as*, priv., *syn*, with.) Approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but though infinitely extended would never meet it. — **Asymptotic**, *as-im-tot-ik*, *adj.* Relating to, or having the character of an asymptote. — **Asymptotically**, *as-im-tot-ik-ly*, *adv.* In an asymptotic manner.

Asynartate, *as-in-art-et*, *a*. (Gr. *asynartatos*—*a*, not, *syn*, with, *arto*, to fasten.) Not fitted or adjusted.

Asyndeton, *as-in-det-on*, *n.* (Gr. *a*, priv., *syn*, together, *dein*, to bind.) A figure of speech by which connectives are omitted, as, *veni, vidi, vici*, I came, I saw, I conquered. — **Asyndetic**, *as-in-det-ik*, *a*. Pertaining to or characterized by the use of asyndeton.

At, *at*, *prep.* [A. Sax. *at*, Goth. *O. Sax.* *at*, Dan. *at*, O. H. G. *at*; allied to *to*, *in*, *into*, *ad*, *up to*, *skil*, *atque*, upon.] Denoting coincidence or contiguity; in time (at first); in space (at home, at church); in occupation or condition (at work, at prayer); in degree or condition (at best, at the worst); in coincidence with the cause (at the sight); in relation, as existing between two objects (at your command); in value (at a shilling a head); also, direction towards (fire at the target). — **At**, *at*, *adv.* Also, generally; as a whole (the country at large).

Atacamite, *ata-kam-it*, *n.* (From *Atacama*, in Chili.) A copper ore occurring abundantly in some parts of S. America.

Atavism, *at-a-viz-m*, *n.* (L. *atavus*, an ancestor.) The resemblance of offspring to a remote ancestor; the return or reversion of animals to the original type; the recurrence of any peculiarity or disease of an ancestor.

Ataxia, *Ataxy*, *a-tak-si-a*, *ataks-i*, *n.* (Gr. *a*, priv., and *taxis*, order.) Want of order; disturbance; *mod.* irregularity in the functions of the body or in the acts and paroxysms of disease. — **Ataxic**, *a-tak-sik*, *a*. Irregular, disorderly; characterized by irregularity.

Atchevement, *at-chev-ment*, *n.* A hatchment.

Atchment, *a-tch-ment*, *n.* The pectoral of *eat* (which see).

Atch-nik, *a-tch-nik*, *a*. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *techné*, art.) A person unacquainted with the details of a knowledge of art.

Atelier, *at-el-er*, *n.* (Fr., a workshop.) A workshop; specifically, the workshop of sculptors and painters.

A tempo, *a tem-po*, (It. *Tempo*, a direction of the change of movement, the original movement be restored.

Athamamus, *a-tha-ma-nus*, *a*. (Gr. *a*, priv.,

thamos, bee.) Not not furnished with shields or bels for the spore.

Athanasian, *ath-a-nas-i-an*, *a*. Pertaining to Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, in the fourth century. — *Athanasian creed*, a creed of the Christian church, erroneously attributed to Athanasius, and also ascribed to Hilary, bishop of Arles about 380. It defines the doctrines of the trinity and the incarnation in very precise and emphatic language, declaring damnation to be the lot of those who do not hold the right faith.

Atheism, *ath-e-izm*, *n.* (Gr. *atheos*, an atheist—*a*, priv., and *theos*, God.) The disbelief of the existence of a God or Supreme intelligent Being—**Atheist**, *ath-e-ist*, *a*. One who professes atheism or disbelief in God. — **Atheistic**, *ath-e-ist-ik*, *a*. Theistic—**Atheistical**, *ath-e-ist-ik-al*, *a*. Pertaining to, implying, or containing atheism; disbelieving the existence of a God. — **Atheistically**, *ath-e-ist-ik-ly*, *adv.* In an atheistic manner. — **Atheisticalness**, *ath-e-ist-ik-al-ness*, *n.* The quality of being atheistic; *atheism*, *ath-e-izm*, *n.* To discourse as an atheist—*et*. To render atheistic.

Atheling, *ath-el-ing*, *ath-el-ing*, *eth-el-ing*. [A. Sax. *atheling*, from *athela*, noble—*a*, priv., and *thel*, to rule.] A title of a prince; one of the royal family; a nobleman.

Athenaeum, *Athenaeum*, *ath-a-nem*, *n.* (L. from Gr. *Athene*, the goddess of wisdom.) An institution for the encouragement of literature and art, where a library, periodicals, &c., are kept for the use of the members.

Athenian, *ath-e-ni-an*, *a*. Pertaining to Athens, in Greece. — *A native or inhabitant of Athens*.

Atheous, *ath-e-us*, *a*. *Atheistic*; impious. [*th*].

Athermanous, *Athermanous*, *ath-a-nem*, *n.* (Gr. *a*, priv., and *thermos*, to heat, from *therao*, to heat.) A term applied to those substances which have the power of absorbing radiant heat. — **Athermancy**, *ath-ther-ma-ni*, *n.* The power or property of absorbing radiant heat.

Atheroma, *Atheroma*, *ath-a-roma*, *ath-er-om*, *n.* (Gr. from *athere*, tap.) A species of venous cystical tumour, whose contents resemble bread-sauce. — **Atheromatous**, *ath-er-mat-us*, *a*. Pertaining to an atheroma.

Athest, *ath-est*, *a*. *ath-est*, *thirsty*; wanting drink; having a keen appetite or desire (with *for*).

Athlete, *ath-let*, *n.* (Gr. *athlos*, from *athlon*, a contest.) One trained to exercises of agility and strength. — **Athletic**, *ath-let-ik*, *a*. Pertaining to athletes or such exercises as are practised by athletes; strong; robust; vigorous. — **Athletically**, *ath-let-ik-ly*, *adv.* In an athletic manner. — **Athletism**, *ath-let-izm*, *n.* The practice of athletics; the production of athletic training.

Atwart, *at-wart*, *prep.* Across; from side to side; *nauf*, across the line of a ship's course. — *atwart*, *adv.* In a manner to cross; perplex; crossly; *wip*.

Attila, *at-il-a*, *n.* The name of a title; in the manner of a cloak tied up.

Atlas, *at-las*, *n.* (Gr. *Atlas*, one of the Titans, who, according to the legend, bore the earth on his shoulders.) A collection of maps in volume; a volume of plates or tables, illustrative or explanatory of some subject; the first vertebra of the neck (so named because it supports the head). — **Atlantean**, *at-lan-tee-an*, *a*. Resembling Atlas. — **Atlantes**, *at-lan-tes*, *n.* (Gr. *pl*, of Atlas.) Sculptured figures or half figures of Atlas used in the place of columns or pilasters in buildings, supporting a vaulted ceiling or support some mass above them. — **Atlantic**, *at-lan-tik*, *a*. Pertaining to or descended from Atlas (the Titan); pertaining to that division of the ocean which lies between Europe and Africa, or the Atlantic and America (the west named from *Atlas*).

Atmidometer, *at-mid-on-eter*, *n.* (Gr. *at*, *asis*, *atmos*, vapour, *metron*, measure.) An instrument for measuring the evaporation from water, ice, or snow.

Attest, at-test, v.t. [Fr. *attester*, *l. attester*

—*ad*, and *testor*, to witness. TESTAMENT, DETEST. To bear witness to; to certify; to affirm to be true or genuine; to declare the truth of; to manifest (one's joy, &c.).

• ATTENTION, at-tesh-sh'n, n. The act of attending; solemn declaration, verbal or written, in support of a fact; evidence; testimony.—Attester, Attestor, at-test'er, n. One who attests.

Attic, at-tik, a. [It. *Atticus*, Gr. *Attikos*.] Pertaining to *Attica*, in Greece, or to its principal city, *Athens*; marked by the qualities characteristic of the Athenians; as, *Attic wit*, *Attic taste*, &c. *Attica*, the district which the Athenians were famous in.—The dialect spoken in *Attica* or *Athens*; the chief literary and most elegant language of ancient Greece; *arch*, a low story erected over a principal; an apartment in the uppermost part of a house, with windows in the cornice or the roof; a garret.—Atticism, at-ti-sim, n. A peculiarity or characteristic of the *Attic* dialect of Greek; elegance of diction.—Atticize, at-ti-siz, v.t. and i. To conform to the *Attic* dialect.

Attire, at-tir, v.t.—*attired*, *attiring*. [O. Fr. *attirer*, to dress, from *profix* at, *l. ad*, to, and some word as *G. zier*, ornament, *A. Sax. tir*, splendour, *Dan. zier*, ornament.] To dress; to deck; to array; to adorn with elegant or splendid garments.—n. (no pl.) Dress; clothes; garb; apparel.

Attitude, at-ti-tud, n. [Fr. from *It. attitude*, fitness, posture, *l. l. aptitudo*, fitness, *l. aptus*, fit. A. Fr.] Posture or position of a person, or the manner in which the parts of his body are disposed; state, condition, or conjuncture, as likely to have a certain result; aspect (the attitude of affairs).—Attitudinal, at-ti-tud-in-al, a. Pertaining to attitude.—Attitudinarian, at-ti-tud-in-ā-ri-an, n. One who studies or practises attitudes.—Attitudinize, at-ti-tud-in-iz, v.t.—attitudinized, attitudinizing. To assume affected attitudes, airs, or postures.

Attolent, at-to-lent, a. [L. *attollens*, *at-tollens*, pp. of *attollo*—*ad*, and *tollō*, to lift.] Lifting up; raising an attolent muscle.

Attorney, at-ter-ni, n. [O. Fr. *attorné*, pp. of *attornor*, to transfer—*at*, *l. ad*, to, and *torner*, to turn. *Teut.*] One appointed by another to act in his place or seal; a proxy (*Shak*); *law*, one who is appointed or admitted in the place of another to transact any business for him; one who acts for another, as in a court of law; a solicitor; a *law-agent*; *letter or power of attorney*, a formal instrument by which one person authorizes another to do some act or acts for him.—v.t. [To perform by proxy; to employ as a proxy (*Shak*).]—Attorneyship, at-ter-ni-ship, n. The office of attorney; agency for another.

• Attorney-general, at-ter-ni-jen-er-al, n. The first ministerial law officer of the British crown; the public prosecutor on behalf of the crown.

Attract, at-trakt, v.t. [L. *attrahere*, *attrahere*—*ad*, to, and *trahere*, to draw, whence *tract*, *tract*, *tract*.] To draw to or toward, either in a physical or mental sense; to cause to draw near or close to by some influence; to invite or allure, to entice; to win.—v.i. To possess or exert the power of attraction; to draw to or toward.

• Attractibility, at-trakt-a-bil-i-ti, n. The quality of being attractive.—Attractible, at-trakt-a-bil, a. Capable of being attracted; subject to attraction.—Attractor, Attraction, at-trakt-er, n. One who or that which attracts.—Attraction, at-trakt-sh'n, n. Having the power to attract; attractive.—Attraction, at-trakt-sh'n, n. The act, power, or property of attracting; physics, the tendency, force, or forces through which all particles of matter, as well as all individual masses of matter, are attracted to one another towards each other, the inherent tendency in bodies to approach each other, to unite and to remain united; the power or act of alluring, drawing to, inviting, or engaging; allurements; enticement; that which attracts; a charm; an allurement.—Attractive, at-trakt-iv, a. [Fr. *attraktif*.] Having the quality of attracting; having the power of charming or alluring; inviting; engag-

ing; enticing.—n. That which attracts; a charm; an allurement.—Attractively, at-trakt-iv-ly, *adv.* In an attractive manner.—Attraction, at-trakt-sh'n, n. The quality of being attractive or engaging.

• Attraction, at-trakt-sh'n, n. [L. *attrahens*, *attrahens*, pp. of *attrahere*.] ATTRACT. Drawing to; attracting; dragging or pulling.

Attribute, at-trib-ut, v.t.—attributed, attributing. [L. *attribuo*, *attribuere*—*ad*, and *tribuo*, to assign.] To ascribe; to impute; to consider as belonging or as due to; to ascribe.—Attributable, at-trib-ut-able, a. Any property, quality, or characteristic that can be ascribed to a person or thing; *fine arts*, a symbol of office or character added to any figure (thus the eagle is the attribute of Jupiter).—Attributable, at-trib-ut-able, a. Capable of being, or liable to be attributed; ascribable; imputable.

• Attribution, at-trib-ut-sh'n, n. The act of attributing; that which is ascribed; attribute.—Attributive, at-trib-ut-iv, a. Pertaining to or expressing an attribute; *gram.* coming before the noun it qualifies.—n. *Gram.* a word expressive of an attribute; an adjective.—Attributively, at-trib-ut-iv-ly, *adv.* In an attributive manner.

• Attribution, at-trib-ut-sh'n, n. [L. *attributio*, *attributio*—*ad*, to, and *tribuo*, to rub.] The act of wearing or rubbing down; the state of being worn or rubbed down; the action; abrasion.

• Attune, at-tun, v.t.—*attuned*, *attuning*. [Prefix at for *ad*, to, and *tune*.] To tune or put in tune; to adjust one sound to another; to bring into harmony; concord, or agreement.

• Between, at-tween, *adv.* Between. [Teut.]

• Atypical, at-tip-ik, a. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *typos*, a type.] Devoid of typical character; irregular.

• Auburn, a-burn, a. [L. *l. alburnus*, whitish, from *l. albus*, white.] Originally, whitish or flaxen-colored; now reddish brown or rich chestnut; generally applied to hair.

• Auction, ak-shun, n. [L. *auccio*, from *augeo*, *augeo*, to increase (from the rising in successive bids allied to *vel. avel*, *Goth. aukon*, *E. eke*, to increase. *Accompany*.] A public sale of property.

• Auctioneer, ak-shun-er, n. To sell by auction.—Auctionary, ak-shun-ā-ri, a. Belonging to an auction or public sale.—Auctioneer, ak-shun-er, n. One whose business it is to sell things by auction.—v.t. [To sell by

audacious, a-dā-shus, a. [L. *audax*, *audax*, from *audere*, to dare.] Over bold or daring; bold in wickedness; insolent; impudent; shameless; unabashed.—Audaciously, a-dā-shus-ly, *adv.* In an audacious manner.

• Audaciousness, Audacity, a-dā-shus-ness, a-dā-si-ti, n. The quality of being audacious; impudence; effrontery; insolence.

• Audible, a-di-bl, a. [L. *audibilis*, from *audire*, to hear, whence *audible*, *audibilis*.] Capable of being heard; perceptible by the ear; loud enough to be heard.—Audibleness, Audibility, a-di-bl-ness, a-di-bl-i-ti, n. The quality of being audible.—Audibly, a-di-bl-ly, *adv.* In an audible manner.

• Audience, a-di-ens, n. [L. *audientia*.] The act of listening; a hearing; liberty or opportunity of being heard before a person or assembly; an assembly of hearers.

• Audiometer, a-di-om-ē-ter, n. [L. *audio*, to hear, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for testing the sense of hearing.

• Audiphone, a-di-fon, n. [L. *audio*, to hear, and *phōnē*, voice.] An instrument for sending the deaf to hear, essentially consisting of a fan-shaped vibratory plate of eucastone which is applied to the upper teeth, through which the sound vibrations are conveyed to the auditory nerve.

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tion, a-di-sh'n, n. [L. *audistio*, a hearing.] The act of hearing; a hearing or listening.

• Auditor, a-di-ter, n. [L. *A*, a hearer; a listener; a person appointed and authorized to audit or examine an account or accounts.—Auditum, a-di-to-ri-um, n. [L.] In an open-house, public hall, &c., the space allotted to the hearers.

• Auditor, a-di-ter, n. [L. *auditor*.] Relating to hearing or to the sense or organs of hearing.—n. [L. *auditorium*.] An audience; an assembly of hearers; a place for hearing; a place for the accommodation of hearers; an auditorium.—Audistress, a-di-tress, n. A female hearer. [M.]

• Augean, a-jē-an, a. Of or pertaining to the mythical *Augeas*, King of Elis, in Greece.—Augean stable, the stable of this king, in which he kept 3000 oxen, and the cleaning out of which, after it had remained uncleaned for thirty years, was assigned as a task to Hercules, who accomplished it in a single day. Hence cleaning the Augean stables became a synonym for the removal of accumulated nuisances, abuses, &c.

• Auger, a-ger, n. [For *navper*, initial n being heard, *an* added, *navper*, this word being from *A. Sax. nafer, nafer*, from *nafa*, *nafa*, the nave of a wheel; and *per*, a sharp-pointed thing, a dart or javelin. *Navr*, *Gout*, to pierce.] An instrument for boring holes in large timber, bored by a gimlet, chiefly used by carpenters, joiners, &c., and made in a great many forms; instruments on the same plan are used for boring into soil.

• Aught, at, n. [E. *Sax. aht*, right; *lit*, a whit, its negative being *naught*, not a whit.] Anything; indefinitely; any part or quantity; anything.

• Augite, a-jit, n. [Fr. *augite*, brightness.] The name given to a class of minerals, greenish-black, pitch or velvet black, or leek-green in colour, and consisting of silicates of lime, magnesia, and iron, with alumina in the darker varieties.

• Augment, a-gment, v.t. [Fr. *augmenter*, *l. augmen*, from *augere*, to increase.] To increase; to enlarge in size or extent; to swell, to make bigger.—v.i. To increase; to grow larger.—Augment, a-gment, n. Increase; enlargement by addition; growth.

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16 oz., in distinction to troy weight, which has only 12—the system by which commodities in general are weighed.

Avoset, a-vō'set, n. [Fr. *avocette*, It. *avocetta*.] A wading bird of the size of a lapwing, with very long legs, feathers variegated with black and white, and a long slender bill bent upwards toward the tip.

Avoche, a-vouch', v.t. [Prefix *a-* (L. *ad*, to), and touch; O.Fr. *avocher*, *avocher*.] To affirm openly; to avow; to maintain; to vindicate; or justify (a statement); to establish; guarantee; substantiate; n. Evidence; testimony. [Shak.] **Avocheable**, a-vouch'a-b'l. Capable of being avouched.

Avoucher, a-vouch'er, n. One who avouches. — **Avouchment**, a-vouch'mēt, n. The act of avouching; declaration; avowal.

Avow, a-vou', v.t. [Fr. *avouer*, a from L. *ad*, to, and *vow*, to vow. *Vow*.] To declare openly, with a view to justice, maintenance, or defend (sentiments, &c.); to acknowledge; to own. — **Avowable**, a-vou'a-b'l.

a. Capable of being avowed or openly acknowledged. — **Avowably**, a-vou'a-b'l, adv. In an avowable manner. — **Avowal**, a-vou'al, n. An open declaration; frank acknowledgment. — **Avowance**, a-vou'āns, n. The act of avowing; avowal. — **Avowed**, a-vou'd, a. Declared; open (an avowed enemy).

Avowedly, a-vou'd-ly, adv. In an avowed or open manner; with frank acknowledgment. — **Avowor**, a-vou'or, n. One who avows, owns, or asserts.

Avulsion, a-vul'shon, n. [L. *avulsio*, from *avellere*, a from, away, and *vellere*, to pull.] A pulling or tearing asunder or off.

Avuncular, a-vung'ku-lar, a. [L. *avunculus*, an uncle.] Of or pertaining to an uncle.

Awail, a-wā't, v.t. To wait for; to look for or expect; to be in store for; to be ready for a reward or advantage.

Awake, a-wāk', v.t.—*awakened* or *awaked* (pret. & pp.), *awaking*. [Prefix *a-*, intens., and *wake*; A. Sax. *awacan*, pret. *drōc*, also *drucan*, to awake. *WAKE*.] To rouse from sleep; to pass from a state resembling sleep; to put into action or motion; to cease to sleep; to bestir or rouse oneself from a state resembling sleep. — n. [A. Sax. *drucan*, pp. of *drucan*.] Not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.

Awakened, a-wāk'mēt, a. Awakened, or state of being awake; revival.

Awaken, a-wāk'n, v.t. [A. Sax. *drucan*, *drucan*, to awake (intrants).] To become awake; to awake. — n. To rouse from sleep; to awake. — *Awakenor*, a-wāk'n-er, n. One who or that which awakens.

Awakening, a-wāk'ning, n. Act of awaking from sleep; a revival of religion. — a. Rousing; alarming. — **Awakeningly**, a-wāk'ning-ly, adv. In a manner to awaken.

Awakenment, a-wāk'n-mēt, n. The act of awakening, or state of being awakened.

Awanting, a-wōnt'ing, a. Wanting; absent; missing. [Not used attributively.]

Awary, a-wā'ry, v.t. [O.Fr. *avarder*, to have under ward; to inspect, to pronounce as to the sufficiency of. *WARD*.] To adjudge; to assign judicially or by sentence (an arbitrator pronouncing upon the rights of parties). — v.t. To awaken.

Award, — n. Judgment; decision; the decision of arbitrators on points submitted to them. — **Awarder**, a-wā'd-er, n. One that awards or makes an award.

Aware, a-wā'ry, v.t. [Prefix *a-*, and *ware* (as in beware); A. Sax. *gawer*, wary, cautious; G. *gawehr*, aware. *WARE*, *WARY*.] Apprised; cognizant; informed; conscious; followed by *of*. [Not used attributively.]

Away, a-wā', adv. [A. Sax. *awegon*, on, and *seg*, way.] Absent; at a distance; — to, to a distance (to go away). It is often used elliptically (whither away so fast).

With many verbs it conveys a notion of using up or consuming (to squander away to idle or better use; it has also merely an intensive force (eat away, laugh away)—*int*. Beyond! depart! go away.

Awe, a-wē, n. [O.E. *aghe*, *eghe*, A. Sax. *eghe*, fear, dread; Icel. *eg*, awe, terror; Goth.

aghe, fear; allied to Gael. *agh*, fear; Gr. *achos*, anguish—from root seen in *anguish*, *anger*, &c. *ANGER*.] Dread or great fear; fear mingled with admiration or reverence; reverential fear; feeling inspired by something sublime. — v.t. *Awe*, to awe.

To strike with awe; to influence by fear, reverence, or respect. — **Aweless**, **Aweless**, a-les, a. Devoid of awe; wanting the power of inspiring reverence or awe.

Awful, a-fū'l, a. Striking or inspiring by something sublime. — v.t. *Awe*, to awe.

To strike with awe; to influence by fear, reverence, or respect. — **Aweless**, **Aweless**, a-les, a. Devoid of awe; wanting the power of inspiring reverence or awe.

Awfully, a-fū'l-ly, adv. In an awful manner, in a manner to fill with awe; terribly; excessively.

Awfulness, a-fū'l-nes, n. The quality of being awful, or of striking with awe, reverence, or terror.

Aweary, a-wē'ry, a. Weary [Poetical].

Aweather, a-wē'th'er, a. or adv. On or to the westward of a storm or gale.

Awile, a-wī'l, adv. [Prefix *a-*, on, or infid. art. a, and *while*, time or interval.] For a space of time; for some time.

Awkward, a-kw'rd, a. [O.E. *awk*, *awke*, wing, backward, reverse, and term *ward*, as corresponds to Icel. *afgr*, *afgr*, S. *afgr*, turned the wrong way, from *a-*, off.] Wanting dexterity in the use of the hands or of instruments; bungling; clumsy; ungraceful in manners; un-
— **Awkwardly**, a-kw'rd-ly, adv. In an awkward manner; clumsily. — **Awkwardness**, a-kw'rd-nes, n. The quality of being awkward.

Awl, a-l, n. [A. Sax. *aeud*, *acl*, *al*; Icel. *alr*, *aldr*.] A pointed instrument for piercing small holes in leather, wood, &c.

AWN, a-n, n. [Icel. *agn*, Dan. *agne*, Sw. *agne*, chaff, husk, akin to Gr. *achnē*, chaff.] The bristle or beard of corn or grass, or its similar or bristle-like appendage. — **Awnd**, a-wnd, n. A small, pointed, or sharp, n. One who or that which removes awns from grain; a hummeller. — **Awny**, a-n', a. Having awns.

Awning, a-ning, n. [I.G. *hætenung*, a shelter, from *hæta*, to cover, a haven.] A covering of canvas or other cloth suspended over a place as a protection from the sun's rays.

Awry, a-ri', a. or adv. In a wry position; turned or twisted toward one side; askant; crooked; perverse.

AX, a-x, a. [A. Sax. *ax*, *ax*, Icel. *ax*, Dan. *axe*, D. *aakse*, G. *ax*, *ax*; allied to Gr. *axine*, L. *ascia* for *ascia*—an axe. From root *ax*, *ak*, a point. *ACT*.] An instrument, consisting of a head, with an oblique edge of steel in the plane of the sweep of the tool, attached to a handle, and used for hewing timber and chopping wood. — **Axe-head**, n. The head or iron of an axe. — **Axe-stone**, n. The mineral nephrite or jade.

AXIAL, a-xi'al, a. See *AXIS*.

Axilla, a-xil'lā, a. [L. *axilla*, the arm-pit; The arm-pit; a cavity under the upper part of the arm or shoulder; the angle on the upper side between an axis and any organ growing from it.

Axillary, a-xil'lā-ry, a. Pertaining to the arm-pit or to the axils of plants.

AXIOM, a-ksi-om, n. [Gr. *axioma*, a self-evident truth or proposition; a proposition whose truth is so evident at first sight that no process of reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer; an established principle in some art or science; a principle universally received. — *SYN* under *AXIOMATICS*. — **Axiomatic**, **Axiomatically**, a-ksi-ō-mat'ik, a-ksi-ō-mat'ik-al, a. Pertaining to, consisting of, or having the character of an axiom. — **Axiomatically**, a-ksi-ō-mat'ik-al, adv. In an axiomatic manner.

AXIS, a-ks'is, n. pl. **AXES**, a-ks'iz, [L. The straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body or magnitude, on which it revolves, or may be supposed to revolve; the central line or axis of a globe, which other parts are arranged about the second vertebra of the neck. — **Axial**, a-ksi'al, a. Pertaining to an axis. — **Axially**, a-ksi'al-ly, adv. According to or in line with the axis. — **Axiform**, a-ksi-form, a. In the form of an axis. — **Axille**, a-ksi'l, a. Bot. of or belonging to the axis; lying in the axis.

AXIS, a-ks'is, n. A species of East Indian deer, beautifully marked with white spots.

AXLE, a-ks'lē, a. [A. Sax. *axel*, same root as L. *axis*, namely, *ax*, to drive. *ACRE*.] A piece of timber or bar of iron on which the wheels of a vehicle, &c. turn. — **Axled**, a-ks'l-d, a. Furnished with an axle. — **Axle-nut**, n. A screw-nut, on the end of an axle to keep the wheel in place. — **Axle-pin**, n. Same as *linch-pin*.

AXOLOTL, a-ks'ō-lōtl, n. [Mexican name.] A remarkable member of the failed amphibians found in Mexican lakes, possessing four limbs resembling those of a frog, and retaining throughout life both lungs and gills.

AXUNG, a-ks'und, n. [L. *axungia*—*axia*, an axle and *ungo*, to grease.] Hog's lard.

AYE, a-ye, i, adv. [Of doubtful origin.] Yes; yea; a word expressing assent or affirmation; truly; certainly; indeed. — n. The word by which assent is expressed in Parliament, hence, an affirmative vote. — *The ayes have it*, if the affirmative votes are in a majority.

AYAH, a-yā, n. In the East Indies, a native waiting woman or lady's maid.

Aye, a, adv. [Icel. *ai*, *aye*, ever; A. Sax. *ai*, always; allied to L. *semper*, *semper*, *aye*, *aye*, *aye*.] Always; for ever; continually; for an indefinite time; used mostly in poetry.

Aye-aye, i, n. [From its cry.] A nocturnal quadruped, about the size of a hare, found in Madagascar, allied to the lemur, and in its habits resembling the sloth.

AZALEA, a-zil'lā, n. [Gr. *azaleos*, dry, from inhabiting dry localities.] The generic name of certain plants belonging to the heath family, remarkable for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers, and distinguished from the rhododendrons chiefly by the flowers having five stamens instead of ten.

AZIMUTH, a-zi-muth, n. [Ar. *as-samuth*, pl. of *as-samut*, a way, a path. *ZIM* is the same origin.] Astron. an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the centre of a celestial object and the zenith.

AZIMUTHAL, a-zi-muth'al, a. Pertaining to the azimuth of a heavenly body. — **Azimuthal**, a-zi-muth'al, a. Pertaining to the azimuth.

AZOLE, a-zō'lē, a. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *zōē*, life.] Destitute of any vestige of organic life; applied to rocks, especially some very old rocks, in which no fossils have as yet been found.

AZOTE, a-zō'tē, n. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *zōē*, life.] A name formerly given to nitrogen because it is unfit for respiration. — **Azotic**, a-zō'tik, a. Pertaining to azote; fatal to animal life. — **Azotized**, a-zō'tiz-d, a. An azotized body. — **Azotize**, a-zō'tiz, v.t.—*azotized*, *azotizing*. To imbue with nitrogen; to deprive of life. — **Azotous**, a-zō'tus, a. Nitrous.

AZTEC, a-ztek, n. a. One of or pertaining to the Aztecs, the ruling tribe in Mexico at the time of the Spanish invasion.

Azure, a-zhūr, a. [Fr. *azur*, I. I. *azurum*, *azurum*, &c. from Arab. *lawzard*, blue.] Resembling the clear blue colour of the sky; sky-blue. — n. The fine blue colour of the sky; a name common to several sky-coloured or blue pigments, as ultramarine or sultan; the sky or vault of heaven. — v.t. To colour blue. — **Azurine**, a-zhūr-in, n. A blue mineral, an ore of copper, composed chiefly of hydrous carbonate; called also *Azure-stone*.

Azygos, a-zi-gus, a. [Not *azygos*—a, priv., and *zygos*, a yoke, &c.] Not one of a pair; single; applied to certain muscles, &c.

Azymous, a-zi-mus, a. [Gr. *a*, priv., and *zyne*, heaven.] Unleavened; unfermented.

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B.

B, the second letter and the first consonant in the English and most other alphabets; *mis*, the seventh note of the model diatonic scale or *sec. c* of C.

Baal, *bā'al*, n. [*ʔeb*, *bā'al*, lord.] A deity worshipped among the Canaanites, Phoenicians, &c., and supposed to represent the sun.—**Baalism**, *bā'al-izm*, n. The worship of Baal; gross idolatry.—**Baalite**, *bā'al-ite*, n. A worshipper of Baal; a grovelling idolizer.

Babbitt-metal, *bab-bit-met-al*, n. [From the name of the inventor.] An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, used for obviating friction in the bearings of cranks, axles, &c. **Babble**, *bab'bl*, v. [*From* *ba*, a sound uttered by an infant; *bl*, and *g*, *babble*, to tell secrets.] To utter idly or irrationally.—*Idly* talk, senseless prattle; murmur as of a stream.—**Babblement**, *bab'bl-ment*, n. Idle talk; babble. [*Mit*].—**Babbler**, *bab'bler*, n. One who babbles; a teller of secrets.

Babe, *Baby*, *bāb*, *bā'bi*, n. [From the Celtic *W. Ir.* and Gael. *baban*, Gael. and *Ir. bab*, child, infant.] An infant; a young child of either sex.—**Babish**, *Babishy*, *bā'bish*, *bā'bishy*, a. Like a babe; childish.—**Babishly**, *bā'bish-ly*, *adv.* Childishly.—**Babishness**, *Babishness*, *bā'bish-ness*, *n.* Babynood, *bā'bi-hud*, n. The state of being a baby; infancy.—**Babism**, *bā'bi-izm*, n. The condition of a baby; babyhood.—**Baby-farm**, n. The establishment of a baby-farmer.—**Baby-farmer**, n. One who receives infants, generally illegitimate, along with a sum of money for their nursing, &c., and whose object is to get rid of the children, by neglect or ill usage, as soon as possible.—**Baby-farming**, n. The system or practices of a baby-farmer.

Babel, *bā'bel*, n. The city mentioned in Scripture where the confusion of tongues took place; any great city where confusion may be supposed to prevail; a confused mixture of sounds; confusion, disorder.

Babroussa, *bāb-i-rō'sā*, n. Same as *Babroussa*.

Bablah, *bā'blā*, n. The pod of several species of acacia sometimes used in dyeing, to produce a drab colour.

Baboo, *Babu*, *bā-bū*, n. Hindu title of respect paid to gentlemen, equivalent to master, sir.

Baboon, *bā-bū'n*, n. [*Fr. babouin*.] A term applied to certain quadrumanous animals of the Old World having longed and muzzled like a dog, strong canine teeth, short tails, cheek-pouches, small deep eyes with huge eyebrows, and naked callosities on the hips.

Baby, *bā'bi*, n. *Fr. bébé*.

Babylonian, *Babylonish*, *Babylonio*, *bā-bi-lō-ni-an*, *bā-bi-lō-nish*, *bā-bi-lō-nik*, a. Pertaining to Babylon; like the confusion of tongues at Babel; mixed; confused.

Babryness, *Babryness*, *bā-bi-rō'sā*, n. A species of the same family with long curved tusks in the upper jaw, inhabiting the islands of the Eastern Archipelago and the Malayan Peninsula, and allied to the wild boars of Europe.

Bacca, *bak'ka*, n. [*Lat. bot.*] A berry; a one-celled fruit, with several naked seeds immersed in a pulpy mass.—**Baccate**, *bak'kat*, a. *Bot.* Having a pulpy texture like a berry; bearing berries.—**Baccated**, *bak'kat-ed*, a. Having many berries; set or adorned with pearls.—**Bacciferous**, *bak-si-fē-rō-s*, a. [*Lat. bacca*, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing or producing berries.—**Baccivorous**, *bak-si-vō-rō-s*, a. [*Lat. bacca*, and *oro*, to devour.] Eating or subsisting on berries.

Baccalaureate, *bak-kā-lā-rō-āt*, n. [*Lat.*]

baccalaureatus, from *baccalaureus*, a corrupted form of *Lat. baccularius*, *Fr. bachelier*, a bachelor, or one who has attained the lowest degree in a university. [*Bachelor*]. The degree of Bachelor of Arts.—*a*. Pertaining to a Bachelor of Arts.

Baccarat, *bak'ka-rat* or *bak-kā-rā*, n. [*Fr.*] A game of cards played by any number of players or rather bettors.

Bacchanal, *Bacchanian*, *bak-nā-nal*, *bak-nā-ni-an*, a. [*Lat. bacchanalis*, from *Bacchus*, the god of wine.] Revelling in or characterized by intemperate drinking; riotous; noisy.—*n.* A votary of Bacchus; one who indulges in drunken revels; a drunkard.—**Bacchanalia**, *bak-nā-nā-lia*, n. pl. [*Lat.*] Feasts or festive rites in honour of Bacchus.—**Bacchanalism**, *bak-nā-nā-li-an-izm*, n. The practice of bacchanalian rites; drunken revelry.—**Bacchanalantly**, *bak-nā-nā-li-an-ly*, *adv.* In a bacchanalian manner.—**Bacchant**, *bak-kant*, n. [*Lat. bacchans*, *ppr. of bacchor*, to celebrate the feast of Bacchus.] A priest of Bacchus; a bacchanal.—**Bacchante**, *bak-kant-ē*, n. [*Lat. bacchantis*.] A priestess of Bacchus, or one who joined in the feasts of Bacchus; one in a state of bacchic frenzy; a female bacchanal.—**Bacchie**, *Bacchical*, *bak'ik*, *bak'ik-al*, a. Relating to Bacchus; jovial; drunken; mad with intoxication.

Bacchius, *bak'ki-us*, n. *Prox.* a foot composed of a short syllable and two long ones, the opposite of the *antibacchus*. **Bachelor**, *bak-cler*, n. [*Fr. bachelier*, *Engl. bachelor*, from *Lat. baccularius*, the owner of a small farm or herd of cows, a vassal, from *bacca*, for *Lat. vacca*, a cow.] Formerly, a young man in the first or probationary stage of knighthood; hence a man who has not been married; one who has taken the degree below that of Master or Doctor in Arts, Science, or other subjects at a university.—*Knights bachelor*, a man who has been knighted without being made a member of any of the orders of knighthood, as the Bath.—**Bachelorhood**, *Bachelorism*, *Bachelorship*, *bak-cler-hud*, *bak-cler-izm*, *bak-cler-ship*, n. The state of being a bachelor.

Bacillus, *bā-si-lŭs*, n. pl. *Bacilli*, *bā-si-lŭ*, [*Lat.*] A little rod.) A microscopic organism that often swarms in the blood of animals in morbid states; a bacterium. **Back**, *bak*, n. [*A. Sax. boc*, *Engl. Sw.* and *Lat. bac*.] The posterior part of the trunk; the region of the spine; the hinder part of the body in man and the upper in other animals; that which is behind or furthest from the face or front; the rear the back of a house; that which is behind or furthest in the furthest distance; the part which comes behind in the ordinary movements of a thing, or when it is used (the back of the hand, a knife, saw, &c.); a reserve or second resource; a support or reliance; pl. among leather dealers the thickest and best-tanned hides.—*Behind one's back*, in secret, or when one is absent.—*Adv.* [Short for *back*, *A. Sax. on bōc*, *back*.] To or toward a former place, state, or condition; to retreat; to withdraw in a state of remission or hindrance; to keep back; toward times or things past (to look back); again; in return (to give back); away from contact; by reverse movement; in withdrawal or retirement from an undertaking or engagement (to draw back); To go or give back, to retreat, to recede; to give way; to succumb.—*a*. Belonging to the back; lying in the rear; remote in a back part of the chief or compound.—*vt.* To furnish with a back or backing; to support; to second or strengthen by aid (often with *up*); to bet or wager in favour of, to get upon the back of, to follow, to write or come on the back of; to endorse; to put backward; to cause to move backwards or recede.—*vi.* To move or go back; to move with the

back foremost.—**Backed**, *bak't*, a. Having a back; used chiefly in composition.—**Backer**, *bak'er*, n. One who backs or gets on the back; one who supports another; one who bets in favour of a particular party in a contest.—**Backing**, *bak'ing*, n. Something put at or attached to the back of something else by way of support or finish.

Back, *bak*, n. [*Fr. bac*, a back or ferry-boat, a brewer's distiller's back; *Armor. bac*, a boat; *D. bae*, a tow; *Dan. bakke*, a tray. The word may be originally Celtic. *Bacra* is akin to this word.] A ferry-boat, especially one adapted for carrying vehicles, and worked by a chain or rope fastened on each side of the ferry; *braving* and *distilling*, a large tub or vessel into which the wort, &c., is drawn for the purpose of cooling, straining, mixing, &c.

Backbite, *bak-bit*, *vt.*—*backbit* (*pret.*) *back-bit* or *backbitten* (*pp.*) *backbiting*. To calumniate, slander, or speak evil of, in the absence of the person targeted.—**Backbiter**, *bak-bit-er*, n. One who backbites; a calumniator of the absent.—**Backbiting**, *bak-bit-ing*, n. Secret calumny.—**Backbitingly**, *bak-bit-ing-ly*, *adv.* With secret slander.

Backboard, *bak'bōrd*, n. A board for the back; a board used to support the back and give erection to the figure.

Backbone, *bak'bōn*, n. The bone of the back; the spine; the vertebral column; *fig. firmness*, decision of character; resolution.—*To the backbone*, to the utmost extent; out and out; all through or over (a soldier to the backbone).

Backdoor, *bak'dōr*, n. A door in the back part of a building.

Backgammon, *bak-gam'mon*, n. [*Dan. bakke*, a tray, *gammen*, mirth.] A game played by two persons upon a table or board made for the purpose, with pieces or men, dice-boxes, and dice.

Background, *bak'grōund*, n. The part of a picture represented a farther distance from the spectator; *fig.* a situation little seen or noticed; a state of being out of view (to keep a fact in the background).

Backhand, *bak'hānd*, n. Writing sloping backwards or to the left.—**Backhand**, *bak'hānd*, a. Writing sloping backward (a backhanded blow); unfair; oblique; indirect; sloping back or to the left of writing!—**Backhandedness**, *bak'hānd-ed-ness*, n.—**Backhander**, *bak'hānd-er*, n. A blow with the back of the hand. [*Colloq.*]

Backsettlement, n. An outlying and unreclaimed or only partially reclaimed district of a country beginning to be occupied for cultivation.—**Back-settler**, n. One inhabiting the back-settlements of a county.

Backshish, *Backsheesh*, *bak'shish*, n. Same as *Baksush*.

Backside, *bak'sid*, n. The back part of anything; the side opposite to the front or behind that which is presented to the spectator.

Backsight, n. The rear sight of a gun. **Backslide**, *bak'slid*, n. (*conjugated as slide*). To slide back; to fall off or turn away from religion or morality; to apostatize.—**Backslider**, *bak'slid-er*, n. One who backslides; one who falls away from religion or morality.—**Backsliding**, *bak'slid-ing*, a. Apostatizing from faith or practice.—**Backslidiness**, *bak'slid-ing-ness*, n.

Backstairs, *bak'stārs*, n. *Back stair*, *bak'stār*, n. A stair or stairs in the back part of a house; private stairs;—*adv.* Of or pertaining to backstairs; hence, indirect; underhand; secret and unfair (backstairs influence).

Backstay, n. A long rope or cable running from the top of a mast backwards to the side of a ship to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast.

Backward, *Backwards*, *bak'wōrd*, *bak'*

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Bale, *v.* p^ricious; calamitous; deadly.—**Balefully**, bal'fūl-lī, *adv.* In a baleful or calamitous manner.—**Balefulness**, bal'fū-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being baleful.

Balaine, bal'-ēn, *n.* [Fr. *balaïne*, from L. *balanus*, a whale.] The whalebone of commerce.

Bale fire, bal'fir, *a.* [A Sax. *bael*, fire, flame, a funeral pile; *fœt*, bait, flame, a funeral pile.] A signal-fire; also, alarm-fire.

Balk, bālk, *v.* *t.* To divide into ridges, a beam; *foan*, balk, Sw. *balk*, a balk, a partition; Dan. *bjelke*, G. *balcken*, a beam.] A ridge of land left unploughed; as a cultivated strip of land serving as a boundary between two fields; usually not considered length and thickness; a barrier or check; a disappointment.—*v.* *t.* To bar the way of; to disappoint; to frustrate.—*v.* *i.* To turn aside or stop in one's course (as a horse).—**Balker**, bāl'k, *n.* One who balks.

Balky, bāl'ki, *adj.* In a manner to balk or frustrate.

Ball, bal, *n.* [Fr. *ballé*, from O.H.G. *balla*, *G.* ball, Icei. *boltr*, ball. *Bale*, a package, is another form, and *balloon*, a small spherical body often covered with leather and used in many games; any part of a thing that is rounded or protuberant; *farriery*, a form of medicine corresponding to the theory of humors; *not*, a mass of half-melted iron; a loop; the projectile of a firearm; a bullet (in this sense also used collectively)—*Ball-and-socket joint*, a joint as in the human hip formed by a ball or rounded end of one bone fitting into the concave or radiating motion multi directions.—**Ball**, bal, *v.* *t.* To make into a ball.—*v.* *i.* To form or gather into a ball.—**Ball-cartridge, *a.* *n.* A cartridge containing a ball, in contradistinction to the shell.—**Ballcock**, *n.* A self-acting stop-cock opened and shut by means of a hollow sphere or ball of metal resting on the surface of a liquid, and attached to the end of a lever connected with the cock.—**Ball-court**, *n.* A court for playing balls from firearms.**

Ball ball, bal'bal, *n.* [F. Ital. L.L. *ballare*, to dance, to make, from Gr. *balizō*, to dance. *Amb ballad*, *ballad*.] A social assembly of persons of both sexes for the purpose of dancing.

Ballad, ballād, *n.* [Fr. *ballade*, from L.L. and It. *ballare*, to dance. *BALLS*, a dance, *BALLET*.] A short narrative poem, especially such as is adapted for singing; a song; a name of the kind of the epic and the lyric.—**Ballad**, ballād, *v.* *t.* To celebrate in a ballad. [*Shak*]—**Balladist**, bal'lād-ist, *n.* A writer or singer of ballads.—**Balladize**, bal'lād-iz, *v.* *t.* To write or sing in ballad style.—**Ballad-monger**, bal'lād-mŏng'g, *n.* A dealer in ballads.—**inferior poet—a poetaster.—**Ballad opera**, *n.* An oper in which only ballads are sung.**

Ballan-wasse, bal'lān-wās, *n.* [Fr. *ball*, *Sw.* *ball*, *Dutch*, *ballen*, *ball*, *ballach*, *wass*.] A fish of no great value taken all along the British coasts.

Ballast, bal'ast, *n.* D. *ballast*, *ballast*, literally worthless load being worthless in itself.—from *bad* (Lat. *malus*) and *last*, *n.* and *ast*, *n.* of the verb (*LAST*). In Danish it is modified to *baglast*, lit. a back-load—*bag*, back, after, and *last*, load.) Heavy materials, as stone, sand, or iron, carried in the bottom of a ship or vessel, over the ventral keel, to keep her steady, so that she will being said to be in *ballast* when she sails without a cargo; and carried in bags in the car of a balloon to steady it, and enable the aeronaut to rise or descend at will, or to sink it out; material filling up the space between the rails on a railway in order to make it firm and solid.
fig. that which confers steadiness on a person.—*v.* *t.* To place ballast on.—**Ballast**, bal'ast, *n.* A substance, usually heavy, used to counterbalance.—**Ballasting**, bal'ast-ing, *n.* Materials for ballast; ballast.—**Ballast neever**, *a.* One who is employed in putting ballast on.—**Ballast water**, *n.* Water taken up by a ship.—**ballast**, *n.* [Fr. *bullet*, It. *balloetto*, BALL, a dance.] A dance, more or less elaborate, in which several persons take part; a theatrical representation.

which a story is told by gesture, accompanied with dancing, scenery, &c.

Ballista, *Ballista*, *ballista*, *bal-ista*, *ba-ista*, *li*. *Pl.* *Ballista*, *Ballista*, *bal-ista*, *ba-ista*, *li*. [*From Gr. ballō, to throw*.] A military engine, consisting of a screw, by which heavy stones or other missiles especially against a besieged place. — **Ballistic**, *Ballistik*, *a*. Pertaining to the ballista or its use. — **Ballistic pendulum**, a kind of pendulum used by the ancients to give a shot for ascertaining the velocity of military projectiles, and consequently the force of fired gunpowder.

Balloon, *balloon*, *a*. [*Fr. ballon*, an aug. of *baller*, a body a. *Rail*, a hollow globe, a body a. *Rail*.] A large bag, usually made of silk or other light fabric, varnished with caoutchouc, and filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, or any other gasous fluid lighter than common air, and used for ascending to a great height in the atmosphere. — **Ballooning**, *ballooning*, *a*. The art or practice of manning balloons. — **Balloonist**, *bal-loon-ist*, *a*. One who manages or ascends in a balloon, an aeronaut. — **Ballooning**, *ballooning*, *a*. A fish, having the power of distending itself by swallowing air and making it pass into cavities beneath the skin, causing its spines to erect themselves.

Ball, *ball*, *a*. [*Fr. balle*, a ball, a hollowed in voting, dim. of *balie*, a ball. *BALL*, *a*. ball, ticket, paper, or the like, by which one votes, and which gives no indication of who the voter is; the system of voting by ballot, a ticket, or paper, on which is inscribed his ballot: frequently with *for*. — **Ballot**, *bal-lot*, *a*. One who ballots of votes by ballot. — **Ballot-box**, *a*. A box for receiving ballots.

Balm, *balm*, *a*. [*Fr. baume*, *Fr. baume*; a contr. of *balisac*.] A name common to several species of odoriferous or aromatic trees or shrubs, and to the fragrant medicinal exudations from them; any fragrant oil, tincture, or ointment, made of balsam, resin, or other ingredients. — **Balm**, *balm*, *a*. To anoint as with balm or with anything fragrant or medicinal; to soothe; to mitigate; to assuage; to heal. — **Balm**, *balm*, *a*. [*Fr. baume*, *Fr. baume*.] A balsamic perfume, a. *Balm*. The state or quality of being balsmy. — **Balm**, *balm*, *a*. Having the qualities of balsam; aromatic; fragrant; healing; soothing; assuaging; refreshing.

Balsam, *balsam*, *a*. [*Fr. baume*, *Fr. baume*.] An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, flowing spontaneously or by incision from certain plants and used in medicine and perfumery; balsamic, *balsamic*, *a*. Pertaining to the qualities of balsam; stimulating; mucous; soft; mitigating; mild. — *a*. A warm, stimulating, deulcent medicine, of a smooth and oily consistence. — **Balsamic**, *balsamic*, *a*. Pertaining to balsam. — **Balsamically**, *balsam-ic-ally*, *ad*. — **Balsamiferous**, *balsam-ifer-ous*, *a*. Producing or yielding balsam or balsam.

Baluster, *baluster*, *a*. [*Fr. balustre*, *li*. *Balustro*, a baluster, from *li. balustus*.] A column, or pedestal, or a small column or pilaster, of various forms and dimensions, used for balustrades. — **Balustrade**, *balustrade*, *a*. [*Fr. balustrade*.] A row of balusters, or balustrades, joined by a rail, serving as an inclosure for altars, balconies, staircases, terraces, &c., or used merely as an ornament.

Bambino, *bambino*, *li*. [*It. a child*.] In Catholic countries, the figure of our Saviour represented as an infant in swaddling clothes, often surrounded by a halo, and watched over by angels.

Bamboo, *bamboo*, *a*. [*Malay*.] A tropical plant of the family of the grasses, with large jointed stems, the thickest being much used in India, China, &c., for building purposes, and the slenderest for walking-sticks.

Bamboozle, *bam-bol*, *vt*. [*Origin doubtful*.] To impose or practise upon; to hoax; to humbug; to deceive. — **Bamboozler**, *bam-bol-er*, *a*. One who bamboozles.

Ban, *ban*, *a*. [*Sax. ban, edictum*, interdiction, proclamation, edict. *D. ban*, excom-

munication; *feel*, and *Sw. ban*, proclamation; *Dan. band*, a ban, *ban*, to curse. *Akin bandit, banish, abandon, &c.* An edict or proclamation in general; an edict of interdiction or proscription; interdiction; prohibition; curse; excommunication; anathema; *pl.* a proclamation of marriage (*BANSSE*). *-v.t.* *-banned, banning*. To curse; to excommunicate; to prohibit; to interdict. *-v.i.* To curse.

Ban, ban, n. [*Ser. Ban, a lord*] A Croatian or Hungarian military chief or order. **Banar, ban'ar, n.** [*Fr. Ban*] Backknee; commonplace; vulgar. **-Banality, ban'al-i-ti, n.** Banal character; what is banal. **Banana, ba-na-na, n.** [*Sp.*] From the native name. A herbaceous plant closely allied to the plantain, and extensively cultivated in tropical countries for its soft luscious fruit, which is the staple food of millions of people.

Banco, bank'kō, n. [*It.*] A bank. **BANK**. *Com.* bank money or value; the money standard in which banks in silver countries keep or kept their accounts, in contradistinction to the current money of the place; *law*, a seat or bench of justice.

Band, band, n. [*A. Sax. bend, a band*, from *bandan*, to bind; *D. feel*, *Sw.* and *G. band*. In sense of body of men, from *fr. bande, G. bande*, from same root. *BAND*] That which binds together; a bond or means of attachment in general; a fetter or similar fastening; a narrow strip or ribbon-shaped ligature, tie, or cord; a cord or rope, or strip, or an article of dress that which resembles a band, tie, or ligature; *pl.* the linen ornament about the neck of a clergyman, with the ends hanging down in front; a company of persons united together for some common bond, especially a body of armed men; a company of soldiers; an organized body of instrumental musicians; an orchestra. *-v.t.*

To bind with a band; to mark with a band; to unite in a troop, company, or confederacy. *-v.i.* To associate or confederate for some common purpose. **-Bandage, band'aj, n.** A fillet, roller, or swathe used in dressing and binding up wounds, restraining hemorrhages, &c.; a band or ligature in general; that which is bound over something else. *-v.t.* *-bandaged, bandaging*. To put a bandage on. **-Bandbox, band'box, n.** A box made of pasteboard, or thin flexible pieces of wood and paper, for holding bands, bonnets, or other light articles. **-Band-fish, n.** A long thin fish; ribbon-fish or snake-fish. **-Banded, banded, n.** Marked by bands or stripes; striped. **-Band-master, n.** The conductor and trainer of a band of musicians. **-Bandaw, n.** A saw formed of a long flexible belt of steel revolving on pulleys. **-Bandaman, band'man, n.** A player in a band of musicians.

Bandala, ban-dal'a, n. [*Native name*] The strong outer fibre of the plant yielding Manila-hemp, made into cordage, especially into the well-known Manila white rope.

Bandans, Bandanna, ban-dan'a, n. [*Hind. name*] A square kind of silk handkerchief or muslin square, with a fringe; *pl.* *-Bandies*; any silk and cotton handkerchief having a like pattern, that is, a uniformly dyed ground, usually of bright red or blue, ornamented with white or yellow circular, lozenge-shaped, or other simple figures.

Bandeau, ban'dō, n. *pl.* *Bandeaux, ban'dō, (Fr. dim. from bande, a band)* A fillet worn round the head; a head-band.

Banderole, ban-de-ro-lē, n. [*Fr. banderole, Sp. banderola, a little banner, from bander, a banner, from G. band, BAND*] A little flag or streamer affixed to a mast, a military weapon, or a trumpet; a pennon; a bandrol.

Bandicoot, ban'di-kūt, n. [*Corruption of the Telugu name pandikōta, lit. pig-rat*] A large species of rat, attaining the weight of 2 or 3 lbs., a native of India and Ceylon, where its flesh is a favourite article of food among the coolies.

Bandit, ban'dit, n. *pl.* *Banditti, Banditti, bandits, ban'dit-i, (lit. bandito, pp. of bandire, I.L. bannire, to banish, BAN.*

BANISH]. An outlaw; more commonly a robber; a highwayman.

Bandilet, Bandelet, band'let, band'e-let, n. [*Fr. bandulette, dim. of band, a band*] A small band or fillet or something similar in shape.

Bandog, ban'dog, n. [*Band and dog, lit. bound-dog*] A large, fierce kind of dog, in England generally a mastiff, usually kept chained.

Banderole, ban-de-ro-lē, n. [*Sp. banderola, Fr. banderole, from Sp. banda, a sac*] A large leathern belt carrying a bag for balls and a number of charges of gun-powder, worn by musketeers; a shoulder-belt carrying ball-cartridges.

Bandoline, ban-dō-lēn, n. A gummy perfume substance used to impart a glossiness and stiffness to the hair.

Bandore, ban'dor, n. [*Fr. from It. pandora, I. pandura, Gr. pandoura, a musical instrument ascribed to Pan*] A musical stringed instrument like a lute.

Bandrol, ban'drol, n. Same as *Banderole*.

Bandy, band'i, n. [*Fr. boud, bent, from bandir, to bend a bow, to bind, to swathe, from G. band, a band. BAND*] A club

put at the end for striking a ball at play; a game played with such clubs. *-v.t.* *-Banded, banding*. To beat to and fro, as a ball in play; to toss from one to another, to exchange contentiously; to give and receive reciprocally (words, compliments). *-v.t.* To contend; to strive. (*Shak*). **-Bandy, band'i, n.** A band, especially a band or brook outwards, said of a person's legs. **-Bandy-legged, n.** Having bandy or crooked legs.

Bane, ban, n. [*A. Sax. bana, destruction, death, ban; feel bani, Dan. and Sw. bane, O.H.G. bana, allied to Gr. phos, murder*] Any fatal cause of mischief, injury, or destruction; ruin; destruction; deadly poison. **-Baneful, ban'ful, n.** Destructive; pernicious; poisonous. **-Banefully, ban'ful-ly, adv.** In a baneful manner. **-Banefulness, ban'ful-ness, n.** The quality of being baneful. **-Bane-wort, n.** A poisonous plant; belladonna or deadly-nightshade.

Bang, bang, v. [*Comp. feel bang, a knock, G. bang, a club, the clapper of a bell*] *D. banged, a bell*. To beat, as with a club or cudgel; to thump; to cudgel, to beat or handle roughly or with violence (*Shak*); to bring a loud noise from or by, as in slamming a door, and the like. *-v.i.* To resound with a loud noise; to produce a loud noise, to thump violently. *-n.* A loud, sudden, resonant sound; a blow as with a club; a heavy blow.

Bang, n. *BHANG*. **Bangle, bang'l, n.** [*Hind. bangli*] An ornamental ring worn upon the arms or ankles in India, Africa, and elsewhere.

Banian, Banyan, ban'yan, n. [*Hind. banyā, a merchant*] An Indian trader or merchant; a Hindu trader strict in regard to food. *-Banian days*, in which sailors get no flesh-meat; days of poor fare.

Banlian, ban'yan, n. A tree, the banyan.

Banish, ban'ish, v. [*Fr. bannir, pp. bannir, to banish, from I.L. bannire, to proclaim, BAN*] To condemn (exile) to send (a person) from a country as a punishment; to drive away; to exile; to cast from the mind (thoughts, care, business, &c.). *-v.i.* To be banished.

-Banishment, ban'ish-ment, n. One who is banished. **-Banishment, ban'ish-ment, n.** The act of banishing; the state of being banished; enforced absence; exile.

Banister, Bannister, ban'is-ter, n. [*Form of banister*] A baluster; an upright in a stair rail.

Banjo, ban'jō, n. [*Negro corruption of bandore*] A musical instrument having six strings, a body like a tambourine, and a neck like a guitar.

Bank, bank, n. [*A. Sax. bank, a bank, a hillock, also bene, a bench; Sw. Dan. bank, bank, icke bakki for banki, D. and G. bank, a bank, a bench*. In sense of establishment dealing in money the word is derived from the *Fr. banco, a banking establishment; It. banco, a bench, counter*, a bank, this being from the German, *Bench* is the same word. *A mound or*

heap of earth; any steep activity, as one rising from a river, the sea, or forming the side of a ravine or the like; a rising ground in the sea, partly above water, covered everywhere with shell water, a shoal; the face of coal at which miners are working; a bench or seat for the rowers in a galley; one of the rows of oars; an establishment which trades in money; an establishment for the deposit, custody, remittance, and issue of money; the office in which the transactions of a banking company are conducted; *a* funds of a gaming establishment; a fund in certain games at cards. *-v.t.* To inclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; to embark; to lay up or deposit in a bank. *-v.i.* To deposit money in a bank. **-Bankable, bank'ab-*le, n.*** Receivable or discountable at a bank.

-Banker, bank'ēr, n. One who keeps a bank; one who traffics in money, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, &c. **-Banking, bank'ing, n.** The business, or profession of banking; the system followed by banks in carrying on their business. **-Bank-agent, n.** A person employed by a bank to conduct its banking operations in a branch office. **-Bank-book, n.** The book given to a customer, in which the officers of the bank enter his debits and credits. **-Bank-note, n.** A promissory note issued by a banking company payable in gold or silver at the bank on demand. **-Bank-stock, a share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.**

Bankrupt, bank'rupt, n. [*Bank, a bench, and L. ruptus, broken, lit. one whose bench has been broken, the bench or table which a merchant or banker formerly used in the exchange having been broken on his bankruptcy*] A person declared by legal authority unable to pay his debts; popularly, one who has wholly or partially failed to pay his debts; one who has compounded with his creditors; an insolvent.

-Insolvent, unable to meet one's obligations. **-Bankruptcy, n.** The state of being bankrupt; inability to pay all debts; failure in trade.

Banlieue, ban'lē, n. [*Fr. ban, jurisdiction, and lieue, a league, a district of indeterminate extent*] The territory without the walls, but within the legal limits of a town or city.

Banner, ban'ēr, n. [*Fr. bannière, I.L. bandiera, from bandum, banner, standard, from G. band, a band or strip of cloth, from band, to bind*] A piece of cloth usually bearing some warlike or heraldic device or national emblem, attached to the upper part of a pole or staff, an ensign; a standard; a square flag. **-Bannerol, ban'er-ol, n.** A small banner.

-Banneted, ban'et-ēd, n. Having a banner; displaying banners. **-Banneter, ban'er-et, n.** A knight of a rank between a baron and an ordinary knight, raised to this rank for bravery on the field.

Bannock, ban'ok, n. [*Scot. bannack*] An unleavened cake of oatmeal or other meal baked at an open fire, and generally on an iron plate. [*Scotch*].

Banns, banz, n. [*See BAN*] The proclamation or notice given prior to a marriage, made by calling over the names of the parties intending matrimony.

Banquet, bang'kwet, n. [*Fr. banquet, from banque, a bench, a seat, and hence a feast, BAN*] A feast; a rich entertainment of meat and drink; something especially delicious or enjoyable. *-v.t.* To treat with a feast or rich entertainment.

-v.t. To feast; to regale one's self; to fare daintily. **-Banqueter, bang'kwet-ēr, n.** A feaster; one who provides feasts or rich entertainments.

Banquette, ban'ket, n. [*Fr. from banc, a bench, a bank*] A sort of a little raised way or bank running along the inside of a parapet, in which musketeers or riflemen stand to fire on the enemy in the moat or covered way; the way of a bridge when raised above the carriage-way.

Banshee, Banshi, ban'shē, ben'shē, n. [*Ir. bean-sith, Gael. ban-sith, from Ir. and Gael. Sp. banheira, a little banner, from banded, a banner, and sith, fairy*] A kind of female fairy believed in Ireland and some parts of Scotland to attach herself to a par-

large, barj, n. [O. Fr. *barpe*, L. L. *baupia*

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barge, *barce*, *bark*. [BAR.] A vessel or boat elegantly fitted up and decorated, used on occasions of state and pomp; a flat-bottomed vessel for loading and unloading ships or conveying goods from one place to another.—**Bargee**, *bar'ge*, *n.* One of the crew of a barge or canal boat.—**Bargeman**, *bar'man*, *n.* The man who manages a barge.

Barilla, *ba-rilla*, *n.* [Sp.] An impure soda or carbonate and sulphate of soda obtained in Spain and elsewhere by burning several species of plants; a kind of kelp; Spanish soda.

Baritone, *bar'i-ton*, *n.* and *a.* Same as *Baritone*.

Barium, *ba'ri-um*, *n.* [Gr. *barys*, heavy. **BARYTA**.] The metallic base of baryta (which is an oxide of *barium*); as found as yet obtained in very small quantities.

Bark, *bark*, *n.* [Dah. and Sw *bark*, *icel*, *bork*, *G. bark*, *bark*.] The outer rind of a tree, shrub, &c., the exterior covering of exogenous plants, composed of cellular and vascular tissue.—*a.* The strip bark cut off to peel; to apply bark to; to treat with bark in tanning.—**Barker**, *bark'er*, *n.* One who barks; one who removes the bark from trees.—**Barkery**, *bark'eri*, *n.* A tannery, or place where bark is kept.—**Barked**, *bark't*, *a.* A bed formed of the spent bark used by tanners, which is placed in the inside of a brick pit in a glazed house, constructed for forcing or for the growth of tender plants.—**Bark-mill**, *n.* A mill for crushing bark for the use of tanners and dyers.

Bark, *bark*, *n.* Same as *Barque*.

Bark, *bark*, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *bercan*.] To emit the cry of a dog, or a similar sound.—*a.* The cry of the domestic dog; a cry resembling that of the dog.—**Barker**, *bark'er*, *n.* An animal that barks; a person who clamours unreasonably.

Barkantine, *bark'an-tin*, *n.* Same as *Barquinine* (which see).

Barker's Mill, *n.* A machine driven by water a kind of saw-mill.

Barley, *bar'li*, *n.* [O.E. *barlic*, *berlie*, from A. Sax. *ber* (=Sc. *beir*), *barley*, and *leac*, a plant (also a *leek*, comp. *garlic*).] A kind of grain commonly grown and used especially for making malt; the plant yielding the grain.—**Barleycorn**, *bar'li-corn*, *n.* A grain of barley; a measure equal to the third part of an inch.—**Barley-sugar**, *n.* Sugar boiled till it is brittle (formerly with a decoction of *barley*), and candied.—**Barley-water**, *n.* A decoction of pearl-barley used in medicine as an emollient.

Barm, *barm*, *n.* [A. Sax. *berma*—Sw. *berma*, Dan. *berme*, L. *G. berme*, *G. berme*, *barm*; from root of *brew*.] Yeast.—**Barmy**, *barm'y*, *a.* Containing or consisting of barm; frothy, as beer.

Barn, *barn*, *n.* [A. Sax. *berren*—*berre*, *barley*, and *erri*, a house.] A covered building for securing grain, hay, or other farm produce.—*v.t.* To store up in a barn.—**Barn-owl**, *n.* The common white owl often found in barns, where it proves very useful by destroying mice.

Barnacle, *ba-na-cl*, *n.* [Fr. *bernacl*, *bernacl*, L.L. *bernaclia*, for *pernaclia*, dim. of L. *perna*, a kind of shellfish. In sense of *goose*, origin doubtful.] A stalked crinoid, often found on the bottoms of ships, on timber fixed below the surface of the sea, &c.; a species of *goose* found in the northern seas, but visiting more southern climates in winter.

Barnacles, *ba-na-clz*, *n. pl.* [Origin unknown.] An instrument to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing; a cant name for a pair of spectacles.

Barograph, *ba-ro-graf*, *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, and *grapho*, to write.] A self-registering barometric instrument for recording the variations in the pressure of the atmosphere.

Barometer, *ba-ro-m'e'ter*, *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, consisting ordinarily of a glass tube containing a column of mercury, its lower end dipping into a cup containing the same metal; the mercury

in the tube, having a vacuum above it, rises and falls according to the varying pressure of the air on the mercury in the cup. In the aneroid barometer no fluid is used.—**Barometric**, **Barometrical**, **barometrik**, **bar-met'ri-cal**, *a.* Relating or relating to the barometer; made by a barometer.—**Barometrically**, **bar-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* By means of a barometer.

Baron, *ba'ron*, *n.* [Fr. *baron*, from O.H.G. *bar*, a man, from *beran* = E. to bear, the original sense being probably that of one who could bear, as being strong and robust.] In Great Britain, a title or degree of nobility; one who holds the lowest rank in the peerage; a title of certain judges or officers; as, *barons of the exchequer*, the judges of the court of exchequer.—**Baron's**, *ba'ronz*, *no* distinctions not out of order.—**Baronage**, *ba'roun-aj*, *n.* The whole body of barons or peers; the dignity or condition of a baron.—**Barones**, *ba'ron-es*, *n.* A baron's wife or lady.—**Baronet**, *ba-ro-net*, *n.* [Dim. of *baron*.] One who possesses a hereditary rank or degree below our next below a baron, and therefore not a member of the peerage; one belonging to an order founded by James I. in 1611.—**Baronetage**, *ba-ro-net-aj*, *n.* The baronets as a body; the dignity of baronet; the office, baronetcy.—**Baroness**, *ba'ron-es*, *n.* The title and dignity of a baronet.—**Baronial**, *ba-ro-ni-al*, *a.* Pertaining to a baron or a barony.—**Barony**, *ba-ro-n-y*, *n.* The title or honour of a baron; also the territory or lordship of a baron; in Ireland, a territorial division, corresponding nearly to the English hundred.

Barouche, *ba-roush*, *n.* [From *G. barutsche*, from It. *baroccio*, *biroccio*, from L. *birotus*, two-wheeled = *bis*, double, and *rotu*, a wheel.] A four-wheeled carriage with a falling top.

Barque, *bark*, *n.* [Fr. *barque*, L.L. *barca*, a barque, through a dim. form *bariga*, from Gr. *baris*, a skiff. *Barge* is a form of this word.] A sailing vessel of any kind and size, propelled by sails.—*a.* The mast or mast-raft sails on the mizen-mast, the other two masts being square-rigged.—**Barquinine**, *bark'in-tin*, *n.* [From *barque*, in imitation of *brigantine*.] A three-masted vessel square-rigged in the foremast and fore-and-aft rigged in the main and mizen masts.

Barrack, *bar'ak*, *n.* [Fr. *baraque*, It. *baracca*, from L.L. *barra*, a bar, from the Celtic; comp. Ir. *barachad*, a hut or booth.] A hut or house for soldiers, especially in a garrison; permanent buildings in which both officers and men are lodged; a large building, or a collection of huts for a body of work-people generally in pl.—**Barrack-master**, *n.* The officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers.—**Barracoen**, *bar-koen*, *n.* A negro-barrack; a slave depot or leazar.

Barranca, *ba-ran'ka*, *n.* [Sp.] A deep gully (which see) a name used in America.

Barrator, *ba-rat'er*, *n.* [O.Fr. *barator*, a cheat, *barate*, deceit. **BARTEN**.] One who frequently excites suits at law; an encourager of litigation; the master or one of the crew of a ship who commits an offence in the management of the ship or cargo, by which the owner, freighters, or insurers are injured.—**Barratrous**, *ba-ra-trus*, *a.* Characterized by or tainted with barratry.—**Barratrously**, *ba-ra-trus-ly*, *adv.*—**Barratry**, *ba-rat'ri*, *n.* The act or practice of a barrator; the exciting and encouraging of lawsuits and quarrels; fraud in a shipmaster to the injury of the owners, freighters, or insurers, as by running away with the ship, sinking, or deserting her.

Barrel, *bar'el*, *n.* [O.Fr. *barcel*, from Celt; comp. W. *bar*, Gael. *bar*, a barrel; so called because made of *bars* or staves.—**BAR**.] A somewhat cylindrical wooden vessel made of staves and bound with hoops; a cask; anything resembling a barrel in shape; a hollow cylinder or tube (as the barrel of a gun).—*v.t.*—**Barrelled**, *bar'el-lid*, *a.* Put in a barrel.—**Barrelled**, *bar'el-d*, *a.* Having a barrel or barrels; generally used in composition.—**Barrel-shaped**, *ba-r'el-shap'd*, *a.* Having a round and prominent or barrel-shaped belly.—**Barrel-bulk**, *ba-r'el-bulk*, *n.*

n. **Naut.** A measure of capacity for freight, equal to 5 cubic feet.—**Barrel-organ**, *n.* An organ in which a barrel or cylinder furnished with pegs or staples, when turned round, opens a series of valves, and admits currents of air to a set of pipes or reeds on wires like those of the piano so as to produce a tune.

Barren, *ba'ren*, *a.* [From O.Fr. *baraigne*, *brehaine*, *brehaigne*, stem, possibly from Armor. *brehain*, sterile.] Incapable of producing or sowing; infertile; applied to animals and vegetables; unproductive; unfruitful; sterile; applied to land, *fig.* not producing or leading to anything (barren speculation, barren of ideas); unsuggestive; unproductive.—*a.* A barren or unproductive tract of land.—**Barrenly**, *ba-ren-ly*, *adv.* Unfruitfully.—**Barrenness**, *ba'ren-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being barren; sterility; want of fertility, infertiveness, interest, or the like (barrenness of invention).

Barrelet, *bar-re't*, *n.* [Fr. *barrelet*, *bar-el*, *bar-et*, *n.* Same as *Barrator*, *Baratry*.]

Barricade, *ba-ri-kad*, *n.* [Fr. *barricade*, from *barre*, a bar. **BAR**.] A temporary fortification made of trees, earth, stones, or anything that will obstruct the progress of an enemy or serve for defence or security against his shot; a fence ground or along the side of a space to be kept clear; any barrier or obstruction.—*v.t.*—**Barricaded**, *ba-ri-kad-id*, *a.* To stop up by a barricade; to erect a barricade across; to obstruct.—**Barricader**, *ba-ri-kad'er*, *n.* One who erects barricades.

Barrier, *bar'i-er*, *n.* [Fr. *barrière*, a barrier, from *barre*, a bar. **BAR**.] A fence; a railing; any obstruction; what hinders approach, attack, or progress; a stand in the way; a limit; a limit or boundary of any kind; a line of separation.—**Barrier reef**, a coral-reef rising from a great depth to the level of low tide, enclosing an island like a barrier, or running parallel to a coast, thus a navigable channel inside as in the north-east coast of Australia.

Barring, *bar'ing*, *part.* of verb to bar, used as *prep.* Excepting; leaving out of account. [Colloq.—**Barring-out**, *n.* The act of excluding a person from a room, by barricading the doors and windows; a boyish sport at Christmas.

Barrister, *bar-is'ter*, *n.* [From *bar*.] A counsellor or advocate admitted to plead at the bar of a court of law in professional and defence of clients; a term more especially used in England and Ireland, the corresponding term in Scotland being *advocate*, in the United States *counsellor*.

Barrow, *bar'ow*, *n.* [A. Sax. *berewe*, a barrow, from *beran*, E. to bear, to carry; comp. *bar*.] A light small carriage, moved or carried by hand, when having a wheel it is a wheel-barrow.

Barrow, *bar'ow*, *n.* [A. Sax. *berow*, *beorh*, *berg*, a hill or funeral mound; Dan. *Sax. G. berg*, a hill, allied to *barge*.] A prehistoric or at least ancient sepulchral mound formed of earth or stones, found in Britain and elsewhere, and met with in various forms; often containing remains of the dead, implements, &c.

Barter, *bar'ter*, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *barater*, *barater*, to cheat. *v.t.* to barter, *ba-t*, *barate*, *de*, cheat; barter; origin doubtful.] To traffic or trade by exchanging one commodity for another and not for money.—*v.t.* To give in exchange to exchange as one commodity for another.—*a.* The act of exchanging commodities; the thing given in exchange.—**Barterer**, *bar'ter-er*, *n.* One who barterers or traffics by exchanging commodities.

Baritzan, *ba-rit-zan*, *n.* [Comp. O.Fr. *bre-tesche*, a fortification of timber; *G. bret*, a board.] A small turret projecting from the top part of a tower or wall, with apertures for archers to shoot through.

Barwood, *ba-ruud*, *n.* A red dye-wood brought from Africa; camwood.

Baryta, *ba-ri'ta*, *n.* [Gr. *barys*, heavy, *barytes*, weight.] Oxide of barium, called sometimes *heavy earth*, generally found in combination with sulphuric and carbonic acids, forming sulphate and carbonate of

Bass-relief, bas-relief, n. BAS-RELIEF.

Best, best, n. [A. Sax. *best* = Icel. *Sw. D.* Dan. and *G. last*, bark, perhaps from root of *bind*.] The inner bark of exogenous trees, especially of the lime, consisting of several layers of fibres; rope or matting made of this.

Basta, *basta*, interj. [It.] Enough! stop! [Shak.]

Bastard, *bast'ard*, n. [O. Fr. *bastard*, from *bast* (Fr. *bât*), a pack-saddle, with the common termination *-ard* added to it, referring to the old locution *filz de bast*, son of a pack-saddle, the old saddles being often used by way of beds or to serve as pillows.] A natural child; a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an illegitimate or spurious child; what is spurious or inferior in quality; a kind of impure, soft, brown sugar; a kind of sweet, hence Spanish wine (*Shak*).—*a*. Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; illegitimate; spurious; not genuine; false; adulterate; impure; not of the first or usual order or character.—**Bastardism**, *bas'terd-izm*, n. **Bastardy**.—**Bastardize**, *bas'terd-iz*, v. *tr.*—**Bastardized**, *bast'ardized*, v. *tr.* To make or prove to be a bastard.—**Bastardly**, *bas'tard-li*, a. **Bastard**; spurious.—**Bastardy**, *bas'terd-i*, n. The state of being a bastard, or begotten and born out of lawful wedlock.—**Bastardwing, n. A group of stiff feathers attached to the bone of a bird's wing that represents the thumb.**

Baste, *bast*, v. *tr.*—**Basted**, *basting*. [Allied to Icel. *beysta*, to strike, to beat, Dan. *baste*, to beat. As term in cookery the origin may be different.] To beat with a stick; to cudgel; to give beating;—*v. tr.* To drip butter or fat upon meat in roasting it.

Baste, *bast*, v. *tr.* [O. Fr. *bastir*, lit. to sew with *bast*, the fibres of last having been used as thread. *Bast*.] To sew with long stitches, and usually to keep parts together temporarily; to sew slightly.—**Basting**, *basting*, n. The long stitches by which pieces of garments are loosely attached to each other.

Bastille, *Bastille*, *bas'tel*, n. [Fr. *Bastille*, a fortress, O. Fr. *bastir*, to build, a fortification.]—**The Bastille**, an old castle in Paris used as a state prison, demolished by the enraged population in 1793.

Bastinado, *bas'ti-na-dó*, n. [Sp. *bastonada*, from *baston*, a stick, a baton.] A sound beating with stick or cudgel; a mode of punishment in oriental countries, especially Mohammedan, by beating the soles of the feet with a rod.—*v. tr.* To beat with a stick or cudgel; to beat on the soles of the feet, as a judicial punishment.

Bastion, *bas'tion*, n. [Fr. and Sp. *bastion*, from O. Fr. and Sp. *bastir*, Fr. *bâtir*, to build.] Fort, a huge mass of earth, faced with sods, brick, or stones, standing out with an angular form from the rampart at the angles of a fortification.—**Bastionary**, *bas'tion-ari*, a. Pertaining to or consisting of bastions.—**Bastioned**, *bastioned*, a. Provided with bastions.

Bat, bat, n. [A Celtic word: Fr. and Armor. *bat*, a stick.] A heavy stick or club; a piece of wood shaped somewhat like the broad end of an ear, and provided with a round handle, used in driving the ball in cricket and similar games; a batsman or batter; a piece of a stick, a cricket bat.—*v. tr.*—**Batted**, *bating*. To manage a bat or play with one at cricket.—**Batlet**, *Batler*, *bat'let*, *bat'ler*, n. [Dim. of *bat*.] A small bat or square piece of wood with a handle for beating linen when taken out of the buck.—**Batman**, *Batler*, *bat's-man*, *bat'er*, n. **Cricket**, the player who wields the bat.

Bat, *bat*, n. [Corruption of O. E. *beck*, *bak*; Sc. *bak*, *bakie*-bird, a bat, Dan. *bakke* (*in after-bakke*), a bat, lit. evening-bird, the word having lost an *l*, seen in Icel. *flak-bakke*, "battering-flapper, a bat, from *flaka*, to flutter.) One of a group of mammals possessing a pair of leathery wings which extend between the fore and the posterior limbs, the former being especially modified for flying, the bones of the fore feet being extremely elongated.—**Batty**, *batty*, a. *tr.* Pertaining to or resembling a bat. (*Shak*).—**Bat-fowling**, n. A mode of catching birds at night by means of a light and nets; the

birds being roused fly towards the light and are entangled in the nets.

Batavian, *ba-ta-vi-an*, a. [From *Batavi*, a people anciently inhabiting an island at the mouth of the Rhine.] Pertaining to Holland or its inhabitants, or to Batavia in Java the capital of the Dutch East Indies.—*n*. A Dutchman or inhabitant of Batavia.

Bate, *bate*, n. [From the verb *bate*.] The quantity of bread baked at one time; any quantity of a thing made at once; a number of individuals or articles similar to each other.

Bate, *bate*, n. [Abbrev. of *debate*.] Strife; contention. (*Shak*).

Bate, *bát*, v. *tr.*—**Bated**, *bating*. [Abbrev. of *abate*.] To abate, lessen, or reduce; to leave out; to take away; to weaken, dull, or blunt (*Shak*).—*v. tr.* To grow or become less; to lessen.—**Bating**, *bating*, *ppr.* used as *bat'p*. Abating; taking away; decreasing; excepting.—**Batement**, *bat'ment*, n. Abatement.

Bateau, *ba-tó*, n. [Fr.] A light broad and flat boat used in Canada; also the pontoon of a floating bridge.

Bath, bath, n. [A. Sax. *both*, a bath.—Icel. *bath*, Dan. *D. G. bad*; from root of *bake*; *bak* is akin.] The immersion of the body or a part of it in water or other fluid or medium; a vessel for holding water in which to plunge, or wash the body; an apparatus or contrivance for heating the surface of the body to water or other diffusible body (as oil, medicated fluids, steam, &c.); a building in which people may bathe; an apparatus for regulating the heat in chemical processes, by interposing a quantity of sand, water, &c., between the fire and the vessel to be heated.—**Knights of the Bath**, a British order of knighthood instituted at the coronation of Henry IV. in 1292, and revived by George I. in 1725. It received this name from the candidates for the honour being put into a bath the preceding evening, to denote a purification or absolution from evil deeds.—**Bathe**, *bat'h*, v. *tr.*—**Bathed**, *bathing*. [A. Sax. *badhan*, from *both*, a bath.—Icel. *badha*, Dan. *bade*, *D. G. bad*.] To bathe.

Bathu, *bat'u*, n. To subject to a bath; to immerse in water, for pleasure, health, or cleanliness; to wash, moisten, or effuse with any liquid; to immerse in or surround with anything analogous to water.—*v. tr.* To take a bath; to be or lie in a bath; to be in water or in other liquid; to be immersed or surrounded as if with water.—**Bather**, *bat'her*, n. One who bathes.—**Bathing-box**, n. A fixed covered shed in which to dress and undress.—**Bathing-machine**, n. A covered vehicle, driven into the water, in which bathers dress and undress.—**Bath-room**, n. A room for bathing in.

Bath, bath, n. [Heb.] A Hebrew liquid measure, the tenth part of a homer.

Bathbrick, *bat'h-rik*, n. [From the town of Bath, in Somersetshire.] A preparation of siliceous earth in the form of a brick, used for cleaning knives, &c.—**Bath-burn**, *bat'h-burn*, n. A sort of light sweet oil, generally mixed with currants, &c.—**Bath-chair**, n. A small carriage capable of being pushed along by an attendant, used by invalids.—**Bath-metal**, n. An alloy of copper and zinc in nearly equal proportions.—**Bath-stone**, n. A species of limestone extensively worked near Bath, and belonging to the oolite formation.

Bathometer, *ba'thom-et'er*, n. [Fr. *bathos*, depth, and *metron*, a measure.] An apparatus for taking soundings, especially one in which a sounding-line is dispensed with.—**Bathymetrical**, *bat'i-met-ri-cal*, a. [Fr. *bathos*, deep, and *metron*.] Pertaining to bathymetry, or to depth under water.—**Bathymetry**, *bat'i-met-ri*, n. The art of sounding or of measuring depths in the sea.

Bat-horse, *ba'hors*, n. [Fr. *bât*, a pack-saddle, *horse*.] A pack-horse; a baggage-horse.

Bathos, *ba'thos*, n. [Fr. *bathos*, from *bathos*, deep.] A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech; a sinking; anti-climax.—**Bathetic**, *bat'het-*

ik, a. [Formed on type of *pathetic* from *pathos*.] Relating to *pathos*; sinking; from the lofty to the mean.

Bathypus, *bat'hi-pus*, n. [Gr. *bathys*, deep, and *bios*, life.] A name for masses of animal matter (or what appears to be so) found covering the sea-bottom at great depths, and similar to protoplasm.

Bating, *Unders. BATE*.

Batist, *Batiste*, *ba'tist*, n. [Fr. *batiste*, from its inventor *Baptiste*.] A fine linen cloth made in Flanders and Picardy, a kind of cambric.

Batman, *ba'man*, n. [Fr. *bât*, a pack-saddle, *man*.] A person having charge of the cooking utensils of each company of a regiment of soldiers on foreign service, and of the horse (bat-horse) that carries them.—**Bat-money**, *ba'tun-i*, n. Money paid to a batman.

Baton, *ba'ton*, n. [Fr. *bâton*, O. Fr. *baston*; akin *basto*, to beat.] A staff or club; a pincheon, the official badge of various officials of widely different rank; the stick with which a conductor of music beats time.

Batrachia, *ba-trák'ia*, n. *pl.* [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog; *ia*, a place, an abode, a group.] of amphibious animals, otherwise known as the tailless Amphibia, or frogs, toads, &c. When young they breathe by gills.—**Batrachian**, *ba-trá'ki-an*, a. Pertaining to the Batrachia.—**One of the Batrachia**.—**Batrachote**, *ba-trá'ko-té*, n. Having the form of a frog; pertaining to the Batrachia.

Batta, *bat'ta*, n. An allowance made to British officers serving in the East Indies over and above their pay.

Battalion, *bat'ta-li-on*, n. [Fr. *bataillon*, It. *bataglione*, aug. of *bataglia*, a battle or body of soldiers. **BATTLE**.] A body of infantry, varying from about 300 to 1000 men, and usually forming a division of a regiment.—**Battalioned**, *bat'ta-ly-on'd*, a. Formed into battalions.

Batten, *bat'n*, v. *tr.* [Icel. *batna*, to grow better, from root *bat*, let in better.] To fatten; to make fat; to make plump by plenteous feeding.—*v. tr.* To grow or become fat; to feed greatly.

Batten, *bat'n*, n. [Fr. *baton*, a stick.] A long piece of wood from 1 inch to 7 inches broad, and from 4 in. to 2 in. thick; a plank; *nauf*, one of the slips of wood used to keep a tarpaulin close over a hatchway; *cears*, a lath.—*v. tr.* To close up with battens (to *batten* down the hatches).

Batter, *bat'er*, v. *tr.* [Fr. *Battre*, It. *battere*, from L. *battere*, a form of *latere*, to beat, *battere* also *batte*.] To beat with successive blows; to beat with violence, so as to bruise or dent; to assault by a battering-ram or orbance; to wear or impair, as by beating, long service, or the like (usually in *pp.*).—*v. tr.* To make attacks, as by a battering-ram or orbance.—**Batter**, *bat'er*, n. A structure of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, &c., beaten together with some liquid into a paste, and used in cookery.—**Battering-ram**, n. An engine formerly used to beat down the walls of beated cities, consisting of a large beam, with a head of iron, moved by a battery of men, and used to batter the head of a ram, whence its name.

Battery, *bat'ter-i*, n. [Fr. *batterie*.] The act of battering; a small body of cannon for field operations, with complement of wagons and mules.—**Battery**, *bat'ter-i*, n. A parafet of guns or other arms, or a number of men employed in loading, &c.; a number of guns placed near each other and intended to act in concert; *elect.* An apparatus for originating an electric current; a series of connected Leyden jars that may be discharged together; *law*, the unlawful beating of a person.

Battle, *bat'l*, n. [Fr. *bataille*, from L. *batalla*, *batyalia*, a fight; from L. *battere*, to beat, to fence, to fight.] A fight or encounter between enemies or opposing armies; an engagement; more especially a general engagement between the bodies of troops; a combat, conflict, or struggle; a division of an army.—*To give battle*, to attack; *to join battle*, to meet in hostile encounter.—*Battle* is the appropriate word for great engagements. *Fight* has reference to ac-

tual conflict; a man may take part in a battle, and have no share in the fighting. *Combat* is a word of greater dignity than *fight*, but agrees with it in denoting close encounter. —*bat-tled, bat-tling*. To join in battle, to contend; to struggle; to strive or exert one's self. —*Battle-axe*, *n.* An axe anciently used as a weapon of war. —*Battle-field*, *n.* The field or scene of a battle. *Battlement*, *bat-ment*, *n.* (Perhaps from O. Fr. *bastille*, *bat-tiller*, to fortify, to embattle modified by the influence of *E. battie*.) A notched or indented parapet, originally constructed for defence, afterwards for ornament, formed by a series of rising parts called cops or murels, separated by openings called crenelles or embrasures, the latter intended to be fired through. —*Battled, bat'd*, *a.* Furnished or strengthened with battlements.

Battledore, Battledoor, bat'l-door, *n.* (From Sp. *batidor*, a beater, from *batir*, to beat.) An instrument with a handle and a flat board or palm, used to strike a ball or shuttlecock; a racket.

Battology, bat-to-lo-jy, *n.* (Gr. *battologia*, from *battō*, to utter, and *logos*, discourse.) Idle talk or babbling; a needless repetition of words.

Battue, bat-tü, *n.* (Fr. from *battre*, to beat.) A kind of sport, in which the game is driven by a body of beaters, or mounds covered into a limited area where the animals can be easily shot.

Babble, bab'l, *n.* (O. Fr. *babole*, a toy or baby-thing; from same Celtic root as *babe*.) A short stick with a foot or head, anciently carried by the fleet, attached to great houses; a tridling piece of finery; something showy without real value; a gawdaw, a trifle.

Bauk, bak. Same as *Balk*.
Bavin, bay'in, *n.* (Perhaps connected with O. Fr. *baffe*, a fagot.) A fagot of brushwood; light and combustible wood used for lighting fires.

Bawble, bay'bl, *n.* Same as *Bawble*.
Bawdy, bay'dy, *a.* (Fr. *baud*, bold, wanton; from G. *baud* = *E. bold*.) A person who keeps a house of prostitution or acts as a go-between in illicit amours. —*Bawdry, bay'dry*, *n.* Lewdness; obscenity; fornication. [*Shak*].
Bawdy, bay'dy, *a.* Obscene; low; indecent; smutty; unchaste. Hence *Bawdily, Bawdiness*.

Bawl, bai, v. i. (A word imitative of sound; akin *bell, bellow*; *i. baw*, to bleat.) To cry out with a loud, full sound; to mutter, to clamour; to shout. —*Bawled, bay'ld*, *a.* To proclaim by outcry; to shout out. —*n.* A vehement cry or clamour. —*Bawler, bay'ler*, *n.* One who bawls.

Bay, bá, n. (Fr. *baie*, *i. baie*, a bay, of doubtful origin.) A rather wide recess in the shore of a sea or lake; the expanse of water between two capes or headlands; a gulf; any recess resembling a bay. —*Bay-salt*, *n.* Coarse-grained salt obtained by the natural evaporation of sea-water. —*Bay-window, n.* A window forming a recess or bay in a room, and projecting outwards on a generally polygonal plan. —*Bay-wood, n.* A variety of mahogany imported from Honduras, or the Bay of Honduras.

Bay, bá, n. (Fr. *baie*, *i. baie*, a berry.) The laurel-tree, noble laurel, or sweet-bay; a laurel or crown bestowed as a prize for victory or excellence, consisting of branches of the laurel; hence, fame or renown; laurels; in this sense chiefly in plural.

Bay, bá, n. (O. Fr. *abai*, *abai*, a barking, alluding to bark; Mod. Fr. *abai*, a barking; *aux abais*, at bay, comp. Fr. *bayer*, to gape or stand gaping. Anasi.) The bark of a dog; especially, a deep-toned bark. —*At bay*, so hard pressed by enemies as to be compelled to turn round and face them from impossibility of escape. —*At bay*, to bark with a deep sound. —*At bay*, to bark; to follow with barking. [*Shak*]. To express by barking the colour of a horse.

Bay, bá, n. (Fr. *bai*, *i. baius*, brown or chestnut coloured; akin *baize*.) Red or reddish, inclining to a chestnut colour. —*Bayard, bay'ard*, *n.* A horse of this colour. *Baya, bay'a*, *n.* (Hind.) The weaver-bird,

an East Indian bird somewhat like the bullfinch which weaves a pendulous nest. *Bayadere, Bayadere, bá-yá-dér*, *n.* (Pg. *baladeira*, from *balair*, to dance.) In the East Indies, a professional dancer.

Bayberry, bay'ber-y, *n.* The fruit of the yarrow-tree; also the wax-myrtle and its fruit. *Bayonet, bá-on-et, n.* (O. Fr. *bayonnette*, Fr. *bayonnette*, usually derived from *Bayonne* in France, because bayonets are said to have been first made there.) A short triangular sword or dagger, made so that it may be fixed upon the muzzle of a rifle or musket. —*At bay*, to stab with a bayonet; to compel or drive by the bayonet.

Bayou, bá-yo, n. (Fr. *bayou*, a gut, a long narrow passage.) In the United States a channel proceeding from a lake or a river. *Bazaar, Bazar, bá-zár*, *n.* (Per. *bázár*.) In the East, a place where goods are exposed for sale, usually consisting of small shops or stalls in a narrow street or series of streets; a series of connected shops or stalls in a European town; a sale of miscellaneous articles in furtherance of some charitable or other purpose; a fancy fair.

Bedallion, bá-dá-li-on, *n.* (L. *bedallio*, Gr. *bedellion*, from Heb.) An aromatic gum-resin brought chiefly from Africa and India, in pieces of different sizes and figures, used as a perfume and a medicine, externally of a dark reddish brown, internally clear, and not unlike glue.

Be, bē, v. i. Substantive verb, pres. am, *i. is, are*; pret. *was, were*; imper. *be*; *pp. been*; *pp. been*. (One of the three verbs required in the conjugation of the substantive verb, the others being *am* and *is*. A Sax. *beo*, I am, *beon*, to be; G. *bin*, I am; allied to L. *fu*, I was, Skt. *bhū*, to be.) *Be* is now chiefly used in the substantive, imperative, infinitive, and participles, being seldom used in the present tense. AM and WAS.] To have a real state or existence; to exist in the world of fact, matter, or physical or mental; to exist in a certain state or quality; to become; to remain. The most common use of the verb *to be* is to assert connection between a subject and a predicate, forming what is called the copula; thus, he is a man, he is now, he is at home, or to form the compound tenses of other verbs. —*Being, being, n.* Existence, whether real or only in the mind; that which has life; a living existence; a creature. —*Be-all, n.* All that is to be. [*Shak*].

Beach, beach, n. (Origin doubtful; comp. Icel. *bakki*, *Sw. bakke*, Dan. *bakke*, a bank, the shore; or from old *beach*, to bech, alluding to the washing up of pebbles, &c.) That part of the shore of a sea or lake which is washed by the tide and waves; the strand. —*Raised beaches, in pool*. Term applied to those long terraced levels of land, consisting of sand and gravel, and containing marine shells, now it may be a considerable distance above and away from the sea. —*vt.* To run (a vessel) on a beach. —*Beached, beacht, a.* Having a beach; bordered by a beach; formed by or composed of a beach. [*Shak*].

Beachy, beach'y, a. Having a beach or beaches; consisting of a beach or beaches. [*Shak*].

Beacon, bá-oon, n. (A Sax. *beacon*, *beacon*, a beacon; hence *beck, beckon*.) An object or signal, some distance, and serving to notify the presence of danger, as a light or signal shown to notify the approach of an enemy, or to warn seamen of the presence of rocks, shoals, &c.; hence, any thing of a kindred purpose, as a light, light up by a beacon; to illumine; to signal. —*vt.* To serve as a beacon. —*Beaconage, [bē-kn-ij]*. Money paid for the maintenance of beacons. —*Beaconed, be'kn-d*, *a.* Having beacons.

Bead, bēd, n. (A Sax. *bead*, *bead*, a prayer, from *biddan*, to pray. From *beads*, being used to count prayers (as in the *rosary*), the word which originally meant prayer, has been taken what counts the prayers. B.F.] A little perforated ball of gold, amber, glass, &c., strung with others on a thread, and often worn round the neck as an ornament, or used for rosary; a small, small globular body, as a drop of liquid

and the like; arch, and joinery, a small round moulding sometimes cut so as to resemble a series of beads or pearls; an astragal. —*vt.* To mark or ornament with beads. —*Beaded, bead'd*, *a.* Furnished with beads; beaded. —*Beady, beady, a.* Consisting of or containing beads; bead-like. —*Bead-proof, a.* Carrying bubbles on the surface after being shaken: said of spirituous liquors. —*Bead-roll, n.* A list of persons for the purpose of whose souls a certain number of prayers is to be said; hence, any list or catalogue. —*Beads-man, n.* A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another, one privileged to claim certain alms or charities. —*Beads-woman, n.* The feminine equivalent of *Beads-man*.

Beadle, bē'dl, n. (A Sax. *byrd*, a herald, a beadle, from *beodan*, to bid. Bin.) A messenger or crier of a court; a parish officer whose business is to punish petty offenders; a church officer with various subordinate duties. —*Beadship, bē'dl-ship, n.* The office of a beadle.

Beagle, bē'gl, n. (Comp. Ir. and Gael. *beag*, little.) A small dog, especially a dog-caredhound, formerly kept to hunt hares. —*Beak, bek, n.* (Fr. *bec*, from the Celtic. —*Armor. bek*, *beg*, Ir. and Gael. *beak*, a beak.) The bill or beak of a bird; anything in some way resembling a bird's bill; the bill-like mouth of some fishes, reptiles, &c.; a pointed piece of wood fortified with brass, fastened to the prow of ancient galleys, and intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy; a small iron or steel, more powerful appendage of iron or steel in modern war-ships. —*Beaked, bek't, a.* Having a beak or something resembling a beak; beak-shaped; rostrate.

Beaker, bek'er, n. (Dutch. *becker*, Fr. *beker*, G. *becher*, from J.L. *beccarium*, a cup, from Fr. *bikos*, a wine-jar.) A large drinking cup or glass.

Beam, bá-m, n. (A Sax. *beam*, a beam, a post, a tree, ray of light; D. *boom*, G. *baum*, a tree.) A long straight and strong piece of wood or iron, especially when holding an important place in some structure, and serving for support or consolidation; a horizontal part of timber in a structure; the part of a balance from the ends of which the scales are suspended; the pole of a carriage which runs between the horses; a cylindrical piece of wood, making part of a loom, which the warp is wound before weaving; one of the strong timbers stretching across a ship, from one side to the other to support the decks and retain the sides at their proper distance; the oscillating lever of a steam-engine forming the communication between the piston-rod and the crank-shaft; a ray of light, or more strictly a collection of parallel rays emitted from the sun or other body; a ray of light or beams; to give out radiance; to shine. —*Beamful, beam'ful, a.* Beaming; bright. —*Beamless, beam'less, a.* Emitting no rays of light; rayless. —*Beamy, beam'y, a.* A beamy; having rays or emitting beams or rays of light; radiant. —*Beam-compass, n.* An instrument consisting of a wooden or brass beam, having sliding sockets that carry steel or pencil points, used for describing large circles.

Beam, bá-m, n. (A Sax. *bein* = Icel. *bein*, Sw. *bein*, Dan. *beine*, D. *bein*, G. *beine*.) A name given to several kinds of valuable leguminous seeds contained in a bivalve pod, and to the plants producing them, as the common bean, cultivated both in fields and gardens for man and beast, the French-bean, the kidney-bean, &c. —*Bea-caper, n.* A plant which grows in warm climates, the flower-buds of which were used as capers. —*Beam-fay, n.* A beautiful fly of a pale purple colour found on bean flowers. —*Beam-rose, n.* A species of rose whose leaves are like those of the bean. —*Beam-king, n.* The person who presided as king over the Twelfth-night festivities, attaining this dignity through getting the bean buried in the Twelfth-night cake.

Beard, bá-ard, n. (A Sax. *bera*, formerly bare; *pp. borne*; *ppr. bearing*.) (A Sax. *beran* = Icel. *bera*, Dan. *berre*, to bear, to carry, to

fop; a dandy; a man who attends or is suited to a lady; a male sweetheart or lover.—*Beauish*, *bə'wīsh*, *a.* Like a beau; foppish; fine.—*Beau ideal*, *bə'u-ī-dē'al*, *n.* A conception of any object in its perfect typical form; a model of excellence in the mind or fancy.—*Beau Monde*, *tə mɒnd*, *n.* [Fr. *beau*, fine, and *monde*, world.] The fashionable world; people of fashion and rank.
Beauty, *bə'ti*, *n.* [O Fr. *biante*, Fr. *beauté*, beauty, from L. *L. bellitas*, *bellitās*, beauty, from L. *bellus*, beautiful.] An assemblage of perfections through which an object is rendered pleasing to the eye; those qualities which attract the attention of the aesthetic sense; qualities that delight the eye, the ear, or the mind; loveliness; elegance; grace; a particular grace or ornament; that which is beautiful; a part or quality of anything that is beautiful. It is united to a beautiful person, especially, a beautiful woman.—*Beauty-spot*, *n.* A patch or spot placed on the face to brighten beauty, something that heightens beauty by contrast.—*Beautifully*, *bə'ti-fūl-lī*, *adv.* Beautifully.—*Beautiously*, *bə'ti-us-lī*, *adv.* In a beautiful manner; beautifully.—*Beauteousness*, *bə'te-us-nēs*, *n.* The state or quality of being beautiful; beauty.—*Beautification*, *bə'ti-fī-kā'shən*, *n.* The act of beautifying; beautifying.—*Beautify*, *bə'ti-fī*, *v.t.* To adorn; to decorate; to embellish.—*Beautifier*, *bə'ti-fī-er*, *n.* One who or that which makes beautiful.—*Beautiful*, *bə'ti-fūl*, *a.* Having the qualities that constitute beauty; highly pleasing to the eye; attracting the attention; beautiful scene, melody, poem, character, but not a beautiful taste or smell); *beauteous*: lovely; handsome; fair; charming; comely.—*The beautiful*, all that possesses the qualities that constitute beauty.—*Fully*, *bə'ti-fūl-lī*, *adv.* In a beautiful manner.—*Beautifulness*, *bə'ti-fūl-nēs*, *n.* The quality of being beautiful; beauty.—*Beauty*, *bə'ti-fī*, *n.t.*—*Beautified*, *beautifying*. To make or cause to be beautiful; to adorn; to decorate; to embellish.
Beaver, *bē'ver*, *n.* [A Sax. *bæfer*=D. *bever*, Dan. *bæver*, Sw. *bäffer*, Icel. *björk*, G. *biber*, L. *biber*.] A rodent quadruped valued for its fur, about a foot in length, haunting the banks of lakes and rivers, and inhabiting considerable numbers only in North America, and generally living in colonies, with large webbed hind-feet and a flat tail covered with scales on its upper surface; *beaver-skin*, *bē'ver-skīn*, *n.* Beaver skin.—*Beaverteen*, *bē'ver-tēn*, *n.* [Erroneously formed from *beaver*, on the model of *valentine*.] A species of fastidious cloth.—*Beaver-rat*, *n.* A rodent animal of Tasmania, an excellent source of food for natives.—*Beaver-work*, *bē'ver-werk*, *n.* [O Fr. *bavere*, a child's bib, a *beaver*, bare, shaver.] The face-guard of a helmet, so constructed with joints or otherwise that the wearer could raise or lower it at ease and drink; a visor.—*United*, *bē'vet*, *adj.* United under a beaver or visor.
Beberie, *bē'bē-rī*, *n.* [Native name.] A tree of British Guiana of the laurel family, the timber of which, known as *greenheart*, is used for building ships and other marine structures.—*Bebeerine*, *bē'bē-rīn*, *n.* The active principle of the bark of the *beberia*, analogous to quinine, and highly febrifuge.
Beche-de-kim, *v.t.* To render calm, still, or quiet (the sea, passions, &c.); to keep from motion for want of wind (as a ship); to delay (a person) by a calm.
Became, *bē-kām*, *pret.* of *become*.
Because, *bē-kōz*, *conj.* [Be for *by*, and *cause*; O.E. *bēac*, *for*, *because* for the cause that.] By cause, or by the cause that; on this account that; for the cause or reason next explained; as, he fled because the reason given, he was afraid.
Beck, *bēk*, *v.t.* [O.E. *bēc*, a little fish-pecker.] A bird of the genus *Sitta*, the kinglet; the greater petty-chap or garden-warbler, a summer visitor to England.
Bechamel, *bēsh-a-mel*, *n.* [Named after its discoverer.] A white broth or sauce thickened with flour.

Fate, fār, fāt, fall; mē, met, hēr; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tūbe, ●b, bull; oil, pound; q. Sc. abyme—the Fr. v.

Bechance, be-chañs, v. To befall; to happen to. [Shak.]

Bêche-de-mer, be-shi-de-mor, n. [Fr. lit. sea-spade, from its shape when dried and pressed.] The trepang, a species of sea slug or sea-cucumber obtained in Eastern seas, and eaten by the Chinese.

Beck, bek, n. [Icel. bekkir, Dan. bek, Sw. beck, D. beek, G. bech, Ital. becca, beek in Wolbeck, Trübchen, &c.] A small stream; a brook.

Beck, bek, v. [Shortened form of becken.] To nod or make a significant gesture.—v. To call by a nod; to intimate a command or desire by a gesture.—n. A nod of the head or other significant gesture intended as a sign or signal.

Becket, bek'et, n. A contrivance in ships for confining loose ropes, &c.

Becken, bek'n, v. [A. Sax. beccan, beccan, to becken, from becen, becn, a beccan.] To make a sign to another by a motion of the hand or finger, &c. intended as a hint or intimation.—v. To make a significant sign to; to direct by making signs (becken him to go).

Become, be-kum, v. i.—became (pret.), become (pp.), becoming. [A. Sax. beccanan, beccanan, to arrive, happen, turn out—prel. be-by, and beccanan, to come, to happen.] To pass from one state to another, to change, grow, or develop (into the boy becomes a man).—To become of (usually with what preceding), to be the fate of, to be the end of, to be the final or subsequent condition.—v. To suit or to be suitable (to anger becomes him not); to befit; to accord with, in character or circumstances; to be worthy of, or proper to; to grace or suit as regards outward appearance (a garment becomes a person).—Becoming, be-kum-ing, n. Suitable; meet; proper; appropriate; befitting; seemly.—Becomingly, be-kum-ing-ly, adv. After a becoming or proper manner.

Bed, bed, n. [A. Sax. bēd, G. Bett, bedde, Dan. bed, Goth. bēd, D. bed.] That on or in which one sleeps, or which is especially intended to give ease to the body at night; especially, a large flat bed filled with feathers or other soft material, the word may include or even be used for the bedstead; a plat or piece of tilled ground in a garden; the bottom of a river or other stream, or of any body of water; a layer; a stratum; an extended mass of anything, whether upon the earth or within it; that on which any thing lies, rests, or is supported.—v. i.—bedded, bedding. To place in, or as in, a bed; to plant, as flowers, in beds.—Bedding, bedding, n. A bed and its furniture; materials of a bed.—Bedfast, bed-fast, n. Confined to one's bed by illness, &c.—Bedrid, bedridden, bedrid, bed-rid, n. [A. Sax. bed-rida, lit. a bed-rider.] Long confined to bed by age, infirmity.—Bedsted, bed-sted, n. The framework of a bed.—Bedstraw, bed'stra, n. Straw for packing into a bed; also, a herbaceous perennial plant bearing yellow or white flowers growing in waste places in Britain.—Bed chair, n. A chair with its back so constructed as to be folded down and constitute a bed.—Bed chamber, n. An apartment intended for sleeping in, or in which there is a bed; a bedroom.—Bedchamber, n. [Blanc's, &c.] A chamber for beds.—Bed fellow, n. One who occupies the same bed with another.—Bed key, n. An instrument for fitting the parts of a bedstead tightly together.—Bed linen, n. Sheets, pillow-cases, &c. for beds.—Bedpan, n. A pan for warming a bed; also a necessary utensil for bedridden persons.—Bed-plate, The sole-plate, or foundation-plate of an engine, &c.—Bed-post, n. One of the posts forming part of the framework and often supporting the canopy of a bed.—Bed room, n. A room intended for sleeping in; a sleeping-room or chamber.—Bed-spread, n. A spread to cover on bedridden persons on the parts of the body subjected to most pressure.—Bed-tick, n. A tick or stout linen or cotton bag for containing the feathers or other packing material of a bed.—Bed-time, n. The time to go to bed; the usual hour of retiring to rest.

Bedabble, be-dab'l, v. i.—bedabbled, bedabbling. To wet; to sprinkle. [Shak.]

Bedazzle, be-daz'l, v. i.—bedazzled, bedazzling. To dazzle; to dazzle over; to soil with anything thick, slimy, and dirty.

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Bedeck, be-dek', v. To deck; to adorn; to decorate.

Bedegar, Bedeguar, be-de-gar, n. [Fr. bed'ger, bedeguar, from Per.] A spongy excrescence or gall found on roses, especially the sweet-brier, produced by insects.

Bedell, Bedel, be-dell, n. [L. L. bedellus = F. bedelle.] A house in a university or connected with a law-course.

Bedesman, bedz'man, n. A leads-man; formerly, in Scotland, a privileged beggar.

Bedew, be-dew', v. To moisten with or as with dew.

Bedight, be-dit', v. t.—pret. & pp. bedight or bedighted. To array; to equip; to dress; to trick out.

Bedim, be-dim', v. i.—bedimmed, bedimming. To make dim; to obscure or darken. Bedizen, be-diz-en, v. i.—Drazin. To deck or trick out; especially, to deck in a tawdry manner or with false taste.

Bedlam, bed-lam, n. [Corrupted from Beth-lehem, the name of a religious house in London, afterwards converted into a hospital for lunatics.] A mad-house; a place appropriated for lunatics, hence, any scene of wild uproar and madness.—Bedlamite, bed-lam-ite, n. A madman.

Bedouin, be-dou-in, n. [Ar. bedui, dwellers in the desert.] A nomadic Arab living in tents in Arabia, Syria, Egypt, and elsewhere.

Bedraggle, be-drag'l, v. i.—bedraggled, bedraggling. To soil by dragging; to soil or bespatter along one's mud.

Bedrop, be-drop', v. To sprinkle, as with drops; to speckle.

Bees, be, n. [A. Sax. bē, bi = Icel. bý, Sw. Dan. bi, D. bij, G. Bie, O. Prov. G. beie, Fr. abeille, Ital. bē, bee.] An insect, of which there are numerous species, the honey or hive bee being the most familiar and typical species, having been kept in hives from the earliest period of history.

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of digestion, is recommended for invalids and convalescents.—Beef-witted, n. A. With no more wit than an ox; dully stupid. [Shak.]—Beef-wood, n. The timber of some Australian trees of a reddish colour, hard, and with dark and whitish streaks, chiefly used in ornamental work.

Beetle, beet, n. [Heb. baal, lord, and abub, a fly.] A rod of the Philistines; in the N.T. the prince of devils.

Beer, ber, n. [A. Sax. beer = D. and G. bier; origin doubtful.] A fermented alcoholic liquor made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from malted barley, flavoured with hops, and yielding a spirit on being distilled; a fermented drink prepared with various substances, as ginger, molasses, &c.—Beery, be-ry, n. Pertaining to beer; soiled or stained with beer; affected by beer; intoxicated.—Beer-engine, n. A hydraulic machine for raising beer out of a cask in a cellar.—Beer-house, Beer-shop, n. A house or shop where malt-liquors are sold; an ale-house.—Beer-money, n. A pecuniary allowance made to the distiller, vintner, &c., as an equivalent for a supply of beer.—Beer-pump, n. A pump for raising beer from the cellar to the bar in a beer-shop.

Beetle, be-tl, n. [Hind. bhīshā.] An East Indian water-carrier, who supplies domestic establishments with water, fills the baths of the house, &c.

Beatings, be-tings, n. pl. [A. Sax. beating, bēat, beat, D. beeten, G. beulen, G. mēlch.] The first milk given by a cow after calving.

Beet, bet, n. [A. Sax. bēte, D. biet, G. beete, from L. beta, beetle.] A plant of various species cultivated for use in the dyestuffs, the red varieties of which are much used as a kitchen vegetable, while the white varieties yield a large portion of sugar, which is prepared on the Continent.—Beet-root, n. The root of the beet plant; the plant itself.

Beetle, be-tl, n. [A. Sax. bytt, Mittel, a mallet, from beadan, to beat; L.G. bēte, beete.] A heavy wooden mallet used to drive wedges, consolidate castings, &c.—Beetle-brow, n. To beat with a heavy wooden mallet as a substitute for mauling.—Beetle-headed, n. Having a head like a beetle or mallet; dully stupid. [Shak.]

Beetle, be-tl, n. [A. Sax. bēte, from bitan, to bite.] A general name of many insects having four wings, the anterior pair of which are of a horny nature and form a sheath or protection to the posterior pair; a coleopterous insect.

Beetle, be-tl, v. i. [From A. Sax. bēte, sharp, hence prominent, from bitan, to bite.] To be prominent (as a cliff, a battlement); to hang or extend out; to overhang; to jut.—Beetling, be-tling, n. A standing out from the main body; jutting; overhanging; said of cliffs, &c.—Beetle-brow, n. A prominent brow.—Beetle-browed, n. Having prominent brows.

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thing over.—*adv.* In anticipation; in advance.—*Beforetime*, *be-for-tim*, *adv.* Formerly, of old time. [O.T.]

Befoul, *be-foul*, *v.* To make foul; to soil. **Befriend**, *be-frend*, *v.* To act as a friend; to aid, benefit, or assist.

Beg, *beg*, *v.* Same as *Bey*, a Turkish title.

Beg, *beg*, *v.* *begged*, *begging*. [Contr. it is believed from A. Sax. *begean* or *bedecian*, to beg; from stem of *be*, A. Sax. *bidan*, to beg, to ask; comp. Goth. *biaganan*, a beggar, from same root. To ask or supplicate in charity; to ask for earnestly (alms); to ask earnestly (a person); to beseech; to implore; to entreat or supplicate with humility; to take for granted; to assume without proof. [The phrase *I beg to* is often used as a polite formula for introducing a question or communication; as, *I beg to inquire*, *I beg to state*. It may be regarded as elliptical for *I beg leave to*.—*v.* To ask alms or charity; to live by asking alms. **Beggar**, *beggar*, *n.* One that begs; a person who lives by asking alms; one who supplicates with humility; a petitioner.—*v.* To reduce to beggary; to impoverish; to exhaust the resources of (to beggar description); to exhaust.—**Beggars**, *beggar-ies*, *n.* The character of being beggarly; mendicancy; extreme poverty.—**Beggarly**, *beggarly*, *adj.* Like or belonging to a beggar; poor; mean; contemptible.—**Beggary**, *beggary*, *n.* The state of a beggar; a state of extreme indigence. **Beggarly neighbour, *n.* A child's game of cards.**

Began, *be-gan*, *pret.* of *begin*.

Beget, *be-get*, *v.* *begot*, *begat* (*pret.* the latter now almost obsolete), *beget*, *begotten* (*pp.*), *begetting*. [A. Sax. *begitan*, *begitan* *to prefix be, to get*.] To propagate, as a father or sire; to produce, as an effect; to cause to exist; to generate.—**Begetter**, *be-getter*, *n.* One who begets or procreates, a father.

Begin, *be-gin*, *v.* *begin* (*pres.*), *begun* (*pp.*), *beginning*. [A. Sax. *beginnan*, to begin—*prefix be, and ginnan*, to begin.] To take rise; to originate; to commence; to do the first act; to enter upon something new; to take the first step.—**Begin**, *be-gin*, *v.* *to do the first act; to enter on; to commence*.—**Beginning**, *be-gin-ning*, *n.* A person who begins or originates; the agent who is the cause; one who first enters upon any art, science, or business; a young practitioner; a novice; a tyro.—**Beginning**, *be-gin-ning*, *n.* The first cause; origin; the first state; commencement; entrance into being; that from which a greater thing proceeds or grows.—**Beginningless**, *be-gin-ningless*, *adj.* Having no beginning.

Beird, *be-ird*, *n.* *be-ird*, *be-ird* (*pret.* & *pp.*), *beirding*. [A. Sax. *beirgan*.] To gird or bind with a band or girdle; to surround; to encompass.

Beglerbeg, *beg-ler-beg*, *n.* [Turk. *begler-beg*, *lord of bees*.] The governor of a province in the Turkish Empire, next in dignity to the grand vizier.

Begone, *be-gone*, *interj.* Go away; hence!—the imperative *be* and *pp.* gone combined.

Begonia, *be-go-ni-a*, *n.* [From *Begon*, a French botanist.] The genus name of tropical plants, much cultivated in hot-houses for the beauty of their leaves and flowers.

Begot, *be-got* (*pret.* & *pp.*), *Begotten*, *be-gotten*, *pp.* of *beget*.

Begrime, *be-grim*, *v.* *begrimed*, *begriming*. To make grimy; to blacken with dirt. **Begrudge**, *be-grudge*, *v.* *begrugged*, *begrudging*. To grudge; to envy the possession of; with two objects (*to begrudge a person something*).

Beguild, *be-guild*, *v.* *beguiled*, *beguiling*. To practise guile upon; to delude; to deceive; to cheat; to trick; to dupe; to impose on by artifice or craft; to dispel or render unfelt by diverting the mind (care); to while away (time). **Beguilement**, *be-gui-ment*, *n.* The act or state of—**Beguiler**, *be-guiler*, *n.* One who.—**Beguilingly**, *be-guilingly*, *adv.* In a manner to beguile or deceive.

Beguine, *be-guine*, *n.* [Fr. *beguine*.] One of an order of females in Holland, Belgium, and Germany, who, without taking the monastic vows, form societies for the purposes of devotion and charity.

Begum, *be-gum*, *n.* In the East Indies, a princess or lady of high rank.

Begun, *be-gun*, *pp.* of *begin*.

Behalf, *be-half*, *n.* [Prefix *be*, and *half* in old sense of side.] In respect; support; defence; always in such phrases as *in or on behalf of*, in my, his, some person's behalf.

Behave, *be-hav*, *v.* *behaved*, *behaving*. [Prefix *be*, and *have*.] To conduct one's self; to demean one's self; and *pret.* *behaved*. To act; to conduct one's self.—**Behaved**, *be-hav'd*, *a.* Having or being of a certain behaviour.—**Behaviour**, *be-hav'yer*, *n.* Manner of behaving; conduct; deportment; mode of acting (of a person, a machine, &c.).

Beheld, *be-held*, *v.* *to cut off the head of; to sever the head from the body of*.

Beheld, *be-held*, *pret.* & *pp.* of *behold*.

Behemoth, *be-he-moth*, *n.* [Heb.] An animal described in Job xi. 15-24, and which some suppose to be an elephant, others a hippopotamus, crocodile, &c.

Behen, *ben*, *be-hen*, *ben*, *n.* [Per and Ar.]

A plant, the bladder-cumson; the root of one or two plants used in medicine.

Behest, *be-hest*, *n.* [Prefix *be*, and *hest*; A. Sax. *beates*, *to bid*.] A command; precept; mandate. [Poetical.]

Behind, *be-hind*, *prep.* [A. Sax. *behindan*, behind—*prefix be, and hindan*, behind. *Hind*.] On the side opposite the front or usual part of, or in opposition to that which fronts a person; at the back of, toward the back or back part of; remaining after; later in point of time than; farther back than; in an inferior position to.—*adv.* At the back; in the rear; out of sight; not exhibited; to remain; to be at the back part; backward; remaining after one's departure.—**Behindhand**, *be-hind-hand*, *adv.* or *a.* In a state in which means are not adequate to the supply of wants in arrears; in a backward state; not sufficiently advanced; not equally advanced with another; tardy.

Behold, *be-hold*, *v.* *beheld* (*pret.* & *pp.*), *beholding*. [A. Sax. *beholdan*—*prefix be, and holdan*, to hold.] To fix the eyes upon; to look at with attention; to observe with care; to contemplate; view, survey, regard, or see.—*n.* To look; to direct the eyes to an object; to fix the attention upon an object; to attend or fix the mind; in this sense chiefly in the imperative, and in interjections.—**Beholden**, *be-hold-en*, *adj.* Beholding.—**Beholden, *be-hold-en*, *n.* A Under obligation; bound in gratitude; obliged; indebted.—**Beholder**, *be-hold'er*, *n.* One who beholds; a spectator.**

Behoof, *be-hoof*, *n.* [A. Sax. *behoof*—*f.* *behoof*, *behoof*—*prefix be, and word equivalent to foot*, *hoof*, measure, mode, &c.] That which is advantageous to a person; behalf; interest; advantage; profit; benefit; always in such phrases as *in or for behoof of*, for a person's behoof.—**Behove**, *be-hove*, *v.* *be-hoved*, *behooving*. [A. Sax. *behoof*, from the noun.] To be fit or meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience; to be necessary for; used impersonally (*it behooves us*, or the like).

Behoves, *be-hoves*, *n.* Same as *Behoof*.

Beistings, *be-istings*, *n.* Same as *Beistings*.

Beinbour, *be-lah'er*, *v.* [Prefix *be*, and *labour*, comp. G. *bearbeiten*, to labour, and to beat soundly—*prefix be, and arbeit*, work.] To beat soundly; to deal blows with; to thrust.

Belace, *be-las*, *v.* *belaced*, *belacing*. To fasten, as with a lace or cord; to adorn with lace.

Beladle, *be-lad'l*, *v.* *to pour out with a ladle; to ladle out*. [Thack.]

Belate, *be-late*, *v.* [Prefix *be*, and *late*.] To make too late; to enlight; generally used in *pp.* *belated*, with sense of having lingered or remained till late; being out of time; overtaken by darkness; belighted.

Belaud, *be-laud*, *v.* [Prefix *be*, and *laud*.] To laud; to praise highly.

Belay, *be-lay*, *v.* [Prefix *be*, and *lay*.] *Naut.* To make fast by winding round something.—**Belaying-pin, *n.* *Naut.* A pin for belaying.**

Belch, *be-lch*, *v.* [O.E. *belcan*, belka. A. Sax. *belcan*, to belch.] To throw out or eject with violence, as from the stomach or from

a deep hollow place; to cast forth (a volcano belches flames or ashes).—*v.* To eject wind from the stomach; to issue out, as with eructation, &c. The act of one who or that which belches; eructation.

Beldam, *bel-dame*, *bel-dam*, *n.* [Fr. *bel*, fine, handsome, and *dame*, lady; it was at one time applied respectfully to elderly females.] A grandmother (*Shak*); an old woman in general, especially an ugly old woman.

Beleaguer, *be-le-guer*, *v.* [Prefix *be*, and *leaguer*.] To besiege; to surround with an army so as to preclude escape; to blockade.

Beleaguere, *be-le-guer'er*, *n.* One who.

Belemnite, *be-le-m-nit*, *n.* [Gr. *belemnion*, a dart or arrow, from *beles*, a dart, from the root of *belto*, to throw.] A straight, tapering, dart-shaped fossil, the internal bone or shell of animals allied to the cuttle-fishes, common in the chalk formation; the animal to which such bone belonged.

Bel Esprit, *bel-es-prit*, *n.* *Bel Esprit*, *be-es-prit*, *n.* A fine genius or man of wit.

Belfry, *bel-fri*, *n.* [O. Fr. *belfroi*, *belfroi*, &c., a watch-tower, from *O. G. beverit*, *beverit*, a tower or castle for defence, from *berpen*, to protect, and *frede*, a strong place (Mod. G. *freude*, peace). False etymology connected the word with *bell*, hence its modern English meaning.] A bell-tower, generally attached to a church or other building; that part of a building in which a bell is hung.

Belgian, *bel-gian*, *n.* One who belongs to Belgium.—*n.* A native of Belgium.

Belgravian, *bel-gra-vi-an*, *a.* Belonging to *Belgravia*, an aristocratic portion of London; aristocratic; fashionable.—*n.* An inhabitant of *Belgravia*, a member of the upper classes. [Thack.]

Belial, *be-li-al*, *n.* [Heb. *belial*—*beli*, not, without, and *yal*, use, profit.] Wickedness; a wicked and unprincipled person; an evil spirit; Satan.

Belle, *be-lie*, *adj.* *bellying*. [Prefix *be*, and *lie*, to speak falsely, like G. *belügen*, to belie. *Lie*.] To tell lies concerning; to calumniate by false reports; to show to be false; to be in contradiction to (his terror belies his words); to fail to equal or come up to; to be disappointed (a beauty's hopes).

Believe, *be-liev*, *v.* *believed*, *believing*. [O.E. *believe*, *believe*, from A. Sax. *gelyfan*, *gelyfan*, to believe, the initial particle being changed; *there is akin to lie* and *leave*, *n.* To give upon the ground of authority, testimony, argument, &c. Under circumstances than persons' knowledge, or hope or confidence.—*v.* To be more or less firmly persuaded of the truth of anything.—*To believe in*, to hold as an object of faith.—*Belief*, *be-lief*, *n.* An assent of the mind to the truth of a declaration, proposition, or alleged fact, on the ground of evidence, distinct from personal knowledge; *truth*, *faith*, or a firm persuasion of the truths of religion; the thing believed; the object of belief; the body of truths held by the professors of any faith; a creed.—*Believability*, *be-liev-a-bil'i-ty*, *n.* Credibility; capability of being believed.—*Believable*, *be-liev-a-ble*, *adj.* Capable of being believed; credible.

Believableness, *be-liev-a-ble-ness*, *n.* Credibility.—*Believer, *be-liev'er*, *n.* One who believes; an adherent of a religious faith; a professor of Christianity.—*Believing*, *be-liev-ing*, *adj.* Having faith or belief.—*Believingly*, *be-liev-ing-ly*, *adv.* In a believing manner.*

Bell, *be-l*, *adv.* [Fr. *be* for *by*, and *lie*.] Perhaps; probably.

Belittle, *be-lit'l*, *v.* To make smaller; to lower; speak disparagingly of.

Bell, *bel*, *n.* [A. Sax. *bell*; allied to *bellan*, to bellow. *Be*, to bell, as a deer; *al*, *bel-low*, and *G. bellen*, to bark.] A metallic vessel which gives forth a clear, musical, ringing sound on being struck, generally cup-shaped, or anything in form of a bell; *pl.* the phrases *bell* and *shipboard* to denote the divisions of daily time from their being marked by strokes on a bell each half-hour.—*To bear the bell*, to be the first or leader, in allusion to the bell-weather of a flock.—*Passing bell*, a bell which used to be rung when a person was

on the point of death.—*v.t.* To flower; to put out bell-shaped blossoms.—*v.t.* To put a bell on.—**Bell-bird**, *n.* A South American passerine bird, and an Australian inessential bird; so named from their bell-like notes.—**Bell-buoy**, *n.* A buoy on which is fixed a bell, which is rung by the heaving of the sea.—**Bell-crank**, *n.* *Mach.* A rectangular lever, through which the direction of motion is changed, through an angle of 90°.—**Bell-flower**, *n.* A common name of plants of the genus *Campanula*, from the shape of the flower.—**Bell-gable**, *n.* The gable of a church or other building having its apex surmounted by a small turret for the reception of a bell or more bells.

—**Bell-glass**, *n.* A glass covering for flowers or vegetables in the shape of a bell.—**Bell-hanger**, *n.* One who fixes up bells in houses.—**Bell-man**, *n.* A public crier who uses a bell.—**Bell-metal**, *n.* An alloy of copper and tin, used for making bells.—**Bell-mouthed**, *a.* Gradually expanded at the mouth in the form of a bell.—**Bell-pull**, *n.* That by which a bell is made to ring; a handle.—**Bell-punch**, *n.* A small punch fitted to the jaws of a piners-shaped instrument, combined with a little bell which sounds when the punch makes a perforation, used as a check on tramway car conductors, &c.—**Bell-ringer**, *n.* One who rings a bell.—**Bell-rope**, *n.* A rope for ringing a bell.—**Bell-tower**, **Bell-turret**, *n.* A belfry.—**Bell-wether**, *n.* A wether or sheep which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.

Bell, *bel*, *v.i.* [A Sax. *bellan*, Icel. *belja*, to bellow. **Bellow**.] To roar; to bellow, as a bull or a deer in rutting-time.

Belladonna, *belladonna*, *n.* [It. beautiful lady.] A perennial plant of the potato family, a native of Britain and throughout Europe. The whole plant is poisonous, but it yields a useful and powerful medicine.

Belle, *bel*, *n.* [Fr. from *bellus*, beautiful.] A young lady; a lady of superior beauty and much admired.

Belleric, *bel-er-ik*, *n.* An astringent fruit imported from India under the name of myrobalans for the use of calico printers. **Belles-lettres**, *bel-lye-tr, n. pl.* [Fr. **BELLE** and **LETTRER**.] Polite or elegant literature, a term including rhetoric, poetry, history, criticism, with the languages in which the literature is written.—**Belletrist**, *bel-lye-tr-ist*, *n.* One conversant with belles-lettres.

Bellifera, *belli-foe*, *n.* [L. *bellifera*, from *bellum*, war.] Inclined to war; warlike; pugacious; indicating warlike feelings.

Belligerent, *bel-li-er-ent*, *a.* [L. *bellifera*, war, and *gerens*, *gerens*, carrying on.] Waging war; carrying on war, pertaining to war or warfare.—*n.* A nation, power, or state carrying on war, one engaged in fighting.—**Belligerence**, *bel-li-er-ens*, *n.* The act of carrying on war; warfare.

Bellon, *bell-on*, *n.* [Fr. *bellon*.] That variety of colic produced by the action of lead on the system; painter's colic.

Bellow, *bel-lo*, *v.i.* [A Sax. *bylgan*, to bellow, allied to *bellan*, *to bellow*, Icel. *belja*, to bellow. **Bell**.] To utter a hollow, loud sound, as a bull; to make a loud noise or outcry; to roar.—*n.* A loud outcry; roar.

—**Bellower**, *bel-lo-er*, *n.* One who bellows.

Bellows, *bel-lo*, *n. sing. and pl.* [A bell, a plural form of the word *belly*. A Sax. *belg*, *belg*, *bag*, a bag, a belly, bellows. **Belly**.] An instrument for producing a strong current of air, and especially used for blowing fire, either in private dwellings or in forges, furnaces, mines, &c., or for supplying the pipes of an organ with wind.

—**Bellows-fish**, *n.* A fish found in the Mediterranean, and rarely in the British seas, having an oval body and a tubular elongated snout.

Belly, *bel-li*, *n.* [A Sax. *belg*, *belg*, *belg*, *bag*, belly; Icel. *belg*, *D. bag*, *Dan. bag*, *bag*, the belly; *skinn*, *skin*; comp. Gael. and Ir. *belg*, *belg*, the belly; a bag, bellows. **Bellows** is a plural form of this word.] That part of the human body which extends from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels, the abdomen, the corresponding part of a beast;

the part of anything which resembles the human belly in protuberance or cavity.—*v.t.* **Bellied**, *bel-lying*, *v.t.* To fill; to swell out. To swell and become protuberant like the belly.—**Bellied**, *bel-li-d*, *a.* Having a belly; used generally in composition; also swelling out in the middle; protuberant.—**Bellyful**, *bel-li-ful*, *n.* As much as satisfies the appetite.—**Belly-band, *n.* A band that goes round the belly of a horse as part of its harness.—**Belly-god**, *n.* One who makes a god of his belly; a glutton or epicure.**

Belong, *be-long*, *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and O.E. *long*, to belong (to extend in length, to be of the nature of, to be of the nature of, to belong, to concern, from *lang*, long.) To be the property of, to appertain; to be the concern or affair; to be appendant or connected; to be suitable; to be due; to have a settled residence; to be domiciled; to be a native of a place; to have original residence; in all cases followed by *to*.—**Belonging**, *be-long-ing*, *n.* That which belongs to one; used generally in plural; qualities, endowments, property, possessions, advantages.

Beloochee, *bel-u-ché*, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Beloochistan.

Belopteron, *be-op-tér-on*, *n.* [Gr. *belos*, a dart, and *pteron*, a wing.] The fossil bone of an extinct cephalopod, somewhat like a belemnite, but having a wing-like projection on each side.

Beloved, *be-luv-ed*, *a.* Loved; greatly loved; dear to the heart.

Below, *be-low*, *v.* [Prefix *be*, and *low*.] Under, in place; beneath; not so high as; inferior to in rank, excellence, or dignity.

—*adv.* In a lower place, with respect to any object; beneath; on the earth, as opposed to the heavens; in hell, or the region of the dead; in a court of inferior jurisdiction.

Belt, *belt*, *n.* [A Sax. *belt*—Dan. *belte*, Icel. *belti*, a belt; *girdle*, from L. *balteus*, a belt, and Icel. *belgi*, a girdle.] A band, usually of leather, in which a sword or other weapon is hung; anything resembling a belt; a strip; a strap; a band; a band passing round the waist, and communicating motion from one to the other.—*v.t.* To encircle; to surround.—**Belted**, *bel-ted*, *a.* Wearing a belt; marked or distinguished with a belt.

—**Beltling**, *bel-ting*, *n.* Belts taken generally; the material of which the belts used in machinery are made.—**Belt-saw, *n.* A saw of a belt-shape running on pulleys.**

Beltane, *bel-tán*, *n.* [A Celtic word; Gael. *bealtainn*, Ir. *bealtaine*; the first of May; origin unknown.] The name of a sort of festival formerly observed among all the Celtic tribes of Europe. It was celebrated in Scotland on the first day of May (i.e.,) and in Ireland on 21st June, by kindling great bonfires and immolating victims.

Beluga, *bel-u-ga*, *n.* [Rus. *beluga*, from *belgy*, white.] A kind of whale found in northern seas, the white whale or white fish, from 12 to 18 feet in length, killed for the skin.

Belvedere, *bel-ve-dé*, *n.* [It. *bel*, a beautiful view—*bel*, beautiful, and *vedere*, to see.] A lofty open erection on the top of a house for the purpose of obtaining a view of the country; in France, a summer-house on an eminence.

Belvidere, *bel-vid-er*, *n.* [L. *bellus*, fine, and *videre*, to see.] A plant, broom-cypress or summer-cypress, cultivated as an ornamental annual.

Bemal, *be-mál*, *n.* [Gr.] A stage or platform for an orator; part of a church raised above the rest and reserved for the higher clergy.

Bemal, *be-mál*, *v.t.* To maul or beat severely.

Bemaze, *be-máz*, *v.t.* To bewilder.

Bemire, *be-mir*, *v.t.* **Bemired**, *be-mir-ed*, *v.t.* To drag or stall in the mire; to soil by mud or mire.

Bemoan, *be-món*, *v.t.* To moan or mourn for; to lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for.—**Bemoanable**, *be-món-a-ble*, *a.* Capable or worthy of being lamented.

Bemoaner, *be-món-er*, *n.* One who bemoans.

Bemoaning, *be-món-ing*, *n.* To treat with mockery; to mock.

Bemused, *be-mú-d*, *a.* Originally, overcome with musing; sunk in reverie, hence, muddled; stupefied.

Ben, *ben*, *n.* A tree of India, called also *Ben-malish*, tree, having seeds or nuts that yield an oil of great medicinal virtues without becoming rancid for many years.

Bench, *bench*, *n.* [A Sax. *bench*, a bench—Dan. *bank*, a parallel form with *bank*. **Bank.] A long seat; a strong table on which carpenters or other mechanics prepare their work; the seat on which judges sit in court; the seat of justice; the persons who sit as judges; the court.—**Bench of bishops**, or **episcopal bench**, a collective designation of the bishops who have seats in the House of Lords.—**Queen's (or King's) Bench**, a superior English court of civil and criminal jurisdiction, now incorporated in the High Court of Justice.—*v.t.* To furnish with benches; to seat on a bench or seat of honour (*Sax. *ben*, to sit on a seat of justice. [Shak.]—Bench***

bencher, *n.* One of the senior barristers in an inn of court, who have the government of the society.—**Benchership**, *bench-er-ship*, *n.* Office or condition of a benchership.

Bend, *bend*, *v.t.* **Bended** or **bent** (*pret. & pp.*), *be-nding*, *v.* [A Sax. *bendian*, to bend, lit. to bend and keep bent by the string, from *bend*, a bend; comp. *be-né*, *be-né*, to bend, of a bow, from *be-né*, to curve or make crooked; to deflect from a normal condition of straightness; to direct to a certain point one's mind, course, steps; to turn; to cause to yield.—*v.t.* To be or become curved; to incline; to lean or turn; to be directed; to bow or be submissive.—*n.* A curve; a crook; a turn; flexure; incurvation.

Bene, *bené*, *n.* **Besse**.

Beneath, *be-né-th*, *prep.* [A Sax. *benoeth*, *benoeth*, prefix *be*, and *noethan*, below. **Nether**.] Under; lower in place than something which rests above; burdened or overburdened with; lower in rank, dignity, or excellence; below the level of.—*adv.* In a lower place; below.

Benedicite, *ben-ed-ic-it-e*, *n.* [L. *lit. bless ye*, the first word of the hymn.] A canticle or hymn in the Book of Common Prayer, as old as the time of St. Chrysostom.

Benedick, *Ben-ed-ik*, *n.* A sportive name for a married man, especially one who has been long a bachelor; from one of the characters in Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*.

Benediction, *ben-ed-ik-tion*, *n.* Pertaining to the monks of St. Benedict.—*n.* A Blackfriar; a member of the order of monks founded at Montecassino in the year 529 by St. Benedict, and wearing a loose black gown with large wide sleeves, and a cowl on the head.

Benediction, *ben-ed-ik-shun*, *n.* [L. *benedictio*—*bené*, well, and *dicto*, speaking.] The act of invoking blessing; blessing; prayer, or kind wishes uttered in favour of any person or thing; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness.—**Benedictive**, *Ben-ed-ik-tive*, *a.* Giving a blessing; expressing a benediction, or wishes for good.

Benedictus, *ben-ed-ik-tus*, *n.* [L. *Blessed—Blessed be the Lord God of Israel; &c.*] The song of Zacharias in Luke, used in the service of the Roman Catholic Church and introduced with English words into the morning prayer of the English Church.

Benefaction, *ben-e-fak-shun*, *n.* [L. *benefactio*, from *beneficere*, to do good, to be a benefactor.] The act of conferring a benefit; a benefit conferred, especially a charitable donation.—**Benefactor**, *ben-e-fak-tor*, *n.* One who confers a benefit.

Benefice, *ben-e-fis*, *n.* A female who confers a benefit.

Benefice, *ben-e-fis*, *n.* [Fr. *benefice*, a benefice, from L. *beneficium*, a kindness, in late Lat. an estate granted for life.—*beneficium*, and *facere*, to do.] An ecclesiastical living; a church endowed with a revenue for the maintenance of divine service, or the revenue itself.—**Beneficial**, *ben-e-fis-ial*, *a.* Possessed of a benefice or church revenue.

Beneficence, *ben-e-fis-ens*, *n.* [L. *beneficentia*.] The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity.—*a.* **Bene-**

ull; oil, pound; u, Sc. abune—the Fr. u

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[illegible][illegible]

Bezel, be-zel, n. [A form of *basil*, Fr. *bezeau*, a slope. BASIL.] The part of a finger ring which surrounds and holds fast the stone; the groove in which the glass of a watch is set.

Bezetta, be-zet'ta, n. Coarse linen rags or sacking soaked in certain pigments, which are thus prepared for exportation; such pigment itself. Red bezetta is coloured with cochineal.

Bezique, be-zek, n. [Fr.] A simple game at cards, played by two, three, or four persons.

Bezoar, be-zor, n. [O.Fr. *bezoar*, from Per. *pāzār*—*pād*, dispelling, and *zār*, poison.] A name for certain concretions found in the intestines of some animals (especially ruminants), formerly said still in some places to be an Indian supposed to be an antidote to poison.

Bhang, bang, n. An Indian variety of the common hemp, having highly narcotic and intoxicant properties; a drug prepared from the plant used as a narcotic, an anodyne, &c.

Biangular, Biangular, bi-ang-gu-lar, bi-ang-gu-lat, a. Having two angles or corners.

Biarticulate, bi-arti-tik'u-lat, a. Having two joints.

Bias, bi-as, n. [Fr. *bias*, from L.L. *bifaz*, *bifacies*, two-faced—*bi*, double, and *facies*, the face.] A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line; that which causes the mind to incline towards a particular object or course; inclination; bent; prepossession, —*adv.*—*biased* or *biased*; *biasing* or *biasing*. To give a bias or particular direction to; to prejudice; to prepossess.—*adv.* In a slanting manner; obliquely.

Blaxal, blaxial, bi-aks'al, bi-aks'al, a. Having two axes.

Bib, bi, n. A fish of the cod family about a foot in length, found in the British seas.

Bib, bi, v.t. and *v.*—*bibbed*, *bibbing*. [L. *bibo*, *bibere*, to drink.] To sip; to tipple; to drink frequently.—*n.* [So called because protective of the child's dress when drinking.] A small piece of linen or other cloth worn by children over the breast.—**Bibacious**, bi-bi-shi-as, a. [L. *bibere*, *bibere*, to drink.] Addicted to drinking.—**Bibacity**, bi-bi-shi-ty, n. The quality of being bibacious.—**Bibber**, bi-bi-er, n. A tippler; a man given to drinking.—**Bibulous**, bi-bi-ju-lus, a. [L. *bibulus*.] Having the quality of imbibing fluid; spongy; addicted to drinking intoxicants; pertaining to the drinking of intoxicants (*bibulous* propensities).

Bibble, babble, bi-bi-bab, n. [Reduplication of *babble*.] Babble, chatter.

Bibelot, bi-bi-lo, n. [Fr., origin doubtful.] A small object of vertu; a knick-knack.

Biberrine, bi-be-rin, n. Same as *Biberrine*.

Bible, bi-bl, n. [Fr. *bible*, Gr. *biblia*, the books, *pl.* of *biblion*, dim. from *biblos*, papyrus, paper, a book.] Originally a book, but specifically restricted now to THE BOOK, by way of eminence; the sacred Scriptures, consisting of two parts, the Old Testament, originally written in Hebrew, the New Testament in Greek. **Biblical**, bi-bl'i-kal, a. Pertaining to the Bible or to the sacred writings.—**Biblically**, bi-bl'i-ka-li, *adv.* In a biblical manner; according to the Bible.—**Biblicist**, bi-bl'i-si-st, n. One skilled in the knowledge and interpretation of the Bible.—**Biblist**, bi-bl'i-st, n. One conversant with the Bible; one who makes the Bible the sole rule of faith.

Bibliography, bi-bli-o-gra-fi, n. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *grapho*, to write.] A history or description of books or manuscripts, with notices of the different editions, the times when they were printed, &c.—**Bibliographer**, bi-bli-o-gra-fer, n. One versed in bibliography; one who composes or compiles the history of books.—**Bibliographic**, Bibliographical, bi-bli-o-gra-fik, bi-bli-o-gra-f'ik, a. Pertaining to bibliography.

Bibliolatry, bi-bli-o-la-tri, n. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *latreia*, worship.] Worship or homage paid to books; excessive reverence for any book, especially the Scriptures.—

Bibliolatrist, bi-bli-o-la-trist, n. A book-worshipper; a worshipper of the Bible.

Bibliology, bi-bli-o-lo-j'i, n. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *logos*, discourse.] Biblical literature, doctrine, or theory; a treatise on books; bibliography.—**Bibliological**, bi-bli-o-lo-j'ik-al, a. Relating to bibliography.

Bibliomancy, bi-bli-o-man-si, n. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *mantia*, divination.] Divination performed by means of a book.

Bibliomania, bi-bli-o-ma-ni-a, n. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *mania*, madness.] Book-madness; a rage for possessing rare and curious books.—**Bibliomaniac**, bi-bli-o-ma-ni-ak-al, a. Pertaining to bibliomania.—**Bibliomaniacal**, bi-bli-o-ma-ni-ak-al, a. Pertaining to bibliomania.—**Bibliomaniac**, bi-bli-o-ma-ni-ak, a. A bibliomaniac.

Bibliology, bi-bli-o-pe-j'i, n. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *peyma*, to make firm.] The art of bookbinding.

Bibliophile, bi-bli-o-fil, n. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *phileo*, to love.] A lover of books.—**Bibliophilist**, bi-bli-o-fil-i-st, n. Love of bibliography or of books.—**Bibliophilist**, bi-bli-o-fil-i-st, n. A bibliophile.

Bibliophile, bi-bli-o-fil, n. [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *phileo*, to love.] A bookseller.—**Bibliophile**, Bibliophilical, bi-bli-o-fil-i-ka, bi-bli-o-fil-i-ka, a. Relating to bookselling or booksellers.—**Bibliophilist**, bi-bli-o-fil-i-st, n. A bibliophile.

Bibliotheca, bi-bli-o-the'ka, n. [L. from Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *theka*, a repository.] A library.—**Bibliothecal**, bi-bli-o-the'kal, a. Belonging to a library.

Bibulous, Bi- n. [L. from *bibo*, to drink.] Drunken.

Bicameral, bi-kam'er-al, a. [L. prefix *bi*, twice, and *camera*, a chamber.] Pertaining to or consisting of two legislative or executive chambers.

Bicarbonate, bi-kar'bon-eyt, n. A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base.

Bice, Bi-se, bi, n. [Fr. *bis*; etymology unknown.] A name given to two colours united in painting, one blue, the other green, and both native carbonates of copper.

Bicentenary, bi-sen'te-na-ri, n. [L. *bi*, twice, and *century*.] The period of two hundred years; the commemoration of an event that happened two hundred years before.—*a.* Relating to a bicentenary; occurring once in two hundred years.

Biceps, bi-seps, n. [L. from *bi*, double, and *caput*, the head.] A muscle having two heads or origins; the name of two muscles, one of the arm the other of the thigh.—**Bicipital**, Bi-cip'it, bi-sip'i-tal, bi-sip'i-tus, a. Having two heads; two-headed; pertaining to a biceps.

Bicinct, bi-kin't, n. [W. *bicra*, to fight, *bicere*, to fight.] To skirmish; to quarrel; to contend in words; to sally; to run rapidly; to move quickly with some noise, as a stream; to quiver; to be tremulous, like flame or water; to make confused noise; to clatter.

Biconcave, bi-kon'kav, a. Hollow or concave on both sides.

Biconjugate, bi-kon'ju-gat, n. In pairs; placed side by side; *tw.* twice paired, as, the eyes of a bird.

Bicorn, Bicornous, bi-korn, bi-korn-us, a. [L. *bi*, double, and *cornu*, a horn.] Having two horns or antlers; crescent-shaped.

Bicorporal, bi-kor-po-rul, a. Having two bodies; double-bodied.

Bicuspid, bi-kus-pid, n. [L. prefix *bi*, twice, and *cuspis*, a prong.] With two cusps or points; two-fanged; often applied to teeth, as to the two first pairs of grinders in each jaw.

Bicycle, bi-si-kl, n. [L. prefix *bi*, two, and Gr. *kaklos*, a circle or wheel.] A two-wheeled velocipede; a vehicle consisting of two wheels, one behind the other, connected by a light metal frame carrying a seat, which is propelled by the feet of the rider pressing on treadles which act directly or through gearing.—**Bicyclist**, bi-si-kl-i-st, n. One who rides on a bicycle.

Bid, bid, v.t.—*bid* or *byde* (pret.), *bid*, *bidden* (pp.), *bidding*. [Partly from A. Sax. *biddan*, to pray, ask, declare, command = Icel. *biðja*, Gr. *aiten*, Goth. *biujan*, to ask, to pray; partly from A. Sax. *beddan*, to offer, to bid = Goth. *biudan*, Gr. *biēten*, to offer, command.] To ask, request, or invite (a person); to pray; to wish; to say to by way of greeting or benediction (to bid good-day, farewell, &c.); to command; to order or direct; to appoint; to follow by an oblique and infinitive without to (*bid him come*); to offer, to propose, as a price at an auction.—*n.* An offer of a price, especially at an auction.—**Bidder**, bi-d'er, n. One who bids or offers a price.—**Bidding**, bi-ding, n. An old form of prayer used before sermon exhorting the people to pray for men of all conditions.

Bide, bid, v.i. [A. Sax. *bidan* = Icel. *biða*, D. *beden*, Goth. *bedan*. Hence *abide*.] To be or remain in a place or state; to dwell; to tarry.—*adv.* To endure; to suffer; to bear; to wait (chiefly in phrase to bide one's time).

Bidental, Bidentate, bi-den'tal, bi-den'tat, a. [L. *bidentis*—prefix *bi*, and *dens*, a tooth.] Having two teeth, or processes like teeth; two-toothed.

Bidery, bi-d'ri, n. [From *Bidar*, a town in India.] An alloy of copper, lead, tin, and zinc, used in India for making many elegant and artistic articles.

Bidet, bi-det' or be-da, n. [Fr.] A horse for carrying a trooper's baggage; a chamberpot mounted on a stand; a sort of small portable bath.

Biennial, bi-en'ni-al, a. [L. *biennium*, a space of two years—prefix *bi*, twice, *annus*, a year.] Happening or taking place once in two years; lasting for two years and then perishing; taking two years to produce its flowers and fruit.—*n.* A biennial plant.—**Biennially**, bi-en'ni-a-li, *adv.* Once in two years; at the return of two years.

Bier, ber, n. [O. Fr. *biere*, *bera*, A. Sax. *biere*, a bier; from the root of *bear*, to carry.] A carriage or frame of wood for conveying a corpse to the grave.

Biestings, bi-es'ting. See *BESTINGS*.

Bifacial, bi-fa-shi-al, a. [L. prefix *bi*, twice, *facies*, a face.] Having the opposite surfaces alike.

Bifarious, bi-fa-ri-us, a. [L. *bifarius*, two-fold.] Divided into two parts; double; two-fold.—**Bifariouly**, bi-fa-ri-u-si, *adv.* In a bifarious manner.

Biferous, bi-fe-rus, a. [L. prefix *bi*, twice, and *fero*, to bear.] Bot. bearing flowers or fruit twice a year.

Biff, bi-fin, n. [From the resemblance of its flesh to beef.] An excellent kitchen apple cultivated in England and often sold in a dried and flattened condition.

Bind, bi-d, a. [L. *bindere*—prefix *bi*, twice, *indere*, to bind.] Cleft or divided into two parts; forked; *tw.* divided half-way down into two parts; opening with a cleft.

Billar, bi-fl'er, a. [L. prefix *bi*, twice, and *abum*, a thread.] Two-threaded; fitted or furnished with two threads (a *billar* micrometer).

Bi-fold, bi-fold, a. [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *fold*.] Twofold; double; of two kinds, degrees, &c. (*Shak*).

Bifoliate, bi-fol'i-at, a. [L. *bi*, twice, two, and *folium*, a leaf.] In bot. having two leaves.

Biform, Bi-formed, bi-form, bi-form, a. [L. *bi-formis*, double-form—*bi*, twice, and *forma*, form.] Having two forms, bodies, or shapes; double-bodied.—**Biformly**, bi-form-i-ti, n. The state of being biform; a double-form.

Bifurcate, bi-fer'kat, a. [L. *bi*, twice, and *furca, a fork.] Forked; divided into two branches.—**Bifurcation**, bi-fer'ka-sh'n, n. A forking or division into two branches.*

Big, big, n. [Etymology doubtful; perhaps connected with *big* or North. E. *to big*, Icel. *biggja*, Dan. *bygge*, to build.] Having size, whether large or small; more especially, great; large, bulky; great with young; pregnant; hence, *fig.* full of something important, looking, distended; full, as with grief or passion; tumid; haughty.

in air or mien; pompous; proud.—**Bigness**, *bigness*, *n.* The state or quality of being big; size; bulk.—**Big-horn**, *n.* A large and very wild species of sheep with horns 3 feet long found in the western mountains of N. America; the Rocky Mountain sheep.—**Big-wig**, *n.* A person of great importance, consequence, or dignity; a great or notable personage. [Colloq.]

Bigamy, *big-a-mi*, *n.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *gamos*, marriage.] The crime, fact, or state of having two (or more) wives or husbands at once.—**Bigamist**, *big-a-mist*, *n.* One who has committed bigamy.—**Bigamous**, *big-a-mus*, *a.* Of or pertaining to bigamy; guilty of bigamy.

Bigg, *big*, *n.* [*big*, *bigg*, Dan. *bigg*, barley.] A variety of barley having six rows of grains; bere.

Biggin, *Biggen*, *big'in*, *n.* [Fr. *begin*, the cap of the *Begunne*.] A child's cap; night-cap; a coat. [Shak.]

Biggin, *big'in*, *n.* [A form of *piggin*, from *pig*, a small earthen vessel.] A can; contrivance for straining the grounds from coffee.

Eight, *bit*, *n.* [A Sax. *bjht*, from *bigan*, *began*, to bow or bend = L.G. Dan. *feel*, *bugt*, a bending, a bow.] A bend in a coast-line; a bay; the double of a rope when folded; *a*, and anywhere except at the ends, *a* loop.

Bignonia, *big-ni-a-ni*, *n.* [After M. Bignon, librarian to Louis XIV.] The generic name of a number of plants, inhabitants of hot climates, usually climbing shrubs with beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers, hence their name of *trumpet-flower*.

Bigot, *big'ot*, *n.* [Fr. *bigot*, a bigot; It. *bigotto*, *bigozzo*.] Etymology uncertain. Some suppose it a corruption of *bigotism*, others refer it to the oath *bi* *God* (by God) common among the Norse settlers in Normandy. A person obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, or practice; a person blindly attached to any opinion, system, or party.—**Bigoted**, *bigot-ed*, *a.* Having the character of a bigot; belonging to a bigot; showing blind attachment to opinions.—**Bigotically**, *bigot-ic-ally*, *adv.* In a bigoted manner.—**Bigotry**, *bigot-ri*, *n.* The practice or tenets of a bigot; obstinate or blind attachment to a particular creed or to certain tenets; unreasoning zeal; intolerance.

Bigon, *bi-go-ni*, *n.* [Fr. *bigon*, jewel, something small and angular.]—**Bigouterie**, *bi-go-trie*, *n.* Jewellery; trinkets.

Biguona, *Biguante*, *bi-gu-nus*, *bi-gu-ot*, *a.* [L. *bi-gu-na* = *bi*, two, *gu-na*, a yoke.] *Bot.* Having two pairs of lendils.

Bike, *bik*, *n.* *a* *Acyclic*. [Colloq.]

Billabate, *bi-lá-bi-at*, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *labium*, a lip.] *Bot.* applied to a corolla having two lips, the one placed over the other.

Billaminar, *bi-lá-mi-nar*, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, two, and *laminar*, a lamina.] Having or consisting of two thin plates or laminae.

Billander, *bi-lán-dar*, *n.* *D.* *billander*, *big*, by, near, and *land*, land. A small merchant vessel with two masts, used chiefly in the Dutch canals; a kind of hoy.

Bilateral, *bi-lá-tér-al*, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *latus*, *lateral*, a side.] Having two sides; or of pertaining to two sides; two-sided.

Billberry, *bi-lb-er-i*, *n.* [Dan. *billær*, *bill-er*, *berry*.] A dark blue or almost black berry, the fruit of a small shrub belonging to the cranberry family (akin to the *he*) growing on moors and woods in Britain; the shrub itself.

Billbo, *bi-lb-o*, *n.* [From *Billboa* in Spain, famous for their iron work.] A rapier; a sword.—**Billboa**, *bi-lb-er*, *n.* A contrivance for confining the feet of prisoners—a long bar or bolt of iron with shackles sliding on it and a lock at the end.

Bile, *bil*, *n.* [Fr. *bile*, *bile*, *bile*, also anger, spleen.] A yellow bitter liquid, separated from the blood by the action of the liver, and discharged into the gall-bladder, its most obvious use being to assist in the process of digestion; illustrates bitterness of feeling; spleen.—**Biliary**, *bi-lár-i*, *a.* Pertaining to or containing bile.

—**Billous**, *bi-l'us*, *a.* Consisting of, or affected by bile; having an excess of bile; having the health deranged from excess of bile in the system.—**Billousness**, *bi-l'ous-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being billous, or of suffering from an excessive secretion of bile.

Bilge, *bil*, *n.* [A different orthography of *bulge*.] The protuberant part of a cask; the breadth of a ship's bottom, or that part of her floor which approaches to a horizontal direction.—*at* *Naat* to spring a leak in the bilge.—**Bilge-pump**, *n.* A pump to draw the bilge-water from a ship.—**Bilge-water**, *n.* A water which enters a ship and lies upon her bilge or bottom.

Bilingual, *bi-l'ing-gwal*, *a.* [L. *bil'inguis*, *bi*, double, and *lingua*, a tongue, a language.] Containing, or expressed in, two languages (a bilingual dictionary).—**Bilingual**, *bi-l'ing-gwas*, *a.* Speaking two languages; bilingual.

Bilateral, *bi-l'ér-al*, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *lateral*, a letter.] Consisting of two letters.

Bilk, *bil*, *n.* [Probably a form of *talk*.] To deceive; to defraud by any means.—*en* *engagement*; to leave in the lurch; to decamp without paying (a person).

Bil, *bil*, *n.* [A Sax. *bile*, a beak.] The beak of a fowl.—*at* *To join bills or beaks, as doves*; to caress fondly.—*Bill*, *bi*, *n.* A flag; a bill; usually in composition.

Bill, *bil*, *n.* [A Sax. *bi*, *bill*, a bill, a sword, *a*; *D* and *G* *bill*, a pick; *Dan* *bill*, *D. bil*, *G* *bill*, a hatchet; root in *Skr* *bhl*, to hew.] A cutting instrument, usually directed towards the point, or with a concave cutting edge, used in pruning, *a*; a bill-hook; an ancient military weapon, consisting of a broad hook-shaped blade, having a sharp place at the back and another at the summit, attached to a long handle.—**Bill-hook**, *n.* A small variety of hatchet with a hook at the end of the cutting edge.

Bill, *bi*, *n.* [O *Bill*, a label or note, from L. *bill*, *bill*, a seal, a letter, a roll, from L. *bill*, a boss, a staff, whence *bill*, a papal edict.] A sheet or piece of paper containing a statement of certain particulars; *a* *Bill* contains notices, notices or advertisement; a note of charges for goods supplied, work done, or the like, with the amount due on each item; a declaration of certain facts in legal proceedings; a written promise to pay a document binding one to pay a specified sum at a certain date; a bill of exchange (see below); a draft of a law presented to a legislature to be passed into an act; also applied to various measures of the law.—**Bill of divorce**, a writing given by a husband to his wife among the Jews by which their marriage was dissolved.—**Bill of entry**, a written account of goods entered at the custom-house.—**Bill of exchange**, an order drawn by one person (the drawer) on another (the drawee) who is either in the same or in some distant country, requesting or directing him to pay money at a certain time to some person (the payee), who may either be the drawer himself or some other person. The person on whom the bill is drawn becomes the 'acceptor,' by writing his name on it as such.—**Bill of fare, in a hotel, restaurant, *a*, a list of refreshments ready to be supplied.—**Bill of health**, a certificate signed by consuls or other authorities as to the health of a ship's company at a port.—**Bill of lading**, any paper or document being given when no disorder is supposed to exist, and a *bill* when it is known to exist.—**Bill of lading**, a memorandum of goods shipped on board of a vessel, signed by the master of the vessel (the captain of the vessel).—**Bill of mortality**, an official return of the number of deaths occurring in a place within a certain time.—**Bill of sale**, a formal instrument for the transfer of personal property as furniture, stock in a shop, often given in security for a debt, empowering the receiver to sell the goods if the money is not repaid at the appointed time.—**Bill broker**, *n.* One who buys, negotiates, or discounts bills of exchange, promissory notes, and the like.—**Bill-poster**, *Bill sticker*, *n.* One**

who posts or sticks up bills or placards in public places.

Billet, *bi-lét*, *n.* [A dim of *bill* = Fr. *billot*.] *Bill*. A small paper or note in writing; a short letter; a ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge.—**Billet-fold, *n.* To quarter or place in lodgings, as soldiers in private houses.—*at* *To be quartered*; to lodge; specifically applied to soldiers.**

Billet, *bi-lét*, *n.* [Fr. *billot*, a log, from *bill*, the stock of a tree, *Frangula*, Celtic.] A small stick or round piece of wood used for various purposes; *arch*, an imitation of a wooden billet placed in a hollow moulding at intervals apart, usually equal to its own length.

Billet-doux, *bi-lét-dú*, *n.* pl. *Billets-doux*, *bi-lét-dú*, [Fr. *lit*, sweet billet or note.] A love note or short love-letter.

Billiards, *bi-l'yér-dz*, *n.* [Fr. *billard*, the game of billiards, a *billard*-cue, from *bill*, a piece of wood.] A game played on a long rectangular, cloth-covered table, with cues or maces and ivory balls, which the players strike against each other, and generally also driven by the cue, to the sides and corners of the table.—**Billiard**, *bi-l'yér*, *a.* Pertaining to or used in the game of billiards.—**Billiard-marker**, *n.* One who attends on players at billiards and records the progress of the game.

Billcock, *bi-l'ik-ko*, *n.* A low-crowned felt hat. [Colloq.]

Billingsgate, *bi-l'ing-gát*, *n.* [From a fish-market of this name in London, celebrated for the use of foul language.] Profane or foul language; ribaldry.

Billion, *bi-l'yón*, *n.* [Fr. *contr*, from L. *bis*, twice, and *million*.] A million of millions.

Billon, *bi-l'on*, *n.* [Fr.] An alloy of copper and silver used in some countries for coins of low value.

Billow, *bi-ló*, *n.* [Cel. *bulga*, Dan. *bulge*, Sw. *bul*, a swell, a billow, from root of *bulge*, *bully*, *bulwark*.] A great wave or surge of the sea; a billow; a billow and roll in large waves or surges.—**Billowy**, *bi-l'ó-y*, *a.* Swelling into large waves; full of surges; belonging to billows; wavy.

Billy-boy, *bi-l'y-oi*, *n.* A one- or two-masted, light-bow, sailing vessel, especially built for the navigation of the Humber and its tributaries.

Billabot, *bi-lá-bat*, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, and *lobat*.] Divided into two lobes in *bi-labate* leaf.

Billboard, *bi-l'b-órd*, *n.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *loculus*, a cell, from *locus*, a place.] Divided into two cells or small compartments.

Bilting, *bi-l'ing*, *n.* [An African name for lean meat cut in strips and dried.] *Bill*.

Bimaculate, *bi-má-cu-lat*, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, *macula*, a spot.] Marked with two spots.

Bimanous, *bi-má-nus*, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, two, and *manus*, a hand.] Having two hands; pertaining to the Bimana.—**Bimana**, *bi-má-nus*, *n.* pl. Animals having two hands; a term applied to the highest order of Mammalia, of which man is the type and sole genus.

Bimemal, *bi-mén-sal*, *a.* [L. *bi*, two, twice, and *men*, a month.] Occurring once in two months.

Bimetallic, *bi-mé-tál'ik*, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *metall*.] Of or pertaining to two metals; pertaining to the use of a double metallic standard in currency.—**Bimetallicism**, *bi-mé-tál'iz-m*, *n.* That system of currency which recognizes coins of two metals, as silver and gold, as legal tender in any amount.—**Bimetalist**, *bi-mé-tál'ist*, *n.* One who favours bimetallicism.

Bimonthly, *bi-múnth'li*, *a.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and *month*.] Occurring every two months.

Bin, *bin*, *n.* [A Sax. *bin*, *bin*, a bin, a hut; *D* *bin*, *G* *binne*, *binne*, a bin, etc.] A box or inclosed place used as a repository of any commodity, or of the subdivisions of a cellar for wine-bottles.

Binacle, *bi-ná-k'l*, *n.* Same as *Binnacle*.

Binary, *bi-nár-i*, *a.* [L. *binus*, double, two and two.] Consisting of or composed of two or of two parts; double, twofold.

Binary compound, *chem*, a compound of two elements, or of an element and a compound equivalent to an element, or of two such compounds, according to the laws of

combination.—*Binary star*, a double star, one of two stars associated together so as to form a system, the one revolving round the other, or both round their common centre of gravity.—*Binate*, bi-nat, *a. Bin*, being double or in couples; growing in pairs.

Bind, bind, *v.t.*—*bound* (pret. & pp.), *binding*. [*Sax. bindan*, pret. *bænd*, pp. *bunden*.] [*Lat. Svr. bindo*, *Dan. binde*, and *G. binden*, same root as *Skr. bandh*, to bind.] To tie or confine with a cord, or anything that is flexible; to fasten or encircle, as with a band or ligure; to put a ligure or bandage on; to put in bonds or fetters; to hold in, confine, or restrain; to engage by a promise, contract, vow, law, duty, or any other moral or legal tie; to form a border on, or strengthen by a border; to sew together and cover (a book).

—*o.* To exercise an obligatory influence; to be obligatory, to bind up; to be shaven up; to grow hard or stiff (of soil).—*Binder*, bind'er, *n.* A person who binds; one whose occupation is to bind books; one who binds sheaves; anything that binds, as a fillet, cord, rope, or band; a bandage.

—*Bindery*, bind'ry, *n.* A place where books are bound.—*Binding*, bind'ing, *n.* A serving to bind; having power to bind or oblige; obligating; making fast; astringent.—*a.* The act of one who binds; anything which binds the cover of a book, with the sewing and accompanying work, something that secures the edges of cloth.—*Bindingly*, bind'ing-ly, *adv.* In a binding manner; so as to bind.—*Bindingsness*, *n.* The character of being binding or obligating.—*Bind-ways*, *n.* The common name for twining or trailing plants of the convolvulus family, common in cornfields and waste places and over-running hedges.

Bine, bin, *n.* [From the verb to bind.] The slender stem of a climbing plant: sometimes written *Binn*.

Bing, bing, *n.* [*Dan. bings*, *Icel. bingr*, a heap.] A large heap, as of corn, coal, ore, &c.

Bin, bin, *n.* Same as *Bin*.

Binnacle, bi-nak'l, *n.* [Formerly, *bilacle*, from Fr. *habicula*, a little house for pilot and steersman, from *Lat. habitaculum*, an abode, from *habito*, to dwell. *Habitaculum*.] A box on the deck of a vessel, near the helm, containing the compass and lights by which it can be read at night.

Binoche, bi-no-k' or bi-no-k'al, [*L. binus*, double, and *oculus*, an eye.] A telescope with two tubes, for the use of both eyes at once; a field-glass.—*Binoocular*, bi-no-k'ul'er, *a.* Having two eyes; pertaining to both eyes; suited for the simultaneous use of both eyes.—*a. A binoche*.

Binomial, bi-no-mi'al, *n.* [*L. bi*, two, twice, and *nomen*, a name.] *A* An expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (−).—*a.* Pertaining to binomials.—*Binomial theorem*, a celebrated theorem by Sir Isaac Newton, for raising a binomial to any power, or for extracting any root of it.

Binominal, bi-no-mi-ni'al, *n.* Consisting of or pertaining to two names; pertaining to the scientific nomenclature of plants and animals by a Latin or Latinized generic and specific name, a system introduced by Linnaeus as *Elephas Indicus*, the Indian elephant.—*Binurong*, bi-nu-rong, *n.* [Native name.] An ursine animal allied to the racoon, found in the Malay archipelago.

Bioceleste, bi-o-se-l'it, *a.* [*L. bi*, two, and *caelestis*, an etherial.] Marked with two eryllie spots, as an insect's wing.

Biodynamics, bi-di-nam'iks, [*G. bios*, life, and *dynamics* (which see).] The doctrine of vital forces or energy.

Biogenesis, bi-je-ne'sis, *n.* [*G. bios*, life, and *genesis*, generation.] The origin of what has life (vegetable or animal) from living matter; the doctrine which holds that living organisms can spring only from living parents: as opposed to *abiogenesis*, the history of the development of organized existences.—*Biogenetic*, bi-je-ne'tik, *a.* Of or pertaining to biogenesis.

Biography, bi-o-gra-fi, *n.* [*G. bios*, life, and *grapho*, to write.] The history of the life

and character of a particular person; a life; a memoir; biographical writings in general, or as a department of literature.—*Biographer*, bi-o-gra-fer, *n.* One who writes a biography; a writer of bios.—*Biographical*, bi-o-gra-fik, bi-o-gra-fik'al, *a.* Pertaining to biography; containing biography.—*Biographically*, bi-o-gra-fik'al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a biography.

Biographize, bi-o-gra-fiz, *v.t.* To write the biography of.—*Biograph*, bi-o-graf, *n.* A kind of cinematograph.

Biology, bi-o-lo-j'i, *n.* [*G. bios*, life, and *logos*, a discourse.] The science of life, or which treats generally of the life of animals and plants, including their morphology, physiology, origin, development, and distribution.—*Biologic*, *Biological*, bi-o-lo-jik, bi-o-lo-jik'al, *a.* Pertaining to biology.—*Biologist*, bi-o-lo-jist, *n.* One skilled in any of the studies biology.

Bioplasm, bi-o-plazm, *n.* [*G. bios*, life, and *plasma*, anything formed, from *plasseo*, to form.] The albuminoid substance constituting the living matter of the elementary part or cell in plants and animals; germinal matter.—*Bioplasmic*, bi-o-plazm'ik, *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to bioplasm.

Biota, bi-o-ta, *n.* [*G. bios*, life, and *taxis*, arrangement.] The scientific classification of animals and plants.

Biparous, bi-pa-rus, *n.* [*L. bi*, twice, and *paros*, to bear.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

Bipartite, *Bi-partite*, bi-part'i-bi, bi-part'il, *a.* [*L. prefix bi*, twice, and *partio*, to divide.] Capable of being divided into two parts.—*Bipartite*, bi-partit, *a.* In two parts; having two corresponding parts; double; *bot.* divided into two parts nearly to the base, as leaves.—*Bipartition*, bi-parti-tion, *n.* The act of making bipartite.

Bipes, bi-ped, *n.* [*L. bipes*—*bi*, twice, and *pēs*, pedis, a foot.] An animal having two feet, as man.—*Bipedal*, bi-ped'al, *a.* [*L. bipedis*.] Having two feet.

Bipennate, bi-pen'nat, *a.* [*L. bi*, double, and *penna*, a wing.] Having two wings or organs resembling wings.

Bipinnate, bi-pin'nat, *a.* [*L. bi*, double, and *pinnatus*, winged.] *Bot.* doubly pinnate; having pinnae which are themselves pinnate: said of leaves.

Biplicate, bi-pli-kat, *a.* [*L. bi*, twice, and *plico*, to fold.] Doubly folded; twice folded together. *Biplicity*, bi-pli-si'ti, *n.* State of being biplicate; doubleness.

Biquadratic, bi-kwo-drat'ik, *n.* [*L. bi*, double, twice, and *quadratus*, squared.] *Math.* the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself; the square of the square.

Birch, bērch, *n.* [*A. Sax. byre*, *beore*=*Icel. and Svr. byrk*, *Dan. and G. birck* (comp. *S. Sax. beorch*), *D. berk*, *G. berk*, *Rus. Bereza*, *Lith. berza*=*Skr. bhari*=a birch.] A graceful tree having small leaves, slender, often drooping branches, and a smooth whitish bark; a kind of wine is made from the young sap, its bark is much used in tanning, and its timber is employed in turnery; an instrument of punishment used by schoolmasters, generally made of the tough, slender twigs of the common birch; consisting of birch.

Bird, bērd, *n.* [*A. Sax. brād*, a young bird, from the root of *brood*, *breed*. *Fowl* was originally the word for bird in general.] A feathered, warm-blooded animal, with two legs and two wings, producing young from eggs; one of the feathered class (Aves) of the vertebrate animals.—*a.* To catch birds.—*Bird-bolt*, *n.* An arrow broad at one end, for shooting birds.—*Bird-call*, *n.* An instrument for imitating the cry of birds in order to attract or decoy them.—*Bird-chaser*, *n.* A species of cherry having the flowers in racemes and fruit only fit for birds.—*Bird-lime*, *n.* A viscous substance prepared from holly-bark, &c., used for catching birds, twice being for this purpose smeared with it at places where birds resort.—*a.* To besmear with bird-lime.

Bird-of-Paradise, *n.* One of a family of

conirostral birds found in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, the male birds being celebrated for their gorgeous plumage.—*Bird-organ*, *n.* A small barrel-organ used in teaching birds to whistle tunes.—*Bird's-eye*, *n.* The popular name of a species of primrose or wild geranium and several other plants; a kind of cut tobacco, the minute slices of the stems of which are marked somewhat like a bird's eye.—*Bird's-eye maple*, the wood of the sugar-maple, which is marked by little knotty spots resembling birds' eyes, and is much used in cabinet-making.—*Bird's-eye view*, a view or landscape shown as it might appear to a dying bird; hence, a rapid and comprehensive view of a subject.—*Bird's-foot*, *n.* A common name for several plants, having legumes somewhat resembling the claws of a bird.—*Bird's-nest*, *n.* A name of several plants, especially a British one, having a root resembling a nest.—*Bird-spider*, *n.* A Brazilian species of spider large enough to prey on small birds.—*Bird-witted*, *a.* Not having the faculty of attention; lightly.

Bireme, bi-rēn, *n.* [*L. biremis*—*bi*, two, and *rema*, an ear.] An ancient Greek or Roman vessel with two banks or tiers of oars.

Biretta, Beretta, bi-rēt'ta, bi-rēt'ta', *n.* [*It. berretta*, *L.L. birettum*, *Airettum*, dim. of *birtus*, a hood.] A square cap worn by ecclesiastics; priests have it black, bishops purple, cardinals red: written also *Biretta*.

Birostrato, bi-rostr'it, *a.* [*L. bi*, twice, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a double beak, or process resembling a beak.

Birr, bir, *n.* [Imitative of the sound.] A whirling noise.—*v.t.* To make a whirling noise.

Birth, bēth, *n.* [*A. Sax. leorh*, *lyrth*, from *beran*, to bear; *Goth. gabaurns*, *G. geburt*.] The act or process of being born; the occasion of an individual's coming into life; the act of bearing or giving birth to; *origin*; the condition in which a person is born; lineage; extraction; descent; that which is born or produced; origin; beginning.—*Birth-day*, *n.* The day on which any person is born, or the anniversary of the day; day or time of origin.—*Birthmark*, *n.* Some congenital mark or blemish on a person's body.—*Birthright*, *n.* The right in which a person is born; the anniversary of that night.—*Birthplace*, *n.* The place of one's birth; place of origin.

Birthing, *n.* Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth; right of primogeniture.—*Birch-root*, *n.* A North American plant, the roots of which are esteemed as astringent, tonic, and antiseptic.

Biscotin, bi-skot'in, *n.* [*Fr. lit. biscotin*.] *Biscuit*. [*A* confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs; sweet biscuit.]

Biscuit, bi-sk'et, *n.* [*Fr. bis*, twice, and *cuit*, *L. coctus*, cooked.] *Cook*. [*A* kind of hard, dry, flat bread, so prepared as not to be liable to spoil by being kept; a kind of small baked cake variously made; porcelain or earthenware after being first fired, and before the application of the glazing and embellishments; unglazed porcelain, of which small articles of statuary are made.]

Bisected, bi-sek'tat, *a.* [*L. prefix bi*, double, and *secutus*, a shield.] *Rot.* resembling or having shield-like parts.

Bisect, bi-sekt, *v.t.* [*L. bi*, two, twice, and *secum*, to cut.] To cut or divide into two parts, more especially into two equal parts, as a line, &c.—*Bisection*, bi-sek'shon, *n.* The act of bisecting; the division of a line, angle, &c. into two equal parts.

Bisegment, bi-seg'mēt, *n.* One of the parts of a bisected line.

Biserial, bi-se-ri'al, bi-se-ri'at, *n.* Arranged in two series or rows.

Bisexual, bi-seks'u'al, *a.* Having the organs of both sexes in one individual of two sexes; hermaphrodite; *bot.* having both stamens and pistil within the same envelope.

Bishop, bi-shup, *n.* [*A. Sax. bisceop*, a bishop, from *Gr. episcopos*, an overseer—*epi*, over, and *skopos*, to look. *Bishop* is the same

word as *Fr. de la crosse* (a bishop), though they have not a letter in common. A member of the highest order in the Christian ministry; a prelate having the spiritual direction and government of a diocese, the oversight of the clergy within it, and with whom rests the power of ordination, confirmation, and consecration; a piece in the game of chess having its upper section cleft in the form of a bishop's mitre.—*Bishopric*, *bish'op'rik*, *n.* [*Bishop*, and *ric*, jurisdiction. A. Sax. *bice*, D. *rigk*, G. *reich*, realm, domain.] The office or dignity of a bishop; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends; a diocese.

Blisk, *blisk*, *n.* [*Fr. bisque*, probably from *L. biscoctus*, twice cooked or boiled. *Biscuit*.] Soup or broth made by boiling several sorts of meats together.

Bismuth, *bis'muth* or *biz'muth*, *n.* [*G. Zinn*, *zinnisch*.] Chemical sym. Bi. *gr. 98*. A metal of a yellowish or reddish white colour and a cellular texture, somewhat harder than lead and not malleable, used in the composition of pewter, in the fabrication of printers' types, and in various other metallic mixtures.—*Bismuth glance*, the name of one or two ores of bismuth.—*Bismuthal*, *Bismuthic*, *bis'(biz)'muth'al*, *bis'(biz)'muth'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of bismuth.—*Bismuthine*, *bis'(biz)'muth'in*, *a.* A native sulphuret of bismuth.—*Bismutate*, *bis'(biz)'muth'it*, *a.* Native carbonate of bismuth; a white, dull green, or yellowish mineral.

Bison, *bison*, *n.* [*L. bison*, *Gr. bison*, a name borrowed from the ancient Germans.] The name of two bovine quadrupeds, the European bison or aurochs, and the American bison, usually but improperly called the buffalo, having short, black, rounded horns, and on the shoulders a large hump, consisting of a fleshy substance.

Bisque, *bisk*, *n.* [*Fr.*] Unglazed white porcelain for making statuettes; biscuit.

Bissextille, *bis'sek'stil*, *n.* [*L. bissex'tilis* (annus), leap-year, *annus bissextus*, and *sexta*, sixth, because the sixth day before the calends of March (=our 24th Feb.) was reckoned twice every fourth year, a day (the *bissextilis*) being intercalated.] Leap-year. Pertaining to leap-year.

Bistort, *bistort*, *n.* [*L. bistorta*—*bis*, twice, and *tortus*, twisted.] A plant, so called because of its twisted roots; called also *Snake-root*, and *Adler's-root*.

Bistoury, *bis'toury*, *n.* [*Fr. bistouri*.] A surgical instrument for making incisions, shaped in various ways.

Bistre, *Biator*, *bister*, *a.* [*Fr. bistre*.] A brown pigment, prepared from the soot of wood, especially of beech.

Biscutate, *bis'nit'al*, *a.* [*L. bi*, double, and *cutis*, a furrow.] Cloven-footed, or having two-hoofed digits, as oxen or swine.

Bisulphate, *bis'sul'fat*, *n.* [*Chem.*] A salt of sulphuric acid, in which the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal.—*Bisulphite*, *bis'sul'fit*, *n.* A salt of sulphurous acid, in which one-half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal.

Bit, *bit*, *pret.* & *pp.* of *bite*.

Bit, *bit*, *n.* [From the verbal stem *bite*.] In sense of piece it is the A. Sax. *bita*, *bite*, *Teut. bit*, *bite*, a morsel; in sense of part it is a trifle it corresponds to A. Sax. *bitt*, D. *bit*, *Teut. bitt*, *G. beil*.] A small piece of anything; a piece, morsel, fragment, or part; any small coin (a fourpenny-bit) the metal part of a ferrule which is inserted in the mouth of a horse and its appendage, to which the reins are fastened; a bitting tool for wood or metal, fixed in a stock, brace, lathe, or the like, the part of a key which enters the lock and acts on the bolts and tumblers, the cutting blade of a plane. In certain phrases a *bit* often means somewhat, a little, a whit; as, *a bit of a painter*, not *a bit better*.—*A bit of one's mind*, one's own opinions expressed in clear and undistorted terms.—*Let a bitting*, *bitting*. To put a horse's bit into the mouth of.

Bitch, *bich*, *n.* [*A. Sax. bice*=*Sc. bick*, *Teut. bikka*, Dan. *bikke*.] The female of canine

animals, as of the dog, wolf, fox, &c. *Teut. bi*, *to roech* for a woman.

Bite, *bite*, *v.* [*bit* (pret.), *bite*, *bitten* (pp.); *biting*, *bit*.] A. Sax. *bitan*=*Teut. bita*, D. *bitten*, *Gotth. beitan*, *G. beissen*; allied to *L. fendo*, *foli*, *Skz. bida*, *to split*. *Bit*, *biter*, *bedicare* from this stem.] To cut, break, or crush with the teeth; to penetrate or seize with the teeth; to cause a sharp or smarting pain to pepper bites the mouth; to pinch or nip as with frost; to blast or blight; to grip or catch into or on, so as to act with effect on an anchor, a file, &c.; to corrode either by acid or other means.—*Bit*, *bit*, *v.* To have a habit of biting persons; to seize a bait with the mouth, to grip or catch into another object, so as to act on it with effect (the anchor *bites*). The seizure of anything by the teeth or with the mouth; a wound made by the mouth; a mouthful; a bit; a cheat, trick, fraud; catch or hold of one object on another.—*Biter*, *biter*, *n.* One who or that which bites; an animal given to biting; one who cheats or deceives.—*Biting*, *biting*, *a.* Sharp; severe; cutting; pungent; sarcastic.—*Bitingly*, *bit'ing'ly*, *adv.* In a biting manner; sarcastically; mockingly.

Bit-bite, *bit'bite*, *n.* [*Comp. Teut. bitt*=*beir*, or *girdler*.] A neat piece of wood or frame secured to the deck, on which to make fast the cables.

Bitacle, *bit'a-kl*, *a.* A binacle.

Bit, *bit*, *v.* [*A. Sax. biter*, from *bitan*, to bite, from causing the tongue to smart = D. G. *Dan.* and *Sw. bitter*, *Teut. bit*.] Acid, biting, pungent to taste; keen, cruel, poignant, severe, sharp, harsh, painful, distressing, piercing to the feelings, or to the mind; reproachful, sarcastic, or cutting, as words.—*Bitterish*, *bit'er-ish*, *a.* Somewhat bitter, especially to the taste.—*Bitterness*, *bit'er-ness*, *n.*—*Bitt*, *bit*, *bit'erl*, *adv.* In a bitter manner; keenly, sharply, severely, intensely.

Bittern, *bit'er-n*, *n.* The residual brine in salt-work used for making Epsom salts.—*Bitterness*, *bit'er-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being bitter in all its senses, whether to the taste, feelings, or mind.

Bitters, *bit'er-z*, *pl.* A liquor prepared with bitter herbs or roots, and used as a stomachic, &c.—*Bitter-apple*, *Bit'er-um*, *n.* A plant the fruit of which is a many-seeded gourd; colocynth.—*Bitter-sweet*, *n.* The woody nightshade, a trailing plant with small scarlet berries and strongly narcotic leaves, common in hedges in Britain, so called because its root and branches when chewed produce first a bitter, then a sweet taste.—*Bitter-sweeting*, *a.* A variety of apple which has supplied many allusions to the poets.—*Bitterwort*, *bit'er-wort*, *n.* Yellow gentian, so called from its remarkably bitter taste.

Bittorn, *bit'er-n*, *n.* [*O. bitorn*, *bitor*, *bitator*; *Fr. bitor*, *Sp. bitor*; origin uncertain.] A name given to several gull-like birds of the order Fringillidae; the common British species is called so for the singular booming or drumming noise it makes.

Bitumen, *bi'tu-men*, *n.* [*L.*] A mineral substance of a resinous nature and highly inflammable, occurring in a variety of forms which are known by different names, *naphtha* being the most fluid, *petroleum* and *mineral tar* less so, and *asphalt* being solid.—*Bituminous*, *bi'tu-min'us*, *a.* Having the qualities of bitumen; containing bitumen.—*Bituminifera*, *bi'tu-min'if-er-a*, *a.* Producing bitumen.—*Bituminization*, *bi'tu-min'iz-a'shon*, *n.* Transformation into a bituminous state.—*Bituminized*, *bi'tu-min'iz-ed*, *a.* Bituminated.

Bituminizing, *bi'tu-min'iz-ing*, *a.* To form into bitumen; to convert (as wood) into a bituminous body.—*Bituminous*, *bi'tu-min'us*, *a.* Having the qualities of bitumen; containing bitumen.—*Yielding bitumen*.

Bivalve, *bi-valv*, *n.* [*L. prefix bi*, double, and *valva*, a valve.] An animal of the molluscous class, having two valves, or a hard shell composed of two parts, each joined by an elastic hinge and are closed by muscles, as the oyster, cockle, mussel, &c.; but a pericarp in which the shell opens or splits into two parts.—*Bivalve*, *Bivalva*,

lar, *bi-valv*, *bi-valv'ul-er*, *a.* Having two valves; said especially of the shells of molluscs.

Bivouac, *bi-v'ou-ak*, *n.* [*Fr. bivouac*, *bivac*, from *G. bivacare*; *bit*, by or near-water, *Wake*, *Watch*.] An encampment of soldiers in the open air without tents, each remaining dressed and with his weapon by him; a similar encampment of travellers, hunters, &c.—*Bi-vouacked*, *bivouacked*, *a.* To encamp in bivouac; to pass the night in the open air without tents or covering.

Bivouacked, *bi-v'ou-ak't*, *a.* Occurring or appearing every two weeks (a *bivouacked* magazine).

Bizarre, *bi-zar'*, *a.* [*Fr. from Sp. bizarro*, gaudant, of *basque* origin.] Odd in appearance; fanciful; fantastical; formed of incongruous parts.

Blab, *blab*, *v.* *blabbed*, *blabbing*. [*Allied to L. G. blabben*, Dan. *blæbe*, *G. plappern*, to gabble; Gael. *blabaran*, a stutterm; *bladder-lipped*, *blab*, &c.] To utter or tell in a thoughtless or unnecessary manner what ought to be kept secret; to let out secrets;—*v. i.* To talk indiscreetly; to tell to tell tales.—*n.* One who blabs; a tell-tale. [*Mit. blabber*, *blabber*, *n.* A blab; a tattler; a tell-tale.

Black, *blak*, *a.* [*A. Sax. blac*, *blac*, *black*=*Teut. blasker*, O. H. G. *plak*, *black*; comp. D. and L. G. *blaken*, to burn or scorch, *Fr. blâmer*, to blame.] Of a dark colour.

Of the darkest colour; the opposite of white; very dark in hue (though not absolutely incapable of reflecting light; desecration of lips, &c.) To utter or tell in a thoughtless or unnecessary manner what ought to be kept secret; to let out secrets;—*v. i.* To talk indiscreetly; to tell to tell tales.—*n.* One who blabs; a tell-tale. [*Mit. blabber*, *blabber*, *n.* A blab; a tattler; a tell-tale.

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[illegible]

Fâte, far, fat, fagl; mē, met, hēr; pīne, pin; nōte, not, move; tubē, ta' bull; oil, pound; ū. Sc. abunē—the Fr. u.

blowing a wind-instrument, as a horn or trumpet; the sound produced by one breath; a blight or sudden pernicious influence on animals or plants; a forcible stream of air from the mouth, as a blast of wind; a violent outburst or explosion, as in splitting rocks, *see* *blast*. To injure by a blast; to cause to fade, shrivel, or wither; to blight or cause to come to nothing; to ruin; to split by an explosion, *see* *blast*. *Blast-engine*, *n*. A ventilating machine used to draw off foul air; a machine for producing a blast by compressing air. — *Blast-furnace*, *n*. The smelting furnace in which the iron is produced, ores with the aid of a powerful blast of air, usually a lofty furnace of masonry, on which the iron is smelted from its ore by being mixed with coal and the whole heated by a blast of air from the bottom. — *Blasting-engine*, *n*. A coarse kind of gunpowder for mining and quarrying purposes. — *Blast-pipe*, *n*. The pipe of a locomotive steam-engine, which carries off the steam, and thus produces a strong draught.

Blastema, blas-té'ma, n. [Gr. *blastēma*, a shoot, growth, from *blastanō*, to bud.] *Bot.* the axis of growth of an embryo; that part of the embryo comprising the radicle and plumule, with the intervening portion.—**Blastemal**, blas-té'mal, a. Relating to blastema; rudimentary.

Blastocarpous, blas-tō-kār'pus, *a.* [Gr. *blastos*, a germ, and *karpos*, fruit.] Having the germ beginning to grow inside the pericarp of the fruit.—**Blastoderm**, blas-tō-derm, *n.* [Gr. *derma*, a skin.] *Anat.* the germinal skin or membrane; the superficial layer of the embryo in its earliest condition.—**Blastodermic**, blas-tō-der-mik, *a.* Relating to the blastoderm.—**Blastogenesis**, blas-tō-jen'e-sis, *n.* *Biol.* reproduction by germination or budding.

Blatant, blá'tant, *a.* [From Prov. E. *blate*, to *bleat*, with suffix *-ant*, as in *errant*, &c.]
Bellowing; bawling; noisy.

Blaze, blaz, n. [A Sax. *blaze*; a blaze, a torch, from root of *blow*; comp. Icel. *bliz*, Dan. *blus*, a torch; akin to *blast*.] The stream of light and heat from any body when burning; a flame; brilliant sunlight; effulgence; brilliance; a bursting out; an active or violent display (a *blaze* of wrath).
—v.t.—*blazed*, *blazing*. To flame; to send forth a show a bright and expanded light.—*blaz* or *blazer*, n. That which blazes; a bright-coloured jacket or short coat suited for sports, &c.—*Blazing*, *blazing*, a. Emitting a blaze; flaming.

Blaze, blāz, *v.t.*—*blazed, blazing.* [*A. Sax. blaesan, to blow=Icel. blása, Dan. blæse, G. blasen, to blow, to sound as a trumpet. BLAST, BLOW.*] To make known to all; to noise or bruit abroad; to proclaim.

to noise or bruit abroad; to proclaim. *Blaze*, *blaz*, *n*. [*D. blaz*, *Icel. blasi*, *Dan. blis*, a white spot or streak on the forehead.] A white spot on the forehead or face of a horse or other quadruped; a white spot on a tree by removing the bark with a hatchet.—*v. t.* To set a blaze on, by paring off part of the bark; to indicate or mark out, as a path; by paring off the bark of a number of trees in succession.

Blazon, blā'zŭn, *n.* [O.E. *blasoun*, *blasoun*, Fr. *blason*, heraldry, *blasonner*, to blazon, from a G. word equivalent to E. *blaze*, to spread abroad or make known.] The drawing or representation on coats of arms; a heraldic figure; show; pompous display, by words.

or other means (*Shak.*)—*v.t.* To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns, armorial, to deck; to embellish; to adorn; to display; to publish; to celebrate.—**Blazoner**, blā'zŭ-er, *n.* One that blazons; a herald; one prone to spread reports; a propagator of scandal.—**Blazonment**, blā'zŭ-ment, *n.* The act of blazoning; embellishment.—**Blazonry**, blā'zŭ-ri, *n.* The art of describing or explaining coats of arms in proper heraldic terms and method;

Bleach, *blech*, *v.t.* [*A. Sax. blæcan*, from *blæc*, pale, white. **BLEAK.**] To make white or whiter by taking out colour; to whiten; to blanch; to whiten by exposure to the action of the air and sunlight or of

chemical preparations.—*vi* To grow white in any manner.—**Bleacher**, *blecher*, *n.* One who bleaches; one whose occupation is to whiten cloth.—**Bleachery**, *blech-eri*, *n.* An est. bishment where bleaching textile fabrics or the like is carried on.—**Bleachfield**, *blech'feld*, *n.* A piece of ground where cloth or yarn is bleached, often connected with a bleachery.—**Bleaching**, *bleching*, *n.* The act or art of treating textile fibres and fabrics with a substance to restore their natural colour, and rendering them white.—**Bleaching-powder**, *n.* Chloride of lime made by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine.

Bleak, *blek* [to] *blyak*. [*a Sax. bleac = ice-bleek*, *D. bleak = G. bleich*, pale, pallid, white; allied to *a Sax. bleam*, Icel. *blíki*, *G. bliken*, to shine, to gleam, *E.* to blim]. *Bleach* is from this word.] Exposed to cold and winds (situation, tract of land); desolate; ungenial; cheerless; dreary; cold; chilly; bleak weather; bleak night. *Bleakish*, *bleaky*, *bleakily*, *bleakiness*. Moderately bleak—Bleakly, *bleakish*. *adn.* In a bleak manner; coldly.—*Bleakness*, *blekness*, *n.* State of being bleak; coldness; desolation.—*Bleakly*, *blekl'y*, *a*. Bleak; unsheltered; cold; chill.
Bleak, *blek*, *n.* [So called from the *bleek* or pale colour of its scales.] A small fish, about 6 inches long, belonging to the carp family, occurring in many European and English rivers.

Blear, *blér*, *a.* [*L.G. blarr, bleer, blear*; *Sw. blira, Dan. blire, plire*, to twinkle, to wink; *Dan. plitroir*, blear-eyed.] Sore, with a watery rheum: said of the eyes.—*v.t.* To make sore so that the sight is indistinct; to affect with soreness of eyes; to make rheumy and dim; *fig.* to hoodwink or deceive.—**Blearedness**, *blér-ed-nes*, *n.* The state of being bleared or dimmed with rheum.—**Blear-eye**, *a.* Having sore eyes; having the eyes dim with rheum; dim-sighted; wanting in perception or understanding.

Bleat, *blet*, *v. i.* [*A. Sax. blaetan*—*D. blaten*, *bleeten*, *L. G. blaten*, *bleten*, to bleat, probably an imitative word.] To utter the cry of a sheep or a similar cry.—**Bleat**, **Bleating**, **bleeing**, *n.* The cry of a sheep.
Bleater, *blet'er*, *n.* One who bleats: a

—Bleater, bleeter, n. One who bleats; a bleeder.

Blood, blēd, v. t. —bled (pret. & pp.) bleed. [*A. S. blēdan, from blēd, blood = *B. bleed*. Icel. *blæða*, Dan. *blæde*, to bleed.] To lose blood; to be drained of blood; to run with blood; to let sap or other moisture flow from itself; to trickle or flow, as from an incision; to have one's blood shed; to shed blood freely to one's enemy; to shed blood or unworthy pay (colloq.). —*u. t.* To take blood from by opening a vein; to emit or distil (a *tree bleeds* juice, sap, or gum); to extort or exact money from (colloq.). —Bleeding, blēd'ing, n. A running or issuing of blood; a hemorrhage; the operation of letting blood, as in surgery; the drawing of sap from a tree or plant.*

Bleek-bok, blak'bok, n. [D. *bleek*, pale, *bok*, buck.] The pale-buck, a South African species of antelope.

Blemish, blem'ish, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *blemir*, *blemir*, to spot, to beat one blue, from *leu*, *bleu*, the livid colour of a wound, from *blar*, blue, livid. BLUE.] To injure or impair; to mar or make defective; to deface; to sully; to tarnish, as reputation or character; to defame.—*n.* A defect, flaw, or imperfection; something that mars beauty, or detracts from perfection, or reputation.

completeness, perfection, or reputation.
Blink, blench, v. i. [Probably a softened
form of *blink*, in old sense to wink; hence
to turn aside, to flinch; *blench* seems to
have been partly confounded with it.] To
shrink; to start back; to give way; to
flinch; to turn aside, as from pain, fear,
repugnance, &c.—*n.* A start back; a devi-
ation; aberration.

BLEND, *blend*, *v.t.*—*blended* (*pret.*), *blended* or *blent* (*pp.*), *blending*. [*A. Sax. blanda*, *blandan*, to mix=Ice. and Sw. *blanda*, Dan. *blande*, to mix; allied to *blend*, originally turbid.
BLIND. To mix or mingle together; to confound so that the separate things mixed cannot be distinguished.—*v.t.* To be mixed; to become united; to merge insensibly the

one into the other (as colours).—*n.* A mixture, as of liquids, colours, &c.; a mixture of spirits from different distilleries.—*Blending*, *blend'ing*, *n.* The act of one who blends; *painting*, a process by which the pigments are made to melt or blend to-

Blend, *v.* to mix together; the effect or result of such process.
Blende, blend, *n.* [*G. blende*, blend, from *blenden*, to blind, to dazzle.] An ore of zinc, of which there are several varieties; a native sulphide of zinc. This word is also employed in such compound terms as manganese blende, zinc blende, ruby blende.

Blenheim, blen'em, n. One of a breed of dogs of the spaniel kind, preserved in perfection at Blenheim Palace in Oxfordshire, the seat of the Dukes of Marlborough.

Blennogenous, *blen-noj'en-us*, *a.* [*Gr. blennos*, mucus, and *root gen*, to produce.] *Med.* producing or generating mucus.—**Blennorrhœa**, *blen-no-rh'ea*, *n.* [*Gr. rhêo*, to flow.] A flow of mucus; gonorrhœa.

Blenny, blen'i, n. [*L. blennius*, from Gr. *blennos*, slime.] The name of several small fishes frequenting rocky coasts.

Bles-bok, bles' bok, n. [*D. bles*, a blaze or spot on the forehead, and *bok*, a buck.] An antelope of Cape Colony, with a white face.

bleas, *blest*, *blessed*, or *blest*, *blessing*. [*A*. Sax. *bletsian*, *bledsian*, to *bless*, from *blōd*, blood; originally perhaps to consecrate by sprinkling blood.] To invoke the divine favour on; to express a wish for the good fortune or happiness of; to bestow happiness, prosperity, or good things of any kind upon (*blest* with peace and plenty); to make and pronounce holy; to consecrate; to glorify for benefits received; to extol for excellencies; (*to bless the Lord*); to esteem or account happy: with the reflexive pronoun — *Bless me! bless my soul!* expressions of surprise —

Blessed, *bless'ed*, *a*. [As pret. and pp. *blessed* is now commonly pronounced *bless*, and is also so written.] Enjoying happiness; favoured with blessings; highly favoured; happy; fortunate; enjoying spiritual blessings and the favour of God; fraught with or imparting blessings; sacred; hallowed; holy.—*Blessedly*, *bless'ed-ly*, *adv*. In a blessed or fortunate manner; joyfully.—*Blessedness*, *bless'ed-ness*, *n*. The state of being blessed; happiness; felicity; heavenly joys; the favour of God.—*Single blessed-*

ness, the unmarried state; celibacy.—**Blessor**, *bles'ér*, *er*. One that blesses.—**Blessing**, *bles'ing*, *n*. The act of one who blesses; a prayer or solemn wish imploring happiness upon another; a benediction; the act of pronouncing a benediction or blessing; that which promotes temporal prosperity and welfare or secures immortal felicity; any good thing falling from heaven.

Blew, blé, pret. of *blew*.
Blewits, blá'its, n. (Corruption of *blue hats*.) The popular name in England of a purplish mushroom common in meadows

Bligat, blit, n. [Possibly from prefix be,

blight, blit, n. Fossory from blaze or, are light, the original meaning being perhaps to scorch or blast as by lightning. Something that nips, blasts, or destroys plants; a diseased state of plants; smut, mildew, or other plant disease; fig. something that frustrates, blasts, destroys, brings to nought, &c.—*v.t.* To affect with blight; to cause to wither or decay; to blast; to frustrate.—*v.i.* To injure or blast

as blight does.—**Blighted**, blit'ed, *a.* Smitten with blight; blasted (*blighted hopes*).—**Blighting**, blit'ing, *a.* Producing the effects of blight; blasting; destroying.—**Blightingly**, blit'ing-ly, *adv.* By blighting.

Blind, *blind*, *a.* [A. Sax. D. Icel. Sw. Dan. G. *blind*; originally meaning turbid or cloudy, and allied to *blend*, to mix.] Destitute of the sense of sight; not having sight; not having the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual, moral, or spiritual light; not easily discernible; dark; obscure (*blind* paths, *blind* mazes); indiscriminate; heedless (*blind* wrath); without openings for admitting light (*blind* win-

openings for admitting light (which was

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.

D. blaz, a blush, *blazen*, to blush; akin *blaze*, *blaze*. To redden in the cheeks or over the face, as from a sense of guilt, shame, confusion, or modesty; to exhibit a red or rose colour; to bloom. — *n.* The act of blushing; the suffusion of the cheeks or the face generally with a red colour through confusion, shame, diffidence, or the like; a red or reddish colour; a rosy tint. — *At the first blush*, at the first view, or consideration of a thing; to be hasty; to be loud, noisy, or swaggering; to bully; to swagger. — *a.* To utter or effect in a blustering manner or with noise and violence; with out, or other prep. — *a.* A violent blast of wind; a gust; a storm; a noisy, swaggering; boisterousness. — *Blusterer*, *bluster-er*, *n.* One who blusters; a swaggerer; a bully. — *Blustering*, *blust-er-ing*, *a.* Stormy; windy; noisy; tumultuous; swaggering. — *Blusteringly*, *blust-er-ing-ly*, *adv.* In a blustering manner. — *Blustrious*, *blust-er-ous*, *adjective*, *blust-er-ous-ly*, *adv.* In a blustering manner, with bluster.

Bluster, *blust-er*, *v.* [A kind of intens. of *blow*; akin to *blast*, *blister*.] To roar and be tumultuous, as wind, to be boisterous; to be loud, noisy, or swaggering; to bully; to swagger. — *a.* To utter or effect in a blustering manner or with noise and violence; with out, or other prep. — *a.* A violent blast of wind; a gust; a storm; a noisy, swaggering; boisterousness. — *Blusterer*, *blust-er-er*, *n.* One who blusters; a swaggerer; a bully. — *Blustering*, *blust-er-ing*, *a.* Stormy; windy; noisy; tumultuous; swaggering. — *Blusteringly*, *blust-er-ing-ly*, *adv.* In a blustering manner. — *Blustrious*, *blust-er-ous*, *adjective*, *blust-er-ous-ly*, *adv.* In a blustering manner, with bluster.

Boa, *bo-a*, *n.* [L., a water-serpent.] The generic and common name of certain serpents destitute of fangs and venom, having a prehensile tail, and including some of the largest species of serpents, the constrictor being 30 or 40 feet long; a long round article of dress for the neck, made of fur.

Boar, *bo-ar*, *n.* [A Sax. *ber* = *be*, O.H.G. *per*, M.H.G. *ber*, a boar, perhaps akin to *bear* (the animal).] The male of swine; when applied to the wild species the term is used without reference to sex. — *Boarish*, *bo-ar-ish*, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a boar; swinish; brutal.

Board, *bo-ard*, *n.* [A Sax. *bord*, table, plank, deck or side of a ship; Icel. *ban*, G. *board*, *board*, D. *board*, allied probably to *vers*, *board*.] A flat surface of wood, a piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness; a table; hence, what is used on a board or table; food; diet; specifically, daily food obtained for a stipulated sum at the table of another; a council table; a number of persons having the management, direction, or superintendence of some public or private office or trust; the deck or side of a ship or fall overboard; a table or frame for a game, as chess, draughts, &c.; a kind of stiff paper; a sheet of substance formed by layers of paper pasted together, usually in compounds (as, card-board, mill-board); one of the two stiff covers on the sides of a book. — *The board*, the stern of a ship. — *v.* To lay or spread with boards; to cover with boards; to place at board, or where food or food and lodging are to be had; to furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation; to go on board a vessel; to enter a vessel, by force in combat. — *v.* To live at board; to live as a boarder.

— *Boardable*, *bo-ard-able*, *a.* Capable of being boarded, as a ship. — *Boarder*, *bo-ard-er*, *n.* One furnished with food and lodging at another's house at a stated charge; one who boards a ship in action. — *Boarding house*, *n.* A house where board and lodging are taken. — *Boarding pike*, *n.* A weapon used by sailors in boarding an enemy's ship. — *Boarding-school*, *n.* A school, the scholars of which board with the teacher. — *Board school*, *n.* A school, under the management of a school-board. — *Board wages*, *n. pl.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

Boast, *bo-ast*, *v.* [Probably of Celtic origin; comp. W. *boast*, a boast, *boast*, to boast, Corn. *boasts*, to boast.] To speak in high praise of one's self or belongings; to use exulting, pompous, or pretentious language; to brag; to exult; to glory; to vaunt; to bluster. — *v.* To speak in ostentatious language; to speak with pride, vanity, or exultation; to vaunt; to brag; (strongly, &c.) to brag; to brag; often *reft*. — *a.* A statement expressive of ostentation, pride, or vanity; a vaunting or bragging; a brag; the cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or ostentation; a boast; a boastful exultation; one who boasts, a gloryer or vaunts with exaggeration or ostentatiously; a bragger. — *Boastful*, *bo-ast-ful*, *a.* Given to boasting. — *Boastfully*, *bo-ast-ful-ly*, *adv.* In a boastful manner. — *Boastfulness*, *bo-ast-ful-ness*, *n.* — *Boastingly*, *bo-ast-ing-ly*, *adv.* Boastfully; with boasting.

Boat, *bo-at*, *n.* [A Sax. *bat*, Icel. *batr*, D. I.G. and G. *boot*, a boat. Similar forms occur also in Celtic as in W. *bod*, Gae. *boda*.] A small open vessel or watercraft, usually moved by oars or rowing; any sailing vessel, but usually described by another word denoting its use, or mode of action; as, a packet-boat, steam-boat, propeller; to transport in a boat. — *v.* To go or sail in a boat. — *Boat-bird*, *n.* A bird of the heron family, inhabiting South America, and named from having a bill like that of a boat with the hook at the end. — *Boat-fly*, *n.* An aquatic insect whose hind-legs resemble a pair of oars, the body representing a boat. — *Boat-hook*, *n.* An iron hook with a point on the back, and a long pole to pull or push with. — *Boat-house*, *n.* A house or shed for protecting boats from the weather. — *Boatman*, *bo-at-man*, *n.* A man who manages a boat; a rower of a boat. — *Boatman's badge*, *n.* A badge worn by boatmen, consisting of a boat and a swain. — *Boat-officer*, *n.* A ship's officer who has charge of the sails, rigging, anchors, cables, &c., and who pipes or summons their crew to their duty.

Bob, *bob*, *n.* [Perhaps imitative or suggestive of abrupt, jerky motion, in some of its senses allied to Gae. *babag*, *baban*, a tassel.] A general name for any small, round object, playing loosely, or jerking in a cord, line, chain, &c., as a knot of worms on a string used in fishing for eels, the ball or weight at the end of a pendulum, plumb-line, and the like; a short jerking or jerking motion; a shake of the head, as in *bobbing*, a peal of courses or sets of changes. — *v.* To bobbed, *bobbing*. To move in a short, jerking manner, to perform with a jerky movement, to cut short, as a horse's tail, to beat or strike; to deceive; to defraud of (Shak.). — *v.* To play backward and forward, to play loosely against anything; to make a quick, jerky motion, as a rapid bow or obsequious; to angle or fish with a bob, or by giving the hook a jerking motion in the water. — *Bobtail*, *bob-tail*, *n.* A short tail or tail cut short; the rabbit, used in contempt as in the phrase *ragtail and bobtail*. — *Bobtail*, *bob-tail*, *n.* Having the tail cut short.

Bob-wig, *bob-wig*, *n.* A wig of short hairs. — *Bobbin*, *bob-bin*, *n.* [Fr. *bobine*, from L. *bobula*, a spinning wheel, or more probably connected with E. *bob*.] A small cylindrical piece of wood with a head or flange at one or both ends, on which thread or yarn is wound for use in sewing, weaving, &c. — *Bobbin*, *bob-bin*, *n.* A small cylindrical piece of cotton thread, used in weaving, made of cotton net, originally introduced from the lace made by means of a pillow and bobbins.

Boblink, *bob-link*, *n.* A small bird of the United States; so called from its cry. — *Bocassine*, *bok'-as-sin*, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of calumnet or woolen stuff.

Bode, *bo-de*, *v.* [A Sax. *bod*, to bode, to announce, to proclaim, from O.H.G. *edict*, a message; Icel. *bodha*, to proclaim, to bode; A. Sax. *boda*, D. *bode*, G. *bote*, a messenger; allied to *bidd*.] To portend; to presage; to promise; to indicate something future by signs; to be ominous. — *v.* To be ominous. — *Bodeful*, *bo-de-ful*, *a.* Ominous; threatening; foreboding. — *Bodeless*, *bo-de-less*, *a.* An omen; portent; presage. — *Boding*, *bo-ding*, *a.* Portentous; ominous. — *a.* A portent; an omen. — *Bodingly*, *bo-ding-ly*, *adv.* Ominously; forebodingly; portentously.

Bode, *bo-de*, *v.* [Formerly *bodies*, pl. of *bodie*, being originally in two pieces.] The body part of a woman's dress; a kind of waistcoat; stays; a corset. — *Bodkin*, *bo-dik-in*, *n.* [From W. *biddyn*, a dagger, dim. of *bod*, Gae. *bodh*, a short sword.] Originally a dagger, now a pointed pin of steel, ivory, or the like, for piercing holes in cloth; a blunt needle for drawing a ribbon, cord, or string through a loop, or a pin for keeping up the hair. — *Bodie*, *bo-dee*, *n.* [Supposed to be from *Bodwell*, a mint-master.] A copper coin formerly current in Scotland, of the value of two pennies Scots, or the sixth part of an English penny.

Body, *bo-dee*, *n.* [A Sax. *bod*, a body; O.H.G. *bach*, Icel. *bodh*, *bodch*, body; comp. Gae. *bodhag*, the body.] The frame or material organized substance of an animal, in distinction from the soul, spirit, or mind; principle, the main central or principal part of anything, as distinguished from subordinate parts, such as the extremities, branches, wings, &c.; a person; a human being; now generally forming a part of some name, as in *proceeding*, a number of individuals spoken of collectively, united by some common tie or by some occupation; a corporation; any extended or indistinct substance; matter; any substance or mass distinct from others; a united mass; a general collection; a cede; a system; a certain consistency or density; substance; strength (as of liquors, paper, &c.). — *Body*, *bo-dee*, *adjective*, *bodying*. 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ity, extremely strong; impenetrable; pertaining to brass; proceeding from *brass* to *brassy* sound; impenetrable; having a front like brass, —*u. t.* To behave with insolence or effrontery; *u. t.* To have an indefinite it.—*To brass* out, to persevere in treating with effrontery; *u. t.* To incommode it, or a noun like *matter*, *affair*, *business*, — *Braszenly*, *brā-zh-ē-ē*. In a brazen manner; boldly; impudently. — *Braszenness*, *brā-zh-ē-nēss*. In appearance like brass; brassiness; impudence. — *Brazier*, *brā-zī-ēr*. *Same as* *Brassier*. — *Brassen-face*, *brā-sēn-fā-sē*. An impudent person; one remarkable for effrontery. — *Brasen-faced*, *brā-sēn-fā-sēd*. Impudent; bold to excess.

[illegible]

soft-finned fishes belonging to the carp family; the name is also given to some spiny-finned sea-fishes resembling the perches.

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hér; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tūbe, tub, bull; oil, pound; q. Sc. abane—the Fr. v.

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brüt'al-li, adv. In a brutal manner; cruelly; inhumanly; in a coarse, gross, or unfeeling manner.—**Brutify**, **brüt'i-fi**, *v.t.*—**brüt'ified**, **brüt'ified**.—**Brutish**, **brüt'ish**, *a.* A brute; to make senseless, stupid, or unfeeling.—**Brutish**, **brüt'ish**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a brute; uncultured; ignorant; stupid; unfeeling; savage; brutal; gross; carnal; bestial.—**Brutishly**, **brüt'ish-li**, *adv.* In a brutal manner.—**Brutishness**, **brüt'ish-nes**, *n.* The quality of being brutish.

Bryology, brī-ōl'ŏ-jĭ, n. [Gr *bryon*, moss, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of mosses, their structure, affinities, classification, etc.—**Bryological**, brī-ōl'ŏj-i-kəl, pertaining to bryology, or to the mosses.

Bryonia, brī-ō-nĭ-yā, n. [*L.*] A genus of Bryales, e.g., *bryonia*, from *brya*, to swell, to sprout, from the quick growth of the stems.) A climbing plant of various species; *white bryonia*, found in the hedgerows of England, has small red berries ● and also white ones ●; *black bryonia* is cathartic and emetic; *black bryonia* is a plant of the yam family, and has a tuberous root-stalk, also with cathartic and emetic properties—**Bryonyine**, brī-ō'nĭn, n. [*L.*] Cathartic and somewhat poisonous principle extracted from several species of bryony.

Bryozoa, brī-ŭ-zō'n, *n. pl.* [*Gr. bryon*, moss, and *zōon*, animal.] A group of minute molluscoid animals living together in moss-like masses; now commonly called *Polyzoa* (which see).—**Bryozoan**, brī-ŭ-zō'an, *n.* One of the Bryozoa.

Bubble, bubbl, *n.* The dryness. — *boble*, Sw. *bubbla*, *v.* To bubble; to blow. — *D. bobbel*, a bubble; akin to *blob*. A small vesicle of water or other fluid inflated with air; a blob of air in a fluid; *fig.* something that wants firmness or solidity; a vain project; a false show; a delusive or fraudulent scheme of speculation; a fraud.—*v.i.*—*bubbled*, *bubbling*. To rise in bubbles, as liquors when boiling or agitated; to run with a gurgling noise; to gurgle.—*v.t.* To cause to bubble; to cheat; to deceive; to trick.—**Bubbly**, bubbil, *a.* Full

Bubo, bá'bŭ, *n.* [Gr. *boubŏn*, the groin, a swelling in the groin.] A tumour or abscess, with inflammation, which rises in certain glandular parts of the body, as in the groin or armpit. — **Bubonocœle**, bá-bon'ŏ-sēl, *n.* [Gr. *kēlē*, a tumour.] Rupture or hernia in the groin.

Buccaneer, *Buccaneer*, bu-kā-nēr, *n.* [*Fr. boucanier*, a pirate, originally a hunter who smoked the flesh of the animals killed, from *boucaner*, to smoke meat, from *boy-cu*, *to prepare*, smoking meat, a *Carib* word.] A pirate; a sea-rover; more especially, one of the piratical adventurers, English and French, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America in the 17th and 18th centuries.—

Buccal, bu'kal, *a.* [*L. bucca*, the cheek.] Pertaining to the cheek.—**Buccal glands**, the small glands of the mouth which secrete a viscous fluid that mixes with the saliva.

Buccinator, buk'sin-ā-tēr, n. [*L.*, a trumpeter, from *buccina*, a trumpet, from *bucca*, the cheek.] The trumpeter's muscle, a flat thin muscle forming the wall of the cheek, assisting in mastication, and also in blowing wind-instruments.

Bucenatari, bu-sen'tar, *n.* [Gr. *bous*, an ox, and *kentauros*, a centaur.] A mythological monster, half man and half ox; the stamborgo of Venice, in which the doge and senate went to wed the Adriatic.

Buck, buk, n. [Ir. and Gael. *buid*, cow-dung used in bleaching, *beaching* liquor, lye; from W. *bu*, *buw*, Gael. *bo*, a cow.] Lye or suds in which clothes are soaked in the operation of bleaching. — v. t. To soak or wash in lye, a process in bleaching; to break up and pulverize, as ore. — Buck-basket, n. A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

Buck, buk, n. [A. Sax. *bucca*, a he-goat, a buck = D. *bok*, Icel. *bokkr*, a he-goat; Dan. *buk*, a buck, a he-goat, a ram; G. *bock*, a he-goat, a buck; W. *buch*, a buck, Ir. *boc*, a he-goat.] The male of the fallow-deer, of

the goat, the rabbit and hare, often used specifically of the male of the fallow-deer, a roe-buck; a dashing fellow; a top, swell, or dandy.—Buckish, buk'ish, a. Pertaining to a buck or dashing fellow; foppish. Buckskins, buk'ish-nez, n. buck's-eye, n. buck's-eye, n. Buckskin, buk'skin, n. American horse-chestnut.—Buckhound, n. A kind of hound, less than the stag-hound, for hunting bucks or fallow-deer.—Buckskin, buk'skin, n. A kind of soft, yellowish or buff leather, the skin of a buck or stag-skin of the deer, but now of that of the sheep, and breeches made of this leather.—The sheep, n. A large kind of shot used for killing deer or other large game.—Buck-thorn, n. A small, spiny shrub of various species, as the purple, white, and yellow; of Britain, having small thorn-like black berries with powerful cathartic properties; another species yields the Persian or yellow berries of commerce.—Buck-tooth, n. A prominent canine tooth, as a person's jaw; a

Buckshot, *carbine* (Goon). *bu'ket, búk, búk*, *n.* A dragon, a pitcher, with dim. *ten*, *can*, *ed*. Probably allied to *back*, a vessel. A vessel made of wood, leather, metal, or other material, for drawing or holding water or other liquids; one of the cavities on the circumference of a water-wheel, into which the water is delivered to move the wheel; the scoop of a dredging-machine or of a grain-elevator. — **Buckstul**, *bu'ket-ful*, *n.* As much as a bucket will hold. — **Bucket-wheel**, *n.* A water-wheel containing cavities on its circumference to catch the water that drives it; a wheel for raising water, having a rope passing round it with buckets which dip into a well and discharge at the surface.

[illegible]

BUCKLE.] A kind of shield, a piece of defensive armour anciently used in war, and worn on the left arm.—*v.t.* To be a buckler or shield to; to shield; to defend.

Buckra, buk'ra, n. (W. African word meaning supernatural being, or demon.) A negro term for a white man.

bućkram, bućk'ram, n. [O. E. *bucram*, from O. Fr. *bucuran*, *bucuran*, M. H. G. *buckeran*, *buckeran*, L. L. *bucuramen*, &c.; perhaps stuff made originally of goat's hair (G. *buck*, a goat). *Buck*.] A coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue, used in garments to keep them in the form intended, and for wrappers to some kinds of merchandise.—*a*. Made of bućkram or resembling bućkram; hence, stiff, precise, formal. *Buckahish*, *buckahish*, *buck'shish*. Same

luckewheat, buk' whēt, n. [From Prov. E. *buck*, beech, and *wheat*; D. *buck-wiet*, G. *buckweizen* (D. *buck*, G. *buche*, a beech); from the resemblance of its triangular seeds to beech-nuts.] A plant with a branched and jointed herbaceous stem, somewhat arrow-shaped leaves, purplish-white flowers, and bearing small triangular seeds, which are ground into meal and form a valuable article of food much used in Europe and America; called *barley*, from Gr. *barkeilos*, pertaining to cattle, pastoral, from *bous*, an ox.] Pastoral; relating to country affairs and to a herdsman's life and occupation.—A. A pastoral poem.

bud, bud, n. [Allied to *D. bot*, a bud; *Fr. boter*, to bud; *Fr. bouton*, a bud; *E. button*.] A small, generally more or less ovoid, protuberance on the stem or branches of a plant, being the form in which leaves or flowers exist before expanding; a promi-

nence on or in certain animals of low organization, as polyps, which becomes developed into an independent being, which may not remain permanently attached to the parent. — *Bud*, a young plant, or bud, budding, To put forth or produce buds; to sprout, to begin to grow from a stock like a bud, as a horn; fig. to be in an early stage of development. — *to*. To graft by inserting a bud under the bark of another tree. — *Budding*, budding, *n*. *Hort*, a mode of grafting, in which a leaf-bud is inserted as a graft instead of a young shoot, the bud sending out a stem which has all the properties of its parent; *see* also *Gemmation*. — *Budlet*, budlet, *n*. A little bud springing from another bud.

Buddhism, *budizm*, *n.* [*Buddha*, lit. the wise, *śakya*, the name of the founder; the sacred name of the founder of the 6th cent. B.C.] The religious system founded by Buddha, one of the most prominent doctrines of which is that *nirvāṇa*, or an absolute release from existence, is the chief good; it prevails in China, Japan, Casmere, Thibet, Birmah, Ceylon, &c., its adherents comprising about a third of the human population of the East. *n.* A worshipper of Buddha; one who adheres to the system of Buddhism. — *Buddhistic*, *bud-ist-ik*, *a.* Relating to Buddha or to Buddhism.

Buddle, bud'l, *n.* [Comp. *G. buteln*, to shake.] *Mining*, a large square frame of boards used in washing metalliferous ore. —*ut*, or *i*. To wash ore in a buddle.

-v.t. or t. To wash one in a bubble.
 -*buġġa*, *buġġi*, *v.t.* [*Fr. bouger*, to stir, to move=*Pr. bolegar*, to be agitated, *It. bollare*, to bubble, from *L. bullare*, to boil. *Boil.*] To move off; to stir; to remove from a spot a little; to flinch; to take one's self off.—*Buġġer*, *buġġer*, *n.* One who moves or stirs from his place. [*Shak.*]

budge, buj, n. [O.Fr. *bouge*, L. *bulga*, a leather bag, from a Gallic word seen in Ir. and Gael. *bag*, *bag*, a bag; akin *bellows*, *belly*.] Lamb-skin with the wool dressed outwards, formerly used as an ornamental border for scholastic habits.—a : Trimmed or adorned with budge; scholastic; pedantic; austere; stiff; formal. [*Mil*]

budget, bu'jet, n. [O.E. *boget*, *boget*, from *Fr. bougette*, dim. of *bouge*, a leather bag. *Buget*, n.] A little sack, with its contents; hence, a stock or store; the annual financial statement which the chancellor of the exchequer makes in the House of Commons, presenting an estimate of the probable income and expenditure for the following twelve months: also used of similar statements in other countries than England.

buff, *buf*, *n*. [Abbrev. of *buffalo*, O.E. *byfle*, Fr. *buffle*, a buffalo.] A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, *ox*, &c., dressed with oil, like shammy; the colour of buff; a light yellow.—*a*. Made of *buff* of the colour of buff.—**Buffy**, *buffy*, *a*. Resembling buff; buff-coloured.—**Buff-coat**, the coat which appears on a blot of blood drawn from a vein in cases of inflammation, pleurisy, &c.—**Buff-stick**, a stick powdered with leather, velvet, &c., and powdered with emery, used in polishing.—**Buff-wheel**, *n*. A wheel for a similar purpose with the buff-stick.

buffalo, buffalo, &c. [*From* *Sp. buefalo*, *Fr. bœuf*, *bufo*, *bufo*, from *Fr. bœuf*, from *Gr. boubalos*, from *bous*, an ox.] A ruminant mammal of the ox family some what larger than the common ox and with stouter limbs, originally from India, but of which several species have been introduced into the warmer countries of the Eastern continent, being kept as domestic animals and used for draught, &c; and the name also applied to the bison of North America.—*Buffalo grass*, the name of a species of clover which covers the vast prairies in which bison feed.—*Buffalo grass*, *N. A.* A species of short grass growing on the prairies of North America.—*Buffalo-robe*, *N. A.* The skin of a buffalo of North America covered with the hair on, whether used for covering the person or not.

buffer, *n.* [*O. E. buff*, to strike; *buffet*, a blow.] Any apparatus for deadening the concussion between a moving body

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; ñ, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.

hidden by the lapse of time; forgotten.—**Burrier**, *bur-ier*, *n.* One who buries; that which buries or covers.—**Bush**, *bush*, *n.* An abbreviation of *omnibus*, a street carriage.—**Busby**, *buzbi*, *n.* A military head-dress consisting of a fur hat with a bag, of the same colour as the facings of the regiment, hanging from the top over the right side.—**Bush**, *bush*, *n.* [Scandinavian: *Dan. busk*, *Sw. buske*, a bush—*D. bosch*, a grove; *G. Busch*, a bush, *Teutonic* passed from the Teutonic into the Romance languages, and *ambush*, *ambuscade*, *bosky*, *bouquet*, &c., are akin.] A shrub with branches; a thick shrub; a branch of a tree, properly of ivy, fixed or hung up as a tavern sign (*Shak*); a stretch of shrubby vegetation; a district covered with brush-wood, of shrubs, trees, &c.—*To beat about the bush* for excuse or locution; to dilate idly.—*To grow thick or bushy*—*u. t.* *To set bushes about*; to support with bushes; to use a bush-harrow on.—**Bushiness**, *bush-i-ness*, *n.* The quality of being bushy.—**Bushy**, *bush-i*, *a.* Full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs; resembling a bush; thick and spreading, like a bush.—**Bush-buck**, *bush-buk*, *n.* [*D. bosch-bok*.] The name given to several species of South African antelopes.—**Bush-cat**, *n.*—**Bush-fighting**, *n.* A mode of fighting in which the combatants scatter and fire from behind the shelter of trees and bushes.—**Bush-harrow, *n.* An implement of husbandry for harrowing, consisting of a frame with three or more bars, in which bushes are interwoven.—**Bushman**, *bush-man*, *n.* A woodsman; a settler in the bush or forest districts of a new country, as Australia; an aboriginal of Bushmanland, near the Cape of Good Hope, a Boesman.—**Bush-ranger, *n.* In Australia, one who takes to the bush, or woods, and lives by robbery.—**Bush-shrike, *n.* A species of bird found in the hotter latitudes of America.—**Bush**, *bush*, *n.* [Parallel form of *box*, from *D. bus*, a box, a bush; *G. busche*, a box, the bush of a wheel.] A lining of wood, material let into an officer's (or an axle) to guard against wearing by friction.—*u. t.* To furnish with a bush.—**Bush-metal, *n.* Hard brass; gulf-metal; a composition of copper and tin, used for journals, bearings of shafts, &c.—**Bushel**, *bush-el*, *n.* [*O. Fr. bussell*, *L.L. bussellus*, a dim. from *bussida*, for *buzida*, *pyzida*, from *Gr. pyxis*, a box.] A dry measure containing 8 gallons or 4 pecks. The imperial bushel has a capacity of 2150 cubic inches, and holds 80 lbs. avoirdupois of distilled water at the temperature of 62° Fahr. with the barometer at 30 inches; a vessel of the capacity of a bushel.—**Business**, *biz-ness*, *n.* [This word, though with the form of an ordinary abstract noun from *busy*, has lost the meaning of state of being busy—*businessness*.] A matter or affair that engages a person's time, care, and attention; that which one does for a livelihood; occupation; employment; the little concerns of trade in general; the proper duty; what belongs to one to do; task or object undertaken; concern; right of action or interposing; affair; point; matter.—*a.* Relating to, connected with business; traffic, trade, &c.—**Busk**, *bisk*, *n.* [*Fr. base, busque*, probably from *it. busto*, bust, bodice, by chance of letter.] A piece of steel, whalebone, or wood, somewhat curved, worn by women to stiffen or support their stays.—**Busk**, *busk*, *n. & v.* [*From reel, blask*, to get one's self ready, a contraction of *busk* sh, from *bus*, to prepare, and *sk*—*u. t.* *Busk*, one's self. *Busk* is similarly formed. *Bound*, on the point of going, is from same verb. Old English and Scotch.] To prepare; equip; dress.—**Buskin**, *bush-kin*, *n.* [*For brook, a buskin*, a dim. from *D. broos*, a buskin, akin to *brogue*.] A kind of half-boot or high shoe covering the foot and reaching up to the calf; the high shoe worn by ancient tragic actors; the tragic drama as opposed to comedy.—**Buskined**, *busk-in'd*, *a.* Weat-********

ing buskined; pertaining to tragedy; tragic.—**Bus**, *bus*, *n.* [Same as *G. bus*, *Sw. busa*, a stage, *bus*, *comp. also* *Gael. busa*, a mouth, a lip.] A kiss; a salute with the lips.—*u. t.* [*Comp. O. and Prov. G. busen*, *Sw. busa*, a kiss.] To kiss; to salute with the lips.—**Bust**, *bust*, *n.* [*O. Fr. buste*, *L.L. busta*, a kind of boat; really the same word as *box*.] A small vessel, from 50 to 70 tons burden, and carrying 20 masts, used in herring-trading.—**Bustam**, *bust-i-pam*, *n.* A palm found in the swamps of the Amazon, 10 to 15 feet high, and having leaves often 30 feet long by 4 to 5 feet in breadth.—**Bust**, *bust*, *n.* [*Fr. buste*, *It. and Sp. busto*, *L. bustida*.] Box.] A sculptured figure of a person showing only the head, shoulders, and breast; the chest or thorax.—**Bustard**, *bust-ard*, *n.* [*O. Fr. bistarde*, a corruption of *G. avis tarda*; lit. slow bird.] A bird belonging to the order of the runners, but approaching the waders. The great bustard is the largest European bird, and weighs 30 lbs.—**Bustle**, *bustl*, *n.* [*u. t.* *bustled*, *bustling*.] [Same word as *feel bustle*, to bustle, to splash in water; *bustle*, *bustle*, a splash.] To display activity with a certain amount of bustle or agitation; to be active and stirring.—*n.* Activity with noise and agitation; stir; hurry scurry; tumult.—**Bustler**, *bust-ler*, *n.* One who bustles; an active stirring person.—**Bustling**, *bust-ling*, *a.* Moving actively with noise or agitation; active; busy; stirring.—**Bustle**, *bustl*, *n.* [Perhaps for *bustle*, a kind of *bush*, a support for a lady's stays.] A pad worn by ladies for the purpose of giving a greater rotundity or prominence to the back part of the body immediately below the waist.—**Busy**, *biz-i*, *a.* [*O. E. busy*, *A. Sax. byrig*, *bezig*, *L. G. besip*, busy; further affinities doubtful.] Employed with constant attention; engaged about something that renders interruption inconvenient; occupied with constant occupation; constant in motion; meddling; with or prying into the affairs of others; officious; causing or spent in much employment (*a busy day*).—*u. t.* *Busy*, *busy*, *u. t.* To employ with constant attention; to keep engaged; to make or keep busy; often *npl.*—**Busybudy**, *biz-i-bi-di*, *n.* One who officiously concerns himself or herself with the affairs of others.—**Busybodiness**, *biz-i-bi-di-ness*, *n.* The habit of busying one's self about other people's affairs.—**Busily**, *biz-i-li*, *adv.* In a busy manner; with constant occupation; importunately; officiously.—**Business**. See separate art.—**But**, *but*. Originally a prep., and still often to be so regarded, though also an adv. and frequently a conj. [*A. Sax. butan*, without, out of, unless—*u. t.* *by*, *and*, *con*, without.] Except; besides; unless, *all*, none but one; save or excepting that; were it not (commonly followed by *that*); only; merely; simply if I do but see a customer; I am glad to that; — *no* who knows *but* or *but* that he may; as an adverbative conj. equivalent to, on the contrary; on the other hand; yet; still; however; nevertheless.—**Butcher**, *buch-er*, *n.* [*Fr. boucher*, from *boue*, a he-goat (from *G. bock*, a goat—*E. beek*), the males being killed for food, the females kept for milk.] One who trades in or kills beasts for food; one who trades in meat; one who kills in a cruel or bloody manner.—*u. t.* To kill or slaughter for food or for market; to murder in a bloody or butchery manner.—**Butcher's**, *buch-er-i*, *a.* Cruel; savage; murderous. [*Shak*.]—**Butcher's**, *buch-er-i*, *n.* The business of slaughtering cattle for the table or for food; murder committed in a brutal and barbarous; great slaughter.—**Butcher-bird**, *n.* A name given to the shrikes from their habit of suspending their prey, as a butcher does his prey, to the rim of a fork, and devouring it at their leisure.—**Butcher-meat, *n.* The flesh of animals slaughtered by the butcher for food.—**Butcher's-broom, *n.* A stiff****

erect spiny-leaved shrub belonging to the lily family, often made into brooms for sweeping butcher's blocks.—**Butler**, *but-ler*, *n.* [*O. E. boteler*, from *L.L. bollarius*, a butler, from *botellus*, a bottle, *botelle*.] A servant or officer in a household whose principal business is to take charge of the liquors, plate, &c.—**Butler-ship**, *but-ler-ship*, *n.* The office of a butler.—**Butt**, *but*, *n.* [*O. Fr. bot, bout*, the end or extremity of a thing. *Fr. bout*, end, aim, goal, also *butte*, a butt used in shooting; from *M. H. G. buzen*, to strike, to beat, a word akin to *E. beat*.] The end or extremity of a thing, particularly the larger end of a thing, as of a piece of timber or a felled tree; the thick end of a musket, fishing-rod, whip-handle, &c.; an irregularly shaped piece of land, as an outlying piece left unploughed at the end of a field; the end of a butt or piece of timber which unites with another always in a ship's side or bottom; also, the joining of two such pieces; the thickest and stoutest part of a musket barrel; a mark to be shot at; the point where a mark is set or fixed to be shot at; the object of aim; the person at whom ridicule, jests, or contempt is directed; a goal; a pound (*Shak*); *reproaches*; *rebuttal*; *rebuttal*; *rebuttal*; or protection in which the marker sits.—**Butt-end**, *n.* The largest, thickest, or blunt end of anything.—**Butt-shaft, *n.* An arrow. [*Shak*.]—**Butt**, *but*, *v. t.* [*Fr. buter*, *O. Fr. buter*, to push, to butt. *Butt*, an end.] To strike by thrusting the head against, as an ox or a ram; to have a habit of so striking.—*n.* [In the first sense, derived from the verb, in second from *Fr. botte*, a pass or thrust in fencing.] A push or thrust given by the head of an animal; a thrust in fencing.—**Butte**, *but*, *n.* [*O. Fr. butte*, *Fr. botte*, a butt, a butt, the two having a considerable resemblance. *Boor*] A large sack; a measure of 126 gallons of wine or 2 hogheads, or 108 bushels of wheat.—**Butte**, *but*, *n.* [*Fr.*] A term applied to a detached hill or ridge of no great height rising abruptly in the Rocky Mountain region of America.—**Butter**, *but-er*, *n.* [*A. Sax. butter*, *butor*, from *L. butyrum*, from *Gr. butyron*, butter, from *bous*, an ox, and *tyros*, cheese.] An oily or unctuous substance obtained from cream or milk by churning; in chemistry, a term applied to certain anhydrous, metallic chlorides of butyric consistency and fusibility.—**Vegetable butters**, a name given to certain vegetable oils, from their resemblance to butter.—**Rock butter**, a peculiar mineral composed of alum combined with iron, of the consistence and appearance of soft butter, appearing as a pasty exudation from the abundant rocks.—*u. t.* To smear with butter; to fatter grossly (vulgar).—**Butter-bird, *n.* A name given to the rice-bunting.—**Butter-cup, *n.* A vessel for the table in which butter is melted and used as a sauce, &c. contained.—**Buttercup**, *but-er-kup*, *n.* A name given to several species of Ranunculus, a common field plant with bright yellow flowers.—**Buttery**, *but-er-i*, *a.* [*Fr.*] The reason for the name is doubtful; probably it was originally given to a common yellow species. The common English name of all the buttery and tenuous species of butter is butter (as being moths), in their last and fully developed state, having four wings often decked with the most beautiful colours, and with a mouth like a person whose attention given up to a variety of trifles of any kind; a showily dressed, vain and giddy person.—**Butterine**, *but-er-in*, *n.* An artificial butter made from the cream of milk churned with milk and water, or from milk churned with some sweet butter and the yolks of eggs, the whole of the contents of the churn for a late use being converted into butterine.—**Butter-knife, *n.* A blunt, and generally ornamented, knife used for cutting butter at table.—**Butter-man, *n.* A man who sells butter.—**Butter-milk, *n.* The milk that remains after the butter is************

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a cabal; to intrigue; to unite in secret artifices to effect some design.—Cabalier, kab-ah-ler, *n.* One who cabals.

Cabala, kab-a-lá, *n.* [Heb. *qab-bala*, reception, the cabala or mysterious doctrine received traditionally from *kabál*, to take or receive.] A mysterious kind of science or learning; more Jewish rabbin, transmitted by oral tradition, serving for the interpretation of difficult passages of Scripture.—Cabalism, kab-al-izm, *n.* The science of the *kabala*.—Cabalist, kab-al-ist, *n.* A Jewish doctor who professes the study of the cabala.—Cabalistic, Cabalistical, kab-al-ist-ik, kab-al-ist-ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the cabala; containing an occult meaning.—Cabalistically, kab-al-ist-ik-al-ly, *adv.* In the manner of the cabala.

Caballine, kab-al-in, *a.* [*L. caballinus*, from *caballus*, a horse.] Pertaining to or suited for a horse (caballine alleles).—*n.* A coarse kind of ales used in medicine for horses.

Cabaret, kab-a-ret, *n.* [Fr.] A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed.

Cabaz, kab-áz, *n.* [Or. *Arig*.] A lady's flat work basket or reticule.

Cabbage, kab-áj, *n.* [O.E. *cabbis*, *cabage*, from Fr. *cabus*, O. Fr. *choux cabus*, a large-headed cabbage—*cabus*, *cabuce*, large-headed, from *L. caput*, a head.] A well-known vegetable of various varieties, the kinds most cultivated being the common cabbage, the savoy, the broccoli, and the cauliflower; the common cabbage forms its leaves into dense rounded heads, the inner leaves being blanched.—*v.* To form a head like that of a cabbage in growing.—Cabbage-butterfly, *n.* A large white butterfly, the larva of which destroys cruciferous plants, especially of the cabbage tribe.—Cabbage-moth, *n.* A large dusky-coloured moth having a greenish-black caterpillar which feeds on cabbages.

Cabbage-palm, *n.* Cabbage-tree, *n.* West Indian palm, having a simple unbranched slender stem growing to a great height, and so called from the young unexpanded leaves being eaten as vegetables.

Cabbage-rose, *n.* A variety of roses of rose of many varieties, having a large, rounded, and compact flower.—Cabbage-worm, *n.* The larva or caterpillar of a butterfly or moth infesting cabbage.—Cabbage, kab-áj, *v.* *to cabbage*, *cabbing*. [Fr. *cabasser*, to put in a *cabas* or basket; hence, to hoard, steal. *CABAS*, a hat, especially to purloin pieces of cloth after cutting out a garment.—*n.* A cant name for anything pilched, more particularly for anything purloined by one who cuts out garments.]

Cabbala, Cabbalism, &c., *n.* CABALA, CABALISM, &c.

Cabble, kab-l, *v.* or *i.*—*cabbled*, *cabbling*. *Metal*, to break the masses of partially finished iron into pieces, to be again heated in a furnace and wrought or hammered into bar-iron.—Cabbler, kab-ler, *n.* One who cabbles.

Cabeza, kab-é-sa, *n.* [Pg. *lit*, a head.] A fine kind of Indian silk; a money of account on the west coast.—Cabeer, kab-é-er, *n.* [Gael. *cabar*, a pole, a stake, a raft.] In Highland games, a long undressed stem of a tree, used for tossing as a feat of strength.

Cabin, kab-in, *n.* [From W. *caban*, a cabin, dim. of *cab*, a kind of hut; Fr. and Gael. *caban*, a cabin.] A small room or inclosed place; a cottage; a hut or small house or habitation, especially one that is poorly constructed; an apartment; a shelter for officers or passengers.—*v.* To live in a cabin; to lodge. [*Shak*.]—*v.* To confine as in a cabin. [*Shak*.]—Cabin-boy, *n.* A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers on board of a ship.

Cabinet, kab-in-et, *n.* [Fr. *cabinet*, the closet, receptacle of curiosities, &c., dim. form, ultimately from *L. caba*, *CABUS*, a small room, closet, or retired apartment; a private room in which consultations are held; hence, the select or secret counsel of a prince or executive government; the collective body of ministers; the body who direct the government of a nation or country; so called from the apartment in which the

meetings were originally held; a piece of furniture consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors.—Cabinet-council, *n.* The confidential council of a prince or executive magistrate; a council of cabinet ministers held with privacy to deliberate on the most important affairs; a select number of confidential counsellors.—Cabinet-maker, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make household furniture, such as cabinets, sideboards, tables, &c.

Cable, kab-l, *n.* [Fr. *câble*, a rope, from *L. capium*, *capium*, a rope, a halter, from *L. capio*, to take.] A large strong rope, usually of 3 or 4 strands of hemp, or of chain, such as is used to retain a vessel at anchor, or a moulding with its surface cut in imitation of the twisting of a rope; also, a cylindrical moulding in the flute of a column and partly filling it.—Cable's length, *n.* a nautical measure, one fathom of sea mile, or about 16 fathoms.—Submarine or electric telegraph cable, a cable by which telegraphic messages are conveyed through the ocean, usually composed of a single wire or more coped wires, each wire embedded in a compound of gutta-percha and resinous substances, as to be compacted into one solid strand, encircled by layers of gutta-percha or indiarubber hemp, &c. Jute padding, and coils of iron wire.—*v.* *to cable*, *cabing*. To fasten with a cable; *arch*, to fill (the flutes of columns) with cables or cylindrical pieces.—Cablegram, kab-l-gram, *n.* A message by cable.—Cable-moulding, *n.* See above.

Cabob, kab-ob, *n.* [Per.] An oriental dish, consisting generally of a neck or loin of mutton cut in pieces and roasted, dressed with onions, eggs, spices, &c.

Caboose, kab-ús, *n.* [From D. *kabuis*, a caboose or ship's galley; Dan. *kabys*, Sw. *kabyssa*, *kabyssa*, a caboose; *L. galea*, *Sw. kabusa*, a little room or hut; probably from *kabusa*, *as cabin*.] The cook-room or kitchen of a ship, the galley.

Cabriolo, kab-ri-ol, *n.* [Fr. *cabriole*, a goat-leap; *L. capriolus*, a goat, from *L. caper*, a goat.] A leap or a curvet of a horse.—Cabriolet, kab-ri-ol-et, *n.* [Fr. *cabriolet*, dim. from *cabriole*, a goat-leap.] A one-horse carriage; a cab.

Cabrit, kab-rit, *n.* The young-horned antelope of the north American.

Cacao, kab-á-o, *n.* [Fr. Sp. *gr. cacao*, from Mexican *cacahuatl*, cacao.] The chocolate-tree, a small tree 16 to 18 feet high, a native of the West Indies, and much cultivated in the tropics of both hemispheres on account of its seeds, from which cacao (a corruption of the word *cacao*) and chocolate are prepared.

Cachalot, kab-sh-lot or kab-sh-lé, *n.* [Fr. *cachalot*, from Catalan *cachal*, a tooth, lit. therefore toothed whale.] A very large cetaceous mammal, the blunt-headed sperm-whale, having a head of enormous size, bearing a large, blunt, conical tooth with spermaceti; sperm-oil and ambergris are also obtained from this animal.

Cache, kab-sh, *n.* [Fr.] A hole in the ground in which travellers hide and preserve provisions; it is excavated out to carry.

Cachet, kab-sh, *n.* [Fr. from *cachet*, to conceal.] A seal.—*Lettre de cachet*, a private letter of state; a name given especially to letters bearing the private seal of the French kings, often employed as arbitrary warrants of imprisonment for an indefinite period.

Cachexy, Cachexia, kab-ke-si, kab-ke-sia, *n.* [Fr. *cachexia*, from Greek *ikh*, and *chexia*, from *chex*, to have.] A morbid state of the bodily system, the result of disease or of intemperate habits.—Cachectical, kab-ke-tik, kab-ke-tikal, *a.* Pertaining to cachexy.

Cachinnation, kab-in-ná-shen, *n.* [*L. cachinnatio*, from *cachinnare*, to laugh; derivative of the sound.] A loud or immoderate laughing.—Cachinnatory, kab-in-na-to-ri, *a.* Of or pertaining to cachinnation; laughing loudly.

Caching, kab-sh-long, *n.* [*Cash*, the name of a river in Buchanan, and *chob*, a Calabone word for stone.] A mineral of the quartz family, a variety of opal, and so often called *fant-opal*, usually milk-

white, sometimes grayish or yellowish-white, opaque or slightly translucent at the edges.

Cachou, kab-sh, *n.* [Fr. Same as *cachou*.] A sweetmeat generally in the form of a pill, and made of the extract of liquorice, cassia-nut, rhubarb, &c., used to remove an offensive breath.

Cacique, kab-sék, *n.* Cacique.

Cackle, kab-l, *v.*—*cackled*, *cackling*. [*D.* and *L.G. kakka*, *sw. kakka*, *Dan. kakke*, of imitative origin like *gaggle*, *cackles*, *cluck*, &c.] To utter a noisy cry such as that often made by a goose or a hen; to laugh with a broken noise, like the cackling of a goose; to giggle, to prate, to prattle, to fiddle.—*n.* The broken cry of a goose or hen; idle talk; silly prattle.—Cackler, kab-ler, *n.* A fowl that cackles; a tale-teller; a tattler.

Cacedemon, Cacedemon, kab-sé-món, *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, evil, and *daimon*, a demon.] An evil spirit; a devil. [*Shak*.]

Cacothet, kab-sé-thét, *n.* [*Gr. cacothet*, from *Gr. kakos*, a bad habit, an itch for doing something—*kakos*, vicious, and *ethos*, custom, habit.] A bad custom or habit.—*Cacothetis scribendi*, a diseased propensity for writing; an itch for authorship.

Cacography, kab-óg-ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *grapho*, to write.] Bad spelling or writing.—Cacographic, kab-óg-graf-ik, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by cacography or bad writing or spelling; ill-written.

Cacolet, kab-ol-é, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of chair fixed on the back of a mule or horse for carrying travellers in mountainous districts, or sick or wounded persons.

Cacology, kab-ol-ó-jí, *n.* [*Gr. kakologia*—*kakos*, bad, and *logos*, word.] Bad speaking; bad choice of words.

Cacophony, kab-óg-fon-í, *n.* [*Gr. kakophonia*—*kakos*, bad, and *phóné*, sound, voice.] A disagreeable vocal sound; discord.—Cacophonic, Cacophonous, kab-óg-fon-ik, kab-óg-fon-us, *a.* Having a harsh sound.

Cactus, kab-tus, *n.* [L. from *Gr. kaktos*, a prickly plant.] A succulent, spiny, and usually leafless shrub of numerous species, natives of tropical America, the fruit of some being eaten as food, and many being cultivated in conservatories for their showy flowers and curious stems.—Cactaceae, kab-tá-shus, *a.* Relating to or resembling the cactus.

Cad, kab, *n.* [An abbreviation of *cadet*.] A slang term applied originally to various classes of persons of a low grade, as hangers-on about inn-yards, messengers or errand-boys, &c., now extended to any mean, vulgar fellow of whatever social rank.

Cadastre, kab-dá-stré, *n.* [Fr. *cadastre*, a survey and valuation of property, from *L. L. capidastre*, register for a poll-tax, from *L. caput*, the head.] A detailed survey of a country, as the basis of an assessment for fiscal purposes, &c.—Cadastrial, kab-dá-strí-al, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a cadastre.

Cadaverous, kab-dá-ver-us, *a.* [L. *cadaverosus*, from *cadaver*, a dead body, from *cadere*, to fall.] Pertaining to a dead body, especially, having the appearance or colour of a dead human body; pale; wan; ghastly.

—Cadaverously, kab-dá-ver-us-hí, *adv.* In a cadaverous manner.—Cadaverousness, kab-dá-ver-us-nés, *n.*

Cadice, kab-dí-si, *n.* [From W. *cadice*, a rag, *cadice*, a kind of cloth, from the rough or ragged covering of the larvae.] The larva of the caducifera, a species of *Caddis*. [*Shak*.]

Caddis, kab-dí, *n.* A nonperitremous insect, called also the *May-fly*, the larva or grub of which forms for itself a case of small roots, stalks, stones, shells, &c., and tries under water till ready to emerge from the pupa state.

Caddy, kab-dí, *n.* [Corruption of *caddy*, a small package of tea, Malay *kati*, a weight equivalent to 1 lb.] A small box for keeping tea.

Cade, kab-dí, *n.* [*L. cadus*, a cask.] A barrel or cask; a cask of herrings—*cadé*.

Cade, kab-dí, *n.* A sheep-catch.

Cadence, kab-dens, *n.* [*L. L. cadentia*, a fall-

ing, from *L. cado*, to fall. *Chance* is the same word.) A decline; a state of falling or sinking; the general tone or modulation of the voice in reading or reciting; (tonal sound); rhythm; measure; *mus. a short succession of notes or chords at the close of a musical passage or phrase*; also a shake or trill, run, or division, introduced as an ending or as a means of return to the first subject. — *Cadent*, [kă'dent, a. Falling down; sinking. [*Shak*] — *Cadenza*, ka-den'zə, n. [It.] *Mus.* an embellishment made at the end of a melody, either actually extempore or of an impromptu character; also, a running passage at the conclusion of a vocal piece.

Cadet, *ka-det'*, *n.* [*Fr. cadet*, *O. Fr. caplet*, *contr. from L. L. capitellum*, *dim. of L. caput*, *the head*; *lit. little head or chief*.] A younger or youngest son; a junior male member of a noble family; a young man in training for the rank of an officer in the army or navy. — **Cadetship**, *ka-det'ship*, *n.* The state of being a cadet; the rank or office of a cadet.

Cadger, kaj'ér, n. [Perhaps from O.Fr. *cagier*, one who carried about falcons or other birds in a cage for sale.] An itinerant hawkster or hawkman.

Cadi, kad'i or kâ'di, *n.* [Turk.] A judge in civil affairs among the Turks; usually the judge of a town or village.

Cadmean, **Cadmián**, **kad-mē'an**, **kad'mi-an**, *a*. Relating to *Cadmus*, a legendary prince of ancient Greece, who is said to have introduced the sixteen simple letters of the Greek alphabet, thence called *Cadmean* letters. — *Cadmean victory*, a victory in which the victors suffer as much as the vanquished.

Cadmium, kad'mi-ūn, n. [*L. cadmia*, Gr. *kadmia* = *kadmia*, calamine.] ♂ ductile, malleable, and fusible metal, of a fine white colour with a shade of bluish gray, resembling that of tin; it is very scarce, is in all its relations very analogous to zinc, and is almost invariably associated with it.—**Cadmium-yellow**, n. A pigment of an intense yellow colour and much body, prepared from the sulphide of cadmium.

Caduceus, ka-dŭ'sĕ-us, *n.* [L.] Mercury's rod represented as a winged rod entwisted by two serpents, in modern times used as a symbol of commerce. — **Caducean**, ka-dŭ'sĕ-an, *a.* Belonging to the caduceus or wand of Mercury.

Caducebranchiate, ka-dū'si-brang'ki-āt, *a.*
[*Il. cad-*us, falling, and *branchiae*, gills.]
A term applied to animals such as the
newts, which lose the gills before attain-
ing maturity.

Caducous, ka-dū'kus, ♀ [*L. caducus*, from *cado*, to fall.] Having a tendency to fall or decay; specifically applied to organs of animals and plants that early drop off, as bractheae, floral envelopes, &c.

Cæcum: sē'kum, *n.* pl. *Cæca*, sē'ka. [*L. cæcus*, blind.] The blind gut or intestine; a branch of an intestine with one end closed; mammals have generally only one cæcum, birds usually two cæca, while in fishes they are often numerous.—**Cæcal**, sē'kal, *a.* Of or belonging to the cæcum having the form of a cæcum; bag-shaped.—**Cæcally**, sē'kal-lī, *adv.* In the form or manner of a cæcum.

Caenozoic, sô-nô-zô'ik, *a.* **CAENOZOIC.**
Caen-stone, kâ'en or kô'n, *n.* A cream-coloured building-stone of excellent quality, got near Caen in Normandy, the material of which many English buildings are constructed.

Caesar, Cæsar, Cæſar, Cæſar. A Title, originally a surname of the Julian family at Rome, which, after being dignified in the person of the dictator C. Julius Caesar, was adopted by successive Roman emperors, and latterly came to be applied to the heir presumptive to the throne.—**Cæsarean, Cæsarian, Cæſarian, Cæſarian, Cæſarian, Cæſarian.** Of or pertaining to Caesar.—**Cæſarian operation.** The operation by which the child is taken out of the uterus by an incision thru the abdominal domum and uterus, when delivery of a living child is otherwise impossible; said to be so named because Julius Caesar was

brought into the world in this way.—
Cæsarism, sē'zér-izm, *n.* Despotic sway
 exercised by one who has been raised to
 power by popular will; imperialism.
Cæsium, sē'zī-um, *n.* [*l.* *cæsius*, blue.]
 A rare metal originally discovered in
 mineral waters, and so named because its
 spectrum exhibits two characteristic blue
 lines. It is always found in connection
 with rubidium.

Cæspitose, *Cæspitose*, sēs'pī-tōs, sēs'pī-tus
a. **CÆSPITOSE**.
Cæsura, sê-zû'ra, n. [*L. cæsura*, a cutting from *cætere*, *cæsium*, to cut.] A pause or division in a verse; a separation, by the ending of a word or by a pause in the sense, of syllables rhythmically connected
—**Cæsural**, sê-zû'ral, a. Pertaining to the *cæsura*.

Café, kaf-é, n. [Fr., coffee, a coffee-house.
A coffee-house; a restaurant.

Caffeic, ka-fě'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to coffee. — Caffeine, ka-fě'in, *n.* A slightly bitter alkaloid found in coffee, tea, &c. which, when taken in large doses, is poi-

Cafire, kaf'ér, *n.* KAFIR.
Caftan. KAFTAN.

age, káj, n. [Fr. cage, from L. *cavea*, a hollow, from *cavus*, hollow (whence *E. cave*),] A box, or inclosure, a large part of which consists of lattice-work of wood, wicker, wire, or iron bars, for confining birds or beasts; a prison or place of confinement for petty malefactors; a skeleton framework of various kinds; the framework of a hoisting apparatus, as the framework which miners ascend and descend by, the shaft, and by which burdens are raised and lowered.—*v.t.*—*caged, caging*. To confine in a cage, to shut up or confine.—*Cage*ling, káj'ling, n. A bird kept in a cage; a caged bird.

Calniacam, kâ-ma-kam', n. A lieutenant or lieutenant-general in the Turkish service of the governor of Constantinople.

Cainozoic, ká-no-zo'ik, *Geol.* [Gr. *kainos*, recent, and *zoë*, life.] *Geol.* A term applied to the latest of the three divisions into which strata have been arranged, with reference to the age of the fossils they include, embracing the tertiary and post tertiary systems.

Caïque, ka-ék', n. [Fr., from Turk. *kaik*.
A light skiff used in the Bosphorus, where
it almost monopolizes the boat traffic.

Cairn, kàrn, a. [Gael.] *r.* *W. cairn*, a heap (a cairn.) A heap of stones; one of those large heaps of stones common in Great Britain, particularly in Scotland and Wales, and generally of a conical form erected as sepulchral monuments, to commemorate some event, as landmarks, &c.

Cairngorm, C. Cairngorm-stone, kàrn'gorm. *a.* A yellow or brown variety of rock crystal, found in great perfection on *Cairngorm* and the neighbouring mountains in Scotland, and much used for brooches, seals, and other ornaments.

[illegible]

Cajeput, Cajuput, kaji-put, kaj'u-put, *n.* [Malay *kayu*, a tree, and *putih*, white.] A pungent, volatile oil, having stimulant and antispasmodic properties, obtained from the cajeput-tree of the Moluccas.

Cajole, ka-jol, *v.t.*—*cajoled*, *cajoling*. [Fr. *cajoler*, to cajole; O.Pr. *cageoler*, to sing or chatter like a bird in a cage, from *cage*.

To deceive or delude by flattery, specious promises, &c.; to wheedle; to coax. — *Cajoler*, *ka-jol'ér*, *n.* One who cajoles; a wheedler. — *Cajolery*, *ka-jol'ér-i*, *n.* The act of cajoling; coaxing language or tricks; a wheedling to delude.

Cake, *kák*, *n.* [*cel* and *Sw. kaka*, *Dan. kage*, *D. kake*, *Fr. cack*, *Eng. cake*, probably from *coagere*, to coagulate.] Cooked; a mass of fine light dough baked, and generally sweetened or flavoured with various ingredients; something made or concentered in the form of a cake; a mass of matter in a solid form relatively thin and extended. — *Self-caked*, *rák'ing*, *adj.* Formed in a cake, or mass. — *Hard mass*, as dough in an oven, &c.

Calabash, kal'-bāsh, n. [*Pg. calabaca*, *Sp. calabaza*, from *Ar. qar*, a gourd, and *atlas*, 'dry'.] A gourd shell dried; the fruit of the calabash-tree; a vessel made of a dried gourd, hollow or of a similar shell, used for containing liquors or goods, as pitch, resin, and the like.—**Calabash-tree**, n. A name of several American trees bearing large gourd-like fruits, the hard shells of which are made into numerous domestic utensils, such as cups, spoons, bottles, &c.—**Calamanco**, kal'-a-mān'-co, n. [*Sp. calamanco, calamaco*, *L. l. calamuncus, calamuncus*.] A woolen stuff of a fine gloss and checked in the warp.

Calamander Wood, kal-a-man'dér, n. [Supposed to be a corruption of *Coromandel*.] A beautiful species of wood, a kind of ebony obtained from a Ceylonese tree resembling rosewood, and so hard that it is worked with great difficulty.

Calamary, kal'a-ma-ri, n. [Sp. *calamar*, a calamary, from L. *calamus*, a reed, pen, from their pen-shaped internal shell.]

from their pen-shaped internal shell.) A decapod cuttle-fish, having the body oblong, fleshy, tapering, flanked behind by

two triangular fins, and containing a pen-shaped internal horny shell. Called also *Sand Sea-sleeve*.

Calambac, kal'am-bak, n. [Per.] A fragrant wood; agallochum.

Calambour, *kal'am bōr*, *n.* [Akin to *calam-bae*.] A species of aloes-wood of a dusky or mottled colour, used by cabinet-makers.

Calamine, *kal'a-min*, *n.* [*Cal. calamina*, from *L. cadmia* (*d* being changed into *h*), *calamine*.] The native siliceous oxide of zinc, an important British ore of zinc, from which the metal is got chiefly by distillation.

Calamite, ka-lam'-it, n. [*L. calamus*, a reed.] A kind of fossil plants, common in the carboniferous rocks, having the habit of the modern equisetums, but with woody stems, and growing to the size of trees.

[illegible]

Calash, ka-lash', n. [Fr. *calèche*, from G. *kalésche*, a word of Slavonic origin; Bohem. *kolesa*, Pol. *kolasko*.] A light carriage with very low wheels and a folding top; the folding hood or top fitted to such a carriage; a kind of head-dress worn by ladies, and consisting of a frame of cane or whalebone covered with silk.

Calceoliform, kal'-ka-thi-**form**, a. [*L. calceolus*, a work-basket, a bowl, and *forma*, form] *Bot.* hemispherical or concave, like a bowl or cup.

Calcaneum, kal'-ka-ni-**um**, a. [*L.*, the heel.] *Anat.* the largest bone of the tarsus; the bone that forms the heel.

Fate, far, fat, fall;

100. met. hfr. n

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the heel.

Calvary, kal'va-ri, n. [*L. calvaria*, a skull, from *calca*, a bare scalp.] Galathea the

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hér; pine, pin; nōte, not, move; tūbe, tub, bull; oil, pound; d, Sc. abuse—the Fr. u

place where Christ was crucified on a small hill west of Jerusalem; in R. Cath. countries a place of devotion, often on the top of a hill, in memory of the place where our Saviour suffered.

Calve, kâv, vt. = *calved, calving*. [From *calv* = D. *kalven*, Dan. *kalve*, to calve.] To bring forth a calf: calved; used specifically of cows, whales, and seals. — *Calvish*, kal'vish, a. Like a calf.

Calvinism, kal'vin-izm, n. The theological tenets or doctrines of Calvin, the celebrated reformer, and his followers, among the distinguishing doctrines of whose system are, predestination, original sin, the irresponsible sovereignty of God, &c. — *Calvinist*, kal'vin-ist, a. A follower of Calvin; one who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin. — *Calvinistic*, kal'vin-ist'ik, kal'vin-ist'ikal, a. Pertaining to Calvin or to his opinions in theology. — *Calvinize*, kal'vin-iz, vt. To convert to Calvinism.

Calvitry, kal'vish-ēz, n. [From *calvus*, bald.] Diffused or general baldness, appearing generally first on the crown or on the forehead and temples.

Calx, kal'ks, n. pl. Calces. Calces, kal'ēz, kal'ēz, (L. *calx*, limestone.) Lime or chalk, an old term for the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat, calcination, an oxide, lime resulting from calcination; broken and refuse glass, which is restored to the pots in glass-making.

Calyptra, kal'ip'tra, n. [Gr. *kalyptra*, a veil or covering.] The hood of a theca, or capsule of mosses. — *Calyptrate*, kal'ip'trat, a. Bot. furnished with a calyptra; also applied to the calyx when it comes off like a lid or extinguisher. — *Calyptrate*, kal'ip'trat, a. Having the form of a calyptra.

Calyx, kal'iks, n. pl. Calyces. Calyces, kal'isēz, kal'ik-sēz. [L. *calyx*, from Gr. *kalix*, a calyx, a covering.] Bot. the exterior covering of a flower, within the bracts and external to the corolla, which it incloses and supports, and consisting of several verticillate leaves called sepals, either united or distinct. Usually of a green colour and of a less delicate texture than the corolla. — *Calycanthemum*, kal'ik-thē-mū-sa, a. [Gr. *kalix*, a calyx, and *anthos*, a flower.] Bot. a term applied to plants having the corolla and stamens inserted in the calyx. — *Calycifloral*, kal'isif'lō-ral, a. [L. *calyx*, and *flos*, flower, a flower.] Bot. having the petals and stamens springing from the base of the calyx. — *Calyciform*, kal'isif'orm, a. Bot. having the form of a calyx. — *Calycinal*, kal'isī-nal, kal'isī-nal, a. Bot. pertaining to a calyx; situated on a calyx. — *Calyce*, kal'yēz, kal'yēz, kal'ik'al, n. [L. *calycus*, dim. of *calyx*.] Bot. an outer accessory calyx, or set of leaflets or bracts looking like a calyx; *cool*, same as *calice*. — *Calycoid*, kal'ik-kōid, a. Bot. like a calyx; cup-shaped. — *Calycel*, kal'yēl, kal'ik-kēl, a. Bot. having bracts which resemble an additional external calyx.

Cam, n. [O. P. *cam*, a comb, a crest; comp. Dan. *kam-hut*, a kam-wheel, a cog-wheel, from *kam*, *kamm*, a comb.] Mach. a projecting part of a wheel or other revolving piece so placed as to give an alternating motion, especially in a rack-and-pinion, to another piece (often a ratchet) that comes in contact with it and is free to move only in a certain direction. The eccentric is a kind of cam.

Camaleu, kam'ā-lēu, n. [Fr. *caméléon*, a form equivalent to *canoe*.] A stone engraved in relief; a cameo; also monochrome painting or painting with a single colour, varied only by the effect of chiaroscuro.

Camarrilla, kam-a-ril'la, Sp. pron. ka-ma-rēl'ya, n. [Sp., a small room, a dim. from *camara*, L. *camera*, *camera*, a vault. Chamael.] A company of secret counselors or advisers; a cabal; a clique.

Camata, kam'a-ta, n. The commercial name for the half-grown acorns of a kind of oak, dried and imported for tanning. — *Camber*, kam'ber, n. [Fr. *cambrer*, a

arch, to vault, from L. *camera*, a vault.] A convexity upon an upper surface, as a ship's deck, a bridge, a beam, a trachea, the curve of a ship's plank. — *Camber window*, a window arched at the top. — *vt.* To arch; to bend; to curve ship-planks.

Camblet, kam'bl'it, n. [Fr. *camblet*, from L. *camble*, an exchange. Cassar.] One who has to do with exchange, or is skilled in the science of exchange; one who deals in notes and bills of exchange; a banker. — *Cambletry*, kam'bl'it-ri, n. The science of exchange, or the weights, measures, &c. — *Cambl*, kam'bl, a. Belonging to exchanges in commerce.

Cambium, kam'bl'um, n. [L. *cambio*, to exchange, from the alterations occurring in it.] Bot. a mucilaginous viscid substance interspersed between the wood and bark of exogenous trees, and particularly abundant in spring.

Cambrion, kam'br'ion, a. Relating or pertaining to Wales or Cambria. — *a* Welshman.

Cambric, kam'br'ik, n. A species of fine white linen fabric, said to be named from *Cambray* in Flanders, where it was first manufactured.

Came, kām, pret. of *come*.

Camel, kam'el, n. [L. *camelus*, from Gr. *kamelos*, from Heb. *gamel*, camel.] A large hoofed quadruped of the running kind, with one or two humps on its back, used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens, and for riding on; a water-tight structure placed beneath a vessel in the fore part, being first filled with water and sunk, after which the water is pumped out, when the camel gradually rises, lifting the vessel with it.

Camelon, kam'el'ōn, n. Same as *Chamelon*.

Camellia, kam'el'ia or kam'el'ya, n. [After George Joseph Kamel, a Moravian Jesuit.] A genus of beautiful trees or shrubs, the leaves of the tree camellia with showy flowers somewhat resembling the rose, and elegant dark-green, shining, laurel-like leaves.

Camelopapir, (L. *camēlō-papir* or kam'el'ō-pap'ir, (L. *camēlōs*, a camel, and *pap'ir*, paper.) The giraffe.

Cameo, kam'ēo, n. [It. *cameo*, *cammeo*, from L. *cammeus*, a word of uncertain origin, a stone or shell composed of several different coloured layers having a subject in relief cut upon one or more of the upper layers, an under layer of a different colour forming the ground. — *Camera*, kam'ēr'a, n. [L. a vault, a chamber, from Gr. *kanara*, anything arched. CHAMBER.] Arc. arch, an arched roof, ceiling, or covering; a vault. — *Camera lucida* (L. lit. clear chamber), an optical instrument for facilitating the delineation of distant objects, by producing a reflected picture of them upon paper by means of a glass prism suitably mounted, and adapted for reflecting or reducing. — *Camera obscura* (L. lit. dark chamber), an apparatus in which the images of external objects, received through a double-convex lens, are exhibited in their natural colours, on a white surface placed at the focus of the lens. — *Photographic camera*, a form of camera of which a sensitized surface is exposed to the actinic action of light. — *Camérata*, kam'ēr'at, n. [It. *camerata*, *camerata*,] *after*, *camerata*, (L. *camerata*, *camerata*.) To build in the form of an arch or vault. — *Camérated*, kam'ēr'at-ed, a. Arch. arched; vaulted; *convex*, divided by partitions into parts of chambers; *chambered*. — *Camérated*, kam'ēr'at-ed, a. An arching or vaulting.

Cameralistics, kam'ēr'is'tiks, n. [G. *cameralistik*, a finance, from It. *cameralistik*, pertaining to a camera or treasury, from L. *camera*, a chamber.] The science of state finance. — *Cameralistic*, kam'ēr'is'tik, a. Pertaining to finance and public revenue.

Camérat, kam'ēr'at, n. [It. a chamberlain, from L. *camera*, a chamber.] The highest officer in the papal household; the chamberlain.

Camérat, kam'ēr'at, n. A follower of Richard Cameron, one of a set of

Scottish Presbyterians who refused to accept the indulgence granted to the Presbyterian clergy by Charles II., lest they should be understood to recognize his ecclesiastical authority.

Camion, kam'ion, n. [Fr.] A truck or wagon used for transporting cannon.

Camisade, kam'isād, n. [Cam'isād, from L. *camis*, a shirt. Camisade, a shirt worn by soldiers over their armour in a night attack to enable them to recognize each other in the dark by the light of the camisade; an attack made in the dark.

Camisole, kam'isōl, n. [Fr. dim. of *Camise*, L. *camisia*, a chemise.] A short light garment worn by ladies when dressed in *sempre*, a strap-jacket or bustier or criminals condemned to the guillotine.

Camlet, kam'let, n. [Fr. *camolet*, from *camel*.] A stuff originally made of camel's hair, now made sometimes of silk, sometimes of silk, sometimes of hair, especially that of goats, with wool or silk.

Cammas, kam'as, n. Quamash.

Camomile, kam'ōmil, n. CHAMOMILE.

Camp, kam'p, n. A place of encampment, formerly a field, from L. *campus*, a plain.

Campaign, cham'paign, *decamp*, *scamp*, are from same root. The place where an army or other body of men is or has been encamped; the collection of tents or other erections for the accommodation of a number of men, particularly troops in a temporary station; an encampment. — *vt.* To put into or lodge in a camp, as an army; to encamp; to find camping ground for (Shak.). — *vt.* To live in a camp, as an army; to encamp. — *Camp-bedstead*, n. A bedstead made to fold up into a narrow space. — *Camp-celling*, a. A celling formed by an inclination of the wall on each side toward the plane surface in the middle, frequently used in garrets. — *Camp-follow*, n. The habit of following or attaching himself or herself to a camp or army without serving. — *Camp-kettle*, n. An iron pot for the use of soldiers and others in camp. — *Camp-meeting*, n. In Amer. religious meetings, in the open air, where the frequenters encamp for some days for continuous devotion. — *Camp-stool*, n. A stool with cross legs, so made as to fold up when not in use.

Camp, kam'p, n. [A Sax. camp, from L. *campus*, a plain, in late times a battle.] An ancient English form of the game of football.

Campagrol, kam'pan'vōl, n. [Fr. name, from *campagne*, open country.] A species of field rat or vole, with a short tail.

Campaign, kam'pān, n. [Fr. *campagne*, country, open country, campaign, from L. *campus*, a level country, *campus*, a plain.

Camp, n. An open field or open plain; the time, or the operations of an army during the time it keeps the field in one season. — *vt.* To serve in a campaign. — *Campaigner*, kam'pān-ēr, n. One who has served in an army several campaigns; an old soldier; a veteran.

Campanero, kam'pan-ēr'ō, n. [Sp., a bellman, from L. *campana*, a bell.] The bellbird, a white-plumaged bird of South America, so called from the bell-like sound of its voice.

Campanile, kam'pan'el'ō or kam'pan'el'ō, n. pl. Campanilli, kam'pan'el'ō. [It. *campanile*, from It. and L. *campana*, a bell.] Arch. a clock or bell tower, term applied especially to detached buildings in some parts of Italy erected for the purpose of containing bells.

Campanology, kam'pan'ol'ō-jī, n. [L. *campana*, a bell, and Gr. *logos*, discourse, the art or science of bell-ringing; a treatise on the art. — *Campanologist*, kam'pan'ol'ō-jist, n. One skilled in the art of bell-ringing or campanology.

Campanula, kam'pan'ul'ā, n. [L. *campanula*, a bell, from *campana*, a bell, and *campana*, a bell.] The bell-flowers, a large genus of herbaceous plants, with bell-shaped flowers, usually of a pale or white colour.

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CANTEEN

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CAPITAL

Canteen, kan'ten, n. [Fr. *cantine*, from It. *cantina*, a wine-cellar, a vault, from *canto*, an angle, a corner. *CANT*, an angle.] A shop in barracks, camps, garrisons, &c., where provisions, liquors, &c., are sold to non-commissioned officers and privates; a mess, as it is called by soldiers, when on the march or in the field, for carrying liquor for drink; a box, fitted up with compartments, in which officers on foreign service pack spirit-liquor for their own use.

Canterbury, kan'ter-ber-ee, n. [An abbey of *Canterbury* *Gallop*, the gallop of pilgrims in olden times riding to Canterbury.] To move in a moderate gallop, ranging to and fro, as a horse does, at a certain time, with a leap or spring; said of horses.—A moderate gallop; a gallop by a winner at the end of an easy race.

Canterbury, kan'ter-ber-ee, n. A stand with a folding music, portfolios, loose papers, &c.—*Canterbury-bell*, n. A species of Campanula, so named because it is abundant around Canterbury.

Cantharidin, kan'thar-id-in, n. [Fr. *Cantharidin*, *cantharidis*, a blistering fly.] Coleopterous insects of several species, the best known being the Spanish or blistering fly, which is, when bruised, extensively used as a vesicant, and in the preparation of plasters, having a very powerful effect.—*Cantharidin*. *Cantharidine*. *Can-thar'id-in*, *can-thar'id-in*, n. A peculiar substance which causes vesication, or the formation of blisters, by its use or other means, and when taken internally acting as a violent irritant poison.

Canticle, kan'ti-kl, n. [L. *canticulum*, a little song, from *canto* to sing.] (Cant.) A little song, especially a little song, an unmetrical hymn taken from Scripture, arranged for chanting, and used in church service; pl. The Song of Songs or Song of Solomon, one of the books of the Old Testament.

Cantlever, kan'ti-lev-er, n. CANTALIVER.

Cantle, kan'til, n. [O.Fr. *cantel*, corner-piece, dim. of *cant*. *CANT*, an angle.] The hind part of a saddle; the part of a saddle behind the hind-bow.—*v.t.*—*cantled*, *cantling*. To cut into pieces; to cut a piece of.

Canto, kan'to, n. pl. *Cantos*, kan'toz. [It. *canto*, a song; L. *cantus*. *CANT*, *CANT*, n.] A part or division of a poem of some length; was, the highest voice part in concerted music; a part; a stanza; a stanza.

Canton, kan-ton, n. [Fr. *canton*; It. *canton*, ang. of *canto*, a corner. *CANT*, *CANT*.] A distinct or separate portion or district of territory; one of the states of a confederacy or of the United States; a portion, as of a painting, or of a flag.—*v.t.* To divide into cantons or distinct portions; to separate off; to allot separate quarters to each regiment of an army; to cant.—*Can-ton-al*, *can-ton-al*, a. Pertaining to a canton or cantonnement.

Cantonment, kan-ton-ment, n. A part or division of a town or village assigned to a particular regiment of troops; permanent military station; a place of arms; a place other than barracks; military towns at some distance from any city, such as are formed in India.

Canty, kan'ti, a. [Comp. Fr. *cantecoch*, *cantecoch*, n. Laidly; brightly; *cantecoch* (Prov. E. & Sc.)]

Canvas, kan'vas, n. [Fr. *canvas*, Pi. *canavas*, It. *canavaccio*, L.L. *canavicus*, from L. *canabula*, hemp.] A coarse cloth made of flax or of the bark of the mulberry or ships, painting on, and other purposes hence sails in general, a painting.—*Under-canvas*, in a tent or tent, with sails spread.—*Canvas-back*, a. Fitted with a back of canvas, with a delicate mesh, so called from the colour of its back.—*Canvassed*, *kan'vased*, a. Fitted with canvas.

CANVAS, kan'vas, *v.t.* [From *canvas*, *canvas*, and formerly also *canvas*, a canvas, O.Fr. *canvasser*, to examine, search, sift. To examine; to scrutinize; to sift or examine by way of discussion; to discuss, to discuss to visit, to apply to, to apply to obtain orders for goods, or support for a candidate for an office or appointment

[illegible]

state; hence, *cap*, clothing, especially gay clothing; to *cap*, to cover with a caparison; to *caporn* with rich dress.

Cape, *käp*, *n*. [O. Fr. *cape*, L.L. *cape*, a kind of covering for the shoulders. — *Cape*, the neck part of a garment, and *cape*, the neck, the collar, or the cover over the shoulders; a loose cloak or garment, hung from the shoulders, and worn as a protection against rain, cold weather, &c.]

Cape, *käp*, *n*. [O. Fr. *cap*, It. *cape*, a cape, a hood, the head.] A piece of land jutting into the sea or a lake beyond the rest of the coast-line; a headland; a promontory.

Caper, *käp'er*, *n*. [O. Fr. *caprie*, It. *capriccio*, Fr. *caprice*, from L. *capere*, *capra*, a goat. — *Capriccio*, *cab*.] A leap; a skip; a spring as in dancing or mirth, or in the frolic of a goat or lamb; a sportive movement or action; a frolicsome manner; to *cap*, to leap capriciously; to *capriciously* — *v*. To cut cap; to *cap* or jump; to prance; to spring — *Capercy*, *käp'er-e*, *n*. One who capers.

Caper, *käp'er*, *n*. [Fr. *capre*, O. Fr. *capre*, L. *capraris*, Gr. *kapparis*, from *Per. kabar*, the caper.] The bud of a bush (the caper-bush), pickled and used as a condiment; a low, bushy, woody, prickly shrub, growing in rocky or stony places in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. — *Caper-tea*, *n*. A kind of black tea with a knotted curled leaf regarded as resembling the caper.

Capercaille, *kapercaille*, *käp'er-kä'l'y*, *käp'er-kä'l'e*, *n*. [Gael. *capair-choim* — *capair*, a horse, and *coille*, a wood — so named from its great size.] The largest of the grouse, or of the gallinaceous birds of Europe, most frequently found in the northern parts of the Continent, and reintroduced into Scotland, where it is called the *blackcock*.

Capestan, *käp'stän*, *n*. A. Pertaining to the dynasty of the *Capets*, founded about the close of the tenth century, when Hugo *Capet* ascended the French throne.

Capitulum, *käp'it'ül'm*, *n*. [L. *capitulum*, a head.] A word used in law, and in the Law, of writs of various kinds authorizing a person of his goods to be laid hold of.

Capitula, *käp'it'ül'a*, *n*. *CAPYBARA*.

Capitula, *käp'it'ül'a*, *n*. *CAPYBARA*.

Capillary, *käp'il'ä-ri*, *n*. A very simple cyprus, and sugar or honey, flavoured with orange flowers, or orange-flower water.

Capillament. Under **CAPILLARY**.

Capillary, *käp'il-lä-ri* or *käp'il-lä-r'i*, *n*. [L. *capillus*, a hair, from *caput*, the head.] Resembling a hair; fine minute, small in diameter though long in form; as, a *capillary* tube, that is, a tube with a very minute bore. — *Capillary action*, the property of liquids of being attracted to capillary tubes, or the retaining to capillary tubes, or the retaining to capillary vessels or capillaries in organic structures — *Capillary action*, the spontaneous elevation or depression of liquid in capillary tubes, or in bodies of a porous structure, when these are dipped in the liquid; the term *capillary attraction* being applied when the liquid rises, as in the case of water in glass tubes, and *capillary repulsion* when it sinks, as mercury does in a fine glass tube. — *n*. A tube with a small bore; a minute blood vessel, constituting the termination of an artery or vein; — *capillary vessels*, the vessels which intervene between the terminal arteries and veins — *Capillarity*, *käp'il-lä-r'i-t'y*, *n*. The state or condition of being capillary.

Capillary filament, *käp'il-lä-r'i-fä-lä'mänt*, *n*. A very fine filament or fibre. — *Capilliform*, *käp'il-lä-för'm*, *n*. The shape or form of a hair or of hairs (as *capilliform fibres*). — *Capillöse*, *käp'il-lüs*, *n*. A hair.

Capital, *käp'itäl*, *n*. [L. *capitulis*, capital, dead, also pre-eminent, from *caput*, the head, and *capitulum* in *capitulum*, *capitulum*, &c.] First in importance; chief; principal; not inferior; — *Capital punishment*, incurring the forfeiture of life (as *capital offences*); punishable with death; excellent; very good; first; chief; splendid; a term applied to a type or letter that generally used in the body of

Fate, far, fat, fall; me, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; a, Sc. abuse—the Fr. u

written or printed matter.—*n.* The uppermost part of a column, pillar, or pilaster, surmounting the head or crowning, and placed immediately over the shaft and under the entablature; the chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a metropolis; *n. m.* A large size than that commonly used in the body of a piece of writing or printing; a capital letter; money or wealth in some shape employed in trade, industry, and the like; *n. f.* A person engaged in trade, in money, goods, property, &c.; *fig. st.* of any kind, whether physical or moral; means of influence or of increasing one's power.—*Capitalist*, *kap'i-tal-ist*, *n.* A trader; a man of large property, which is or may be employed in business.—*Capitalization*, *kap'i-tal-iz-a'shon*, *n.* The act of converting anything into capital, or the present value of a periodical payment.—*Capitalize*, *kap'i-tal-iz-e*, *v. t.*—*capitalized*, *kap'i-tal-iz-ed*. To convert into capital; to apply as capital to the purposes of trade.—*Capital value*, the present value of a periodical payment for a definite or indefinite length of time.—*Capitally*, *kap'i-tal-ly*, *adv.* In a capital manner; so as to involve life; in a capital manner.—*Capitalism*, *kap'i-tal-iz-um*, *n.* Capitalism; *kap'i-tal-nes*, *n.* State or quality of being capital.—*Capitator*, *kap'i-tat*, *a*, [*L. capitator*]. *Bot.* growing in a head; having a rounded head; applied to a number of plants.—*Capitatorian*, [*L. capitator*]. Numeration by the head; anumbering of persons.—*Capitation grant*, a grant given to a certain number of persons, a certain amount.—*Capitation tax*, a tax levied on the number.—*Capitation tax*, a tax levied on each head or person; a poll tax.

Capital, *kap'i-tol*, *n.* [*L. capitulum*, from *caput*, the head]. In ancient Rome, the temple of Jove on the hill crowned by a temple dedicated to Jupiter; the temple itself, in which the senate assembled; the edifice occupied by the United States Congress in Washington; the name of the building in some states the state-house, or house in which the legislature holds its sessions; a government house.—*Capitolian*, *kap'i-tol-ee-an*, *a*. Pertaining to Capitol.—*Capitolium*, *kap'i-tol-ee-um*, *n.* Pertaining to the Capitol in Rome.

Capital, *kap'i-tol*, *n.* [*L. capitulum*, from *caput*, the head]. A chapter, or of knights or canons; the body of laws or statutes of a chapter, or of an ecclesiastical council; the member of a chapter.—*Capital*, *kap'i-tol*, *n.* [*L. capitulum*]. A chapter; *capital*, *kap'i-tol*, *n.* [*L. capitulum*]. *Bot.* growing in a capitulum or head, as composite plants.—*Capitularily*, *kap'i-tol-er-ly*, *adv.* In the form of an capitulum or head.—*Capitulum*, *kap'i-tol-ee-um*, *n.* Belating to the chapter of a cathedral.

Capitulate, *kap'i-tol-at*, *v. t.*—*capitulated*, *kap'i-tol-at-ed*. [*L. capitulo*, *capitulatum*, to arrange in chapters; *capitulum*, a chapter; *caput*, the head]. To draw up articles of agreement; to arrange terms of agreement; to treat (*Shaks*), more usually to surrender, as an army or fortress, on certain stipulated or stipulated conditions.—*Capitulation*, *kap'i-tol-a'shon*, *n.* The act of capitulating or surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms or conditions; the terms of surrender; the conditions on which the surrender.—*Capitulator*, *kap'i-tol-a-tor*, *n.* One who capitulates.

Capitulum, *kap'i-tol-ee-um*, *n.* *Bot.* a close axillary cluster of flowers.

Capri, *kap-ri-vi*, *n.* COFAGRA.

Caplin, *kap-lin*, *n.* [*Fr. caplin*, *capelin*]. A small fish, of the cod family, which feeds on the shores of Greenland, Iceland, Newfoundland, and Labrador in immense shoals.

Capnomancy, *kap-no-man-ee*, *n.* [*Gr. kapno*, smoke, and *manee*, divination]. Divination by the ascent or motion of smoke.

[illegible][illegible]

ch, chain; ck, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.

from *cape*, a cape. A monk of the order of St. Francis, so called from the *capuchin*, a staff or cowl, the distinguishing badge of the order; a garment for females, consisting of a cloak and hood in imitation of the dress of Capuchin monks.

Capybara, *capibara*, *capibara*, *n.* [The native Brazilian name.] A rosent quadruped, allied to the guinea-pig, abounding in rivers of South America, feeding on vegetables and fish, over 3 feet in length, tailless, with a large, erect, and blunt muzzle, and legs imperfectly webbed.

Car, *kar*, *n.* [O Fr. *car* (Mod. Fr. *char*), from L. *carus*, a four-wheeled vehicle, from the Celtic: *Armor. carr*, a chariot, *W. car*, *Ir. and Gael. carr*, a dray, wagon, &c. *Akin carry, charge, cargo*, &c.] A name applied to various kinds of wheeled vehicles, as a light two-wheeled carriage for one horse; a chariot of war or state (see *car*); a tramway carriage, &c.

Carabine, *Carbine*, *carab-in*, *karbin*, *n.* [Fr. *carabine*, a carbine; O Fr. *carabin*, *calabrine*, a musqueteer, from *calabre*, an engine of war, from L.L. *cladubria*, an engine for throwing stones, from Gr. *kata-balle*, a throwing down-kata, down, and *balle*, to throw.] A gun or firearm commonly used by cavalry, shorter in the barrel than the infantry musket or rifle.

Carabineer, *Carabineer*, *kar-bin-er*, *karbin-er*, *n.* One armed with a carbine or carbine.

Caracal, *kar-ka-kal*, *n.* [From a Turkish word signifying fox.] A species of lynx, about the size of a fox and of a deep brown colour, a native of Northern Africa and South-western Asia.

Caracara, *kar-ka-kara*, *n.* [From its hoarse cry.] A South American species of bird of several species, akin to the eagles and vultures, and feeding as carrion.

Carack, *kar-ak*, *n.* [Fr. *caraque*, *carraque*, from L.L. *caracca*, *caracca*, a ship of burden, from L. *carus*, a cart.] A large round-built vessel of great depth, fitted for light as well as burden, such as were used by the Portuguese and Spaniards in trading with America and the East Indies.

Caracole, *kar-ak-ol*, *n.* [Fr. from Sp. and Pg. *caracol*, a winding staircase, a caracole.] A half-turn which a horseman makes, either to the right or left, after a spiral staircase—*v.* *caracol*, *caracolina*.

Carafe, *kar-af* or *kar-af*, *n.* [Fr.] A glass water-bottle or decanter.

Caraway, *Caraway*, *kar-a-gin*, *n.* **CARAWAY**.

Caramel, *kar-a-mel*, *n.* [Fr. *caramel*, *caramel*, from Sp. *caramelo*, a lozenge, of Ar. origin.] Anhydrous or burnt sugar, a product of the action of heat upon sugar; it dissolves readily in water, is of a brown colour, and is used to colour spirits and wines.

Carapace, *kar-a-pis*, *n.* [Fr. from Sp. *carapacha*, a carapace or shell.] The shell which protects the body of chelonian reptiles; also the covering of the anterior upper surface of the crustaceans.

Carapod, *kar-a-pod*, *n.* [From the crab-wood tree of South America, used for lamp.]

Carat, *kar-at*, *n.* [Fr. *carat*, Ar. *qirrat*, a carat, from Gr. *karation*, lit. a little bit, &c., also the seed of the capivi-tree, used for a weight, a carat.] The weight of 4 grains, used in weighing precious stones and pearls; a term used to express the proportionate amount of colour in a stone, twenty-four carats being pure gold, gold of sixteen (for instance) having eight parts of alloy.

Caravan, *kar-a-van*, *n.* [Fr. *caravane*, from Sp. *caravana*, Ar. *qarawan*, Per. *karawan*, a caravan.] A company of travellers who associate together in many parts of Asia and Africa that they may travel with greater security, a large caravan carrying extensive travelling exhibitions or the like from place to place. — **Caravaneer**, *kar-a-van-er*, *n.* The person who leads the caravan, &c., of a caravan — **Caravaneary**, *Caravaneary*, *kar-a-van-er-ri*, *kar-a-van-er-ri*, *n.* [Fr. *caravane*, a caravan, and *sarai*, an inn.] In the East, a place ap-

pointed for receiving and lodging travellers.

Caravel, *Carvel*, *kar-a-vel*, *kar-vel*, *n.* [Sp. and It. *caravela*, a caravel, dim. of L. *carabus*, Gr. *karabos*, a light ship, a galley, &c.] A small galley-rigged ship formerly used by the Spanish and Portuguese; also a small fishing vessel.

Caraway, *kar-a-wa*, *n.* [Sp. *al-caraway*, from Ar. *karaway*, *karaway*, caraway; probably from Gr. *karos*, L. *carum*, caraway.] A biennial plant, with a taper root like a parsnip, the seeds of which are used to flavour cakes, and also in confits, a volatile oil being obtained by distilling them in spirits.

Carbazotic, *kar-baz-ot'ik*, *a.* [*Carbon* and *azote*.] The term applied to a kind of acid, obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo and some other substances, dyeing silk of a fine yellow colour, with a mordant of alum or cream of tartar.

Carbide, *karbid*, *n.* A compound of carbon with a metal; a carburet.

Carbine, *Carbineer*. — **CARBINE**.

Carbol, *kar-bol*, *n.* [*Carbol* and *oil*.] A term applied to an acid obtained from the distillation of coal-tar, an oily, colourless liquid, with a burning taste, now much employed as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

Carbon, *kar-bon*, *n.* [L. *carbo*, *carbonis*, a coal.] Sym. C. Pure charcoal; one of the chemical elements, a black, brittle, light, and insoluble substance existing in many distinct forms called allotropes, forms, such as the diamond, wood charcoal, animal charcoal, graphite, lamp-black, and anthracite — **Carbonaceous**, *kar-bon-ik-shus*, *a.* Pertaining to carbon, or charcoal — **Carbonate**, *kar-bon-ik*, *n.* Chem. a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base — **Carbonated**, *kar-bon-ik-shus*, *a.* Containing or saturated with carbonic acid — **Carbonic**, *kar-bon-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it — **Carbonic acid**, a gaseous compound of 12 parts by weight of carbon and 32 of oxygen, incapable of maintaining flame or of supporting animal action, a name which when present in the air to the extent of only 4 or 5 per cent. — **Carboniferous**, *kar-bon-ik-er-us*, *a.* Containing or yielding carbon or coal — **Carbon from system**, *kar-bon-ik-er-us*, *n.* The great group of strata which lie between the old red sandstone below and the Permian or new red sandstone above, and are the chief source of coal — **Carbonize**, *kar-bon-ik-er-us*, *a.* To carbonize, carbonizing.

To convert into carbon by combustion, or the action of fire — **Carbonization**, *kar-bon-ik-er-us*, *n.* The act or process of carbonizing.

Carbado, *kar-bon-ik-shus*, *n.* [From L. *carbo*, a coal.] An old name for a piece of meat, fowl, or game, cut across, seasoned, and broiled; a chop, to *shak*, &c. — **Carbide**, *kar-bid*, *n.* To make a carbide of, to cut or slash.

Carbol, *kar-bol*, *n.* [Per. *qarad*, large vessels for containing wine.] A large globular bottle of green glass, protected by an outside covering, and used chiefly for containing acids, as vitriol and other highly corrosive liquids.

Carbuncle, *kar-bung-kul*, *n.* [L. *carbunculus*, a little coal, from *carbo*, a coal.] A vascular tumour of a red colour, often of a mixture of scarlet, found in the least arteries, an inflammatory tumour, or malignant gangrenous boil or ulcer — **Carbuncled**, *kar-bung-kul-d*, *a.* Set with carbuncles, encircled with carbuncles, spotted and blotched — **Carbuncular**, *kar-bung-kul-er*, *a.* Belonging to a carbuncle, resembling a carbuncle, inflamed — **Carbunculation**, *kar-bung-kul-er-shun*, *n.* The action of carbuncles, to burn to a coal, to blast.] The wasting of the young bud of trees or plants by excessive heat.

Carburet, *kar-bu-ret*, *n.* Same as *Carbide*.

Carburetted, *kar-bu-ret-ed*, *a.* Combined with carbon in the manner of a carburet.

Light carburetted hydrogen, a kind of gas, called carburetted hydrogen, or carburetted, *kar-bu-ik-er-us*, *c.* To combine with carbon or a compound of it.

Caracajou, *kar-ka-jou*, *n.* [Fr. *caracajou*, from native name.] An American name for the volurine or glyster, and erroneously for the badger and caracou.

Caracant, *kar-ka-net*, *n.* [Fr. *carcan*, a caracant, from *Armor. kerchen*, the neck or bosom.] A necklace or collar of jewels.

Caracas, *Caracas*, *kar-ka-s*, *n.* [Fr. *caracas*, the caracas, a frigate, a kind of a kind of bomb, same word as *caracas*, a quiver, from L.L. *caracina*, a quiver, from Ar. and Per. *kar-kash*, a quiver.] The body, usually the dead body, of an animal; a corpse; the decaying remains of a thing, unburied; or a main part of a thing, unburied; a kind of bomb or shell filled with combustible matter, and having apertures for the emission of flame, so as to set fire to buildings, &c.

Carcinology, *kar-ki-nol-og-ee*, *n.* [Gr. *kar-kinos*, a crab, and *logos*, discourse.] That department of zoology which interests itself with crustaceans, or crabs, shrimps, &c.

Carcinological, *kar-ki-nol-og-ik-al*, *a.* Pertaining to carcinology.

Carcinoma, *kar-si-noma*, *n.* [Gr. *kar-kinos*, a crab, and *ma*, a cancer.] A kind of cancer or cancerous growth.

Card, *kar-d*, *n.* [From Fr. *carte*, a card, from L. *charta*, a paper, from Gr. *charis*, *charis*, a layer of papyrus bark.] A rectangular piece of thick paper or pasteboard, such a piece with certain devices, marks, or figures, used for playing games, a piece having one's name, written or printed on it, used in visiting; a larger piece written or printed, and conveying an invitation, or some intimation or statement, the dial or face of the mariner's compass — **Cardboard**, *kar-d*, *n.* A stiff kind of paper or pasteboard for making cards, &c. — **Card case**, *n.* A small pocket case, generally of an ornamental kind, for holding visiting-cards.

Card rack, *n.* A card or frame thing for holding visiting, business, &c., cards. — **Card-shalter**, *kar-d-shal-ter*, *n.* One who cheats in playing cards; one who makes it a trade to fleece the unwary in games of cards.

Card, *kar-d*, *n.* [From L. *cardus*, *cardus*, a thistle, from *carere*, to card — thistles having been used as cards.] An instrument for combing, opening, and breaking up of wool, &c.

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to be fired from a cannon; a cartridge; a portable box for charges for firearms; on Egyptian monuments, papyri, &c., a group of hieroglyphics in a small oblong area; arch, a sculptured ornament in the form of a scroll unrolled.

Cartridge, *kartrijl*, *n.* [Formerly also *cartrige*, a corruption of *cartouch*.] A case of pasteboard, parchment, copper, tin, &c., holding the exact charge of any firearm. — *Blank cartridge*, a cartridge without ball or shot. — *Cartridge-box*, *Cartridge-case*, *n.* A portable case or box for carrying cartridges. — *Cartridge-paper*, *n.* A thick sort of paper originally manufactured for soldiers' cartridges, but extensively used in the arts.

Cartulary, kār'tū-lā-rī, n. Same as *Charters*.

Carucate, kar'ū-kāt, n. [*L.L. carruca*, a plough, from *L. carrus*, a car.] Formerly as much land as one team could plough in a year.

Caruncle, *Caruncula*, kar'ung-kl. kar-ung'-
kō-lā, *n.* [*L. caruncula*, dim. from *carō*,
flesh.] A small fleshy excrescence; a fleshy
excrescence on the head of a toad, as
wattle or the like; *bot.* a fleshy protuberance
surrounding the hilum of a seed.—*Carun-*
cular, *Carunculus*, kar-ung'kū-ler, kar-
ung'kō-lus, *a.* Pertaining to or in the
form of a caruncle.—*Carunculate*, kar-
ung'kō-lus, kar-ung'kū-lat, kar-ung'kō-lat-ed,
a. Having a fleshy excrescence or soft
fleshy protuberance; caruncular.

Carus, kă'rus, n. [Gr. *karos*, heavy sleep, torpor.] *Med.* complete insensibility.

Carve, kârv, *v.t.*—*carved, carving.* [A. Sax. *ceorfan*=D. *kerven*, Icel. *kyrfa*, to carve. Dan. *karve*, G. *kerven*, to notch or indent.]

same root as *grave*.] To cut (some soft material) in order to produce the representation of an object or some other thing; design; to make or form by cutting; to form by hewing; to cut into shavings; to slash; to cut into small pieces or slices, as meat at table. —*v.t.* To exercise the trade of a carver; to engrave or carve figures; to cut up meat at table. —*Carver*, *n.* One who carves, as one who cuts ivory, wood, or the like, in a decorative way; one who cuts meat at table. —*Carving*, *n.* One who cuts meat at table; a large table-knife used in carving. —*Carving*, *carv*, *v.* One who carves. —*Carving*, *carv*, *a.* Used in the branch of sculpture usually limited to works in wood usually made in the device or figure carved.

Carvel, kar'vel, *n.* Same as *Carvel*.
Carvel-built, *a.* A term applied to a ship or boat the planks of which are all flush and not overlapping, as in clinker-built boats.

Caryatid, kar'i-at-id, *n.* pl. Caryatids, Caryatides, kar'i-at-idz, kar'i-at-i-déz. [Perhaps from *Caryæ*, a city in the Peloponnesus.] *Arch.* a figure of a woman dressed in long robes, serving to support entablatures. — Caryatic, kar'i-at'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the inhabitants of Caryæ, or to

Caryophyllaceae, Caryophyllous, kar-i-
fil-lá'shus, kar-i-ó-fi-lus, a. [Gr. *karyophyl-*
lon, the clove-tree.] Pertaining or similar
to the plants known as periwinkles, and the
allies; applied to flowers having five petals
with long claws in a tubular calyx.

Caryopsis, *kar-i-op'sis*, n. [Gr. *karyon*, nut, and *opsis*, an appearance.] *Bot.* small, one-seeded, d., indehiscent fruit in which the seed adheres to the thin pericarp throughout, as in wheat and other grains.

Casava, ka-sā'va, n. Same as *Cassava*. •
Cascade, kas-kād', n. [Fr. *cascade*, It. *cascata*, from *cascare*, to fall, from L. *cad casum*, to fall.] A fall or flowing water over a precipice in a river or other

Cascarilla, kas-ka-ri'la, n. [Sp. dim. *cascara*, peel, bark.] The aromatic bitter bark of a small tree of the Cinchona family, cultivated chiefly in Elentera, one of the Bahamas, employed as a substitute for cinchona.

Case, *kās*, *n*. [O. Fr. *casse* (now *caisse*), fr. *L. capsā*, a repository, chest, box, fr. *capio*, to take, receive, contain. *Cash* really the same word.] A covering, envelope, box, frame, or sheath; that which

incloses or contains; the skin of an animal; a case with its contents; hence, a certain quantity; *print* the receptacle for the types, from which the compositor gathers them and arranges them in lines and pages to print from.—*v.t.*—*cased, casing*. To cover with a case; to surround with any material that shall inclose or defend; to coat or cover over; to put in a case

Case, *n.* **Box**; **tekkin** (*Shak.*)! — **Caseing**, *v.* **to** put into a case; **to** act of putting a case on, or of putting into a case; **a** case or covering. — **Case-bottle**, *n.* **A** bottle made so as to readily fit into a case with others, often square. — **Case-harden**, *v. t.* **To** harden the outer part or surface of (iron, tools, &c.) by converting it into steel. — **Case-knife**, *n.* **A** knife having the surrings hardened by being case-hardened. — **Case-metal**, *adj.* **Shameless**; abandoned; brazen-faced. — **Case-knife**, *n.* **A** long knife kept in a case or sheath; **a** large table-knife. — **Case-shot**, *n.* **A** collection of shot or small projectiles inclosed in cases to be discharged from cannon; **an** iron

case or shell, containing a number of bullets, exploded by a fuse. — Case-worm, *n.* The larva or grub of the caddis-fly.

Case, *kās*, n. [*Fr. cas*, a case, *L. casus*, a falling, from *cado, casum*, to fall.) The particular state, condition, or circumstances that befall a person, or in which he is placed; an individual occurrence or specific instance, as of disease; a question or group of facts involving a question for discussion or decision; a cause or suit in court; a cause; one of the forms in the declension of a noun, pronoun, or adjective. — *In case*, in the event or contingency; if it should so fall out or happen; supposing. — *Casal*, *kā'sal*, *a. Gram.* of or belonging to case.

Casein, ká'sé-ik, *a.* [*L. caseus*, cheese.] Of or pertaining to cheese.—Casein, ká'sé-in, *n.* That ingredient in milk which when coagulated forms curd and the main part of cheese.—Caseous, ká'sé-us, *a.* Having the qualities of or resembling cheese; cheesy.

Casemate, kās'māt, n. [Fr. *casemate*, from It. *casamatta*, a casemate, from *casa*, a house, and *matto*, dim, dar] = G. *matte*, feeble, E *mate* in *checkmate*] *Port.* a bomb-proof vault for the protection of the garrison, and sometimes used as a barrack or hospital; a loopholed gallery excavated in a bastion, from which the garrison could fire on an enemy in possession of

Casement, káz'ment, n. [From *case*, in the sense of a frame, as of a door, &c.] A window frame, or portion of one made to turn and open on hinges; a compartment of the sash of a window.

Casern, *ka'zern*, *n.* [*Fr. caserne*, *Sp. caserna*, from *casa*, a shed or house.] • lodging in garrison towns, usually near the rampart, for soldiers on duty.

for soldiers on duty. *Cash*, *kash*, *n.* [O. Fr. *cassee*, Mod. Fr. *caisse*, It. *cassa*, *s.* chest, box, coffer, from L. *capsa*, a box or case. *CASE*.] A receptacle for money; a money-box; money; primarily, ready money; money in chest or on hand, in bank or at command, Chinese copper coin, 22 of which are equal to one penny sterling. *→ s. l.* To turn into money, or to convert the cash a bank holds.

exchange for money (to *cash* a bank-note).—*Cashier*, kash'ēr, n. One who has charge of cash; one who keeps an account of the monetary transactions of a commercial or trading establishment.—*Cash-book*, n. A book in which is kept a register or account of money received and paid.

Cashew, ka-shó', n. [From native name. The tree which produces cashew-nuts, native of tropical America.—Cashew-nut, n. The kidney-shaped fruit of an American tree, having a kernel abounding in a sweet milky juice; the inner layer of the shell contains a black acrid caustic oil.]

Cashew, ka-shō', n. Same as *Cacahu*.
 Cashier, kash-ēr', v.t. [O.E. *cassere*, G.
cassiren, from O.Fr. *casser*, to break, to
 cashier, from L. *cassare*, to annul, from
cassus, void, empty.] To dismiss from an
 office; to put out of service for loss of

office, place of trust, or service for the
conduct; to discharge; to discard.—Cash-
terer, kash-ēr'er, n. One who.
Cashmere, kash'mēr, n. A fine costly shaw

made of the downy wool of the Cashmere goat and the wild goat of Thibet, and so called from the country where first made. **Casino**, ka-sē'nō, n. [It., a small house, from *L. casa*, a cottage.] A small country house; a lodge; also a public dancing, singing, or gaming saloon.

Cask, *kask*, *n.* [*Sp. casco*, helmet, wine-cask, skull, potsherd, peel or rind, from a L.L. *quassare*, to break or burst, from L. *quassare*, to break, whence E. *quash*.] A close vessel for containing liquors, formed by staves, heading, and hoops; a general term comprehending the pipe, hogshead, butt, barrel, &c.—*v.t.* To put into a cask.

Casket, Casquet, kasket, n. (In form a dim. of *casque*, but in meaning from Fr. *cassette*, a coffer or casket, dim. of *caisse*, a box. *Cash*.) A small chest or box for jewels or other small articles.—*v. t.* To put in a casket.

Casque, kask, n. [Fr., from Sp. *casco*, a helmet. **CASK.**] A helmet generally, but more precisely a head-piece wanting a vizor, but furnished with cheek-pieces and ear-pieces, and frequently elaborately ornamented and embossed.

Cassareep, Cassireepe, kas'sa-rép, kas'si-rép, n. (South American name.) The boiled and concentrated juice of the roots of the bitter cassava used as a relish in

Cassation, kas-sā'shon, n. [Fr., from *casser*, to annul, from *L. cassus*, void, empty.] The act of annulling or of reversing a judicial sentence. — *Court of Cassation*, in France, the highest court of appeal.

Cassava, kas-sá'va or kas-sa'va, n. [Pg. *cassave*, Sp. *casabe*, *carabe*, from Haytian name *kasab*.] A slender erect shrub be-

longing to the purple family extensively cultivated in tropical America and the West Indies on account of the numerous starch obtained from them. They are formed by the bread and into tapioca. Cassia, kash-ia, n. (L. *cassia*, Gr. *kasia*, *kassia*, from the Hebrew or Phœnician name.) A tropical leguminous plant of many species, consisting of trees, shrubs, or herbs, the leaflets of several pairs, constant in number. The seed is a flat, white pulp from the legumes of another species is used as a purgative.—*Cassia bark*, n. The bark of a species of cinnamon used as a substitute for the true cinnamon. Called also *Cassia-ligna* (Lignæ), *Cassia*.

Cassimere, *kassim-er'-u*. [*Fr. cassimire*.] *Bot.* helmet-shaped, like the upper sepal of the flower of the aconite.

Cashmere, *kas'mēr*, *n.* A fine, soft, woolen cloth woven in imitation of Cashmere shawls; kerseymere.

Cassiterite, kas'si-ter-it, n. [Gr. *kassiteros*, tin.] The most common ore of tin; it is a peroxide, consisting of tin 72, and oxygen 28.

Cassock, kas'ok, n. [Fr. *casaque*, from It. *casacca*, from *casa*, a house, L. *casa*, a cottage.] A sort of long coat or tight-fitting garment worn by clergymen.

Cassowary, kas'so-wa-ri, n. [Malay *cassu*-

waris.] large cursorial bird much like the islands of the Indian Archipelago, much resembling, and nearly as large as, the ostrich, but with legs thicker and stronger in proportion, and three toes on the foot, the head being surmounted by a large horny crest.

Kast, *kast*, *v.t.*—*cast, casting*. [*Dan. kaste*, Sw. and *loel. kasta*, to throw; a Scandinavian word.] To throw, fling, or send; to hurl; to shed or throw off (leaves, the skin); to discard, dismiss, or reject; to shed or im-

part (cast, light); to turn or direct (a look, the eyes); to throw down (as in wrestling); to decide against at law; to condemn; to bring forth abortively (young); to form by pouring liquid metal, &c., into a mould; to compute, reckon, or calculate; to distribute (the parts of a drama) among the actors; to assign a part to.—To cast aside

ch, chain; ch, Se. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; ru, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, zigzag.

to dismiss or reject.—*To cast away*, to reject; to lavish or waste by profusion; to wreck (a ship).—*To cast down*, to throw down; *fig.* to defeat or depress.—*To cast forth*, to throw out; to reject or emit; to send out.—*To cast off*, to discard or reject; to drive away; *vand.* to loosen from or let go.—*To cast out*, to reject or turn out.—*To cast up*, to compute; to reckon; to calculate; to eject or vomit; to spit out; to mix with.—*To cast one's self on upon*, to resign or yield one's self to the disposal of.—*To cast in one's lot with*, to share the fate or fortune of.—*To cast (something) in the teeth*, to upbraid; to reproach; to charge; to twist.—*v.t.* To throw or fling; to throw the line in angling; to work arithmetical calculations; to turn or revolve in the mind; to calculate; to consider; to warp or twist.—*n.* The act of casting; a throw; the distance passed by a thing thrown; motion or turn of the eye; direction; look, or glance; a throw of dice; the form or shape into which something is cast; anything formed in a mould, as a figure in bronze, plaster, &c.; *fig.* shape; mould; impression generally; a tinge or slight colouring or slight degree of a colour (a cast of green; a manner and style); the company of persons to whom the parts of a play are assigned.—*Castaway*, *cast-awā*, *n.* One who or that which is cast away or shipwrecked; one ruined in fortune or character.—*n.* Thrown away; rejected; useless; abandoned.—*Cast-iron*, *cast-iron*, *n.* One who or that which casts; specifically, one who makes castings; a foundry; a small crust or bottle for holding sauce, pepper, &c., for the table; spelled also *Castor*; a small wheel attached by a vertical pivot to the legs of a chair, sofa, table, &c., to facilitate them being moved without lifting; spelled also *Castor*.—*Cast-iron*, *cast-iron*, *n.* The act of one who casts; that which is cast; especially, something cast or formed in a mould, something formed of cast metal.—*n.* Throwing; sending; computing; casting; deciding; determining.—*Cast-iron*, *cast-iron*, *n.* A president or chairman which decides when the votes are equally divided.—*Cast-iron*, *cast-iron*, *n.* Iron, metal, and steel melted or fused, as in pipes, galls, or moulds, which renders the metal hard and non-malleable.—*Cast-off*, *n.* A laid aside as worn out or useless; rejected.

Castilian, *cast-il-lan*, *n.* Pertaining to Castile; the spring on Mount Parnassus, sacred to the Muses.

Castnet, *cast-net*, *n.* [*Sp. castañeta*, from *l. castanea*, a chestnut, from *ressemblant* that fruit.] One of a pair of small concave pieces of ivory or hard wood, shaped like spoons, fastened to the thumb, and beat with the middle finger in certain Spanish dances.

Cast, *cast*, *n.* [*Fr. caste*, *pt. casta*, breed, race, caste.] One of the classes or distinct hereditary orders into which the Hindus are divided according to the relations of Brahmanism; a class or order of the same kind prevailing in other countries; a rank or order of society; social position.

Castellan, *cast-el-lan*, *n.* [*L. Castellanus*, from *l. castellum*, a castle, *Castell*.] A governor or constable of a castle.—*Castellated*, *cast-el-lat-ed*, *a.* Furnished with turrets and battlements like a castle; built in the style of a castle.

Castigate, *cast-i-gat*, *v.t.*—*castigated*, *castigating*. [*L. castigare*, *castigation*, from *castus*, pure.] To chastise; to punish; to correct; to criticize for the purpose of correcting; to amend.—*Castigator*, *cast-i-gat-or*, *n.* One who castigates or corrects; punishment; chastisement; discipline; critical scrutiny and emendation; correction of textual errors.—*Castigator*, *cast-i-gat-or*, *n.* One who castigates or corrects.—*Castigator*, *cast-i-gat-or*, *n.* A serving to castigate; tending to correction.—*n.* Something that serves to castigate; particularly a ducking-stool or trough.

Castile-soap, *cast-el*, *n.* A kind of fine hard, white or mottled soap, originally from Castile, made with olive-oil and a

solution of caustic soda.—**Castilian**, *cast-il-lan*, *n.* Pertaining to Castile in Spain.—*n.* An inhabitant or native of Castile; the language of Castile, the classical or literary language of Spain.

Castle, *cast-l*, *n.* [*L. castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, a fort.] A building, or series of connected buildings, fortified for defence against an enemy; a house with a tower, a large and more or less imposing building; a place made in the form of a castle, used in the game of chess; the rook.—*Castle in the air*, a visionary project; a scheme that has no solid foundation.—*vt.* or *i.* *Chess*, to move the king two squares to the right or left and bring up the castle to the square the king has passed over.—*Castled*, *cast-l-d*, *a.* Furnished with a castle or castles.—*Castle-builder*, *n.* One who builds castles in the air; one who forms visionary schemes.—*Castle-building*, *n.* The act of building castles in the air.

Castor, *cast-or*, *n.* [*L. castor*; *Gr. kastor*, beaver.] A substance of a strong penetrating smell, secreted by special glands of the beaver, and used in medicine and perfumery; a beaver hat.—*Castor-oil*, *n.* [Probably from some resemblance to the substance *castor*.] The oil, used in medicine as a purgative, obtained from the seeds of the tropical Palma Christi tree.

Castro-metation, *cast-tri-mē-tā-shon*, *n.* [*L. castrametari*, to encamp—*castra*, camp, and *metari*, to measure.] The art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp.

Castrate, *cast-rat*, *v.t.*—*castrated*, *castrating*. [*L. castrare*, *castration*, to castrate.] To remove the testicles of an animal; to deprive of the vigor or strength from; to emasculate; to remove something objectionable from, as obscene parts from a writing; to expurgate.—*n.* A man (as a eunuch) or male animal (as a gelding) that has been castrated.—*Castration*, *cast-rā-ti-shon*, *n.* The act of castrating.

Casual, *kazh'-al*, *a.* [*L. casualis*, from *casus*, a chance, or accident, from *caelo*, casual; *chā*, *akim* case, chance, or accident, &c.] Happening or coming to pass, without design in the person or persons affected, and without being foreseen or expected; accidental; fortuitous; coming by chance; not happening or coming regularly; occasional; incidental.—*n.* A person who receives relief and shelter for one night at the most in the workhouse of a parish or union to which he does not belong.

Casualism, *kazh'-al-izm*, *n.* The doctrine that all things happen by chance, or without an intelligent cause or design.—*Casualist*, *kazh'-al-ist*, *n.* A believer in casualism.—*Casualty*, *kazh'-al-ty*, *n.* A casual manner; accidentally; fortuitously.—*Casualness*, *kazh'-al-ness*, *n.* The fact of being casual.—*Casualty*, *kazh'-al-ty*, *n.* An accident; what happens by chance; accident; contingency; an unforeseen chance or accident, especially one resulting in death or bodily injury; loss sustained by a person from death, wounds, &c.

Casualty, *kazh'-al-ty*, *n.* [*Fr. casuelle*, from *l. casus*, a case.] One versed in, or using, casuistry; one who studies and resolves cases of conscience, or nice points regarding the conduct.—*Casualistic*, *casual-ist-ic*, *kazh'-al-ist-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to casuists or casuistry; partaking of casuistry.—*Casualistically*, *kazh'-al-ist-ik-ly*, *adv.* In a casual manner.—*Casuist*, *casu-ist*, *n.* [*Fr. casuiste*, from *l. casus*, a case.] One versed in, or using, casuistry; one who studies and resolves cases of conscience, or nice points regarding the conduct.—*Casualistic*, *casual-ist-ic*, *kazh'-al-ist-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to casuists or casuistry; partaking of casuistry.—*Casualistically*, *kazh'-al-ist-ik-ly*, *adv.* In a casual manner.—*Casuist*, *casu-ist*, *n.* [*Fr. casuiste*, from *l. casus*, a case.] One versed in, or using, casuistry; one who studies and resolves cases of conscience, or nice points regarding the conduct.—*Casualistic*, *casual-ist-ic*, *kazh'-al-ist-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to casuists or casuistry; 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Sp. *catar*, to view) prefixed. *Scaffold* is the same word with French prefix *es*.] A temporary structure representing a tomb placed over the coffin of a distinguished person in churches or over the grave.

Catalan, ká-tā'an, *n*. A native of Cathay or China; a foreigner generally; hence, an indiscriminate term of reproach. [*Shak.*]
Catalan, ká-tā-lan, *a*. Pertaining to Catalonia, a province of Spain.—*n*. A native of Catalonia; the language of Catalonia, an old Spanish literary dialect early cultivated.

Catalectic, *kat-a-lek'tik*, *a.* [Gr. *katalēktikos*, from *katalēgo*, to leave off, to stop.] *Pros* having the measure incomplete; ending abruptly, as a verse wanting a syllable of its proper length.

Catalepsy, Catalepsis, *kat-a-lep-si, kat-a-lep-sis*, *n.* [*Gr. katalēpsis*, a seizing, from *katalambanō*, to seize.] A nervous affection characterized by a more or less complete but temporary suspension of the senses and volition with rigidity of the muscles; trance. — **Cataleptic,** *kat-a-lep'tik, a.* Pertaining to catalepsy.

Catalogue, kat'a-log, *n.* [Fr. *catalogue*, from Gr. *katalogos*, a counting up—*kata*, thoroughly, and *logos*, a reckoning.] A list or enumeration of the names of men or things disposed in a certain order, often in alphabetical order; a list; a register.—*v.t.*—*catalogued*, *cataloguing*. To make a catalogue of.—*Catalogue raisonné*, a catalogue of books, paintings, &c., classed according to their subjects.

Catalysis, *kat-a-lī'sis*, *n.* [Gr. *kata*, down, and *lyō*, to loose.] Dissolution; destruction; *chem.* a decomposition and new combination produced by the mere presence of substances which do not of themselves enter into combination.—**Catalytic**, *kat-a-lit'ik*, *a.* Relating to catalysis.

Catamaran, kat'-ma-ran', *n.* [Said to be from a Tamil word signifying "tied logs."] A kind of boat or raft used as a substitute for a surf-boat, particularly in the East and West Indies, and consisting usually of three pieces of wood lashed together, the middle piece being longer than the others, and having one end turned up in the form of a bow.

Catamenia, kat-a-mē'ni-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *kata-mēnios*—*kata*, down, and *mēn*, a month.] 'The menstrual discharge of females.—**Catamenial**, kat-a-mē'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to the catamenia or menstrual discharges.

Catapetalous, kat-a-pet'al-us, *a.* [*Gr. kata*, against, and *petalon*, a petal.] *Bot.* saying the petals held together by stamens which grow to their bases, as in the mal-

Cataphonics, kat-a-fon'iks, *n.* [Gr. *kata*, against, and *phônē*, sound.] The doctrine of reflected sounds; catacoustics.—**Cataphonic**, kat-a-fon'ik, *a.* Relating to cataphonics.

Cataphract, kat'a-frakt, *n.* [*L. cataphractes*, *Gr. kataphraktēs*, from *kataphrassō*, to cover.] Defensive armour formerly in use for cover of cloth or leather strengthened with **scutes** or **linings**; the armour of plates or strong scales protecting some animals. — **Cataphracted**, kat'a-frak-ted, *a.* *Zool.*

covered with horny or bony plates or scales closely joined together, or with a thick hardened skin.—**Cataphractic**, kat-a-fak'tik, *a.* Pertaining to a cataphract; resembling a cataphract.

Cataplasm, kat'a-plazm, n. [Gr. *kataplasma*, from *kataplassō*, to anoint or to spread as a plaster.] *Med.* a soft and moist substance to be applied to some part of the body: a poultice.

Catapult, kat'a-pult [L. *catapulta*, from *katē*, against, and *pallō*, to brandish, hurl.] A military engine anciently used for discharging missiles against a besieged place; originally, an

Cataract, *kata-rakt*, *n.* [*l. cataracta*, Gr. *katarraktēs*, from *kata*, down, and *rhég-nymi*, to break.] A great fall of water over a precipice; a waterfall; any furious rush or downpour of water; a disease of

the eye consisting in an opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule, by which the pupil seems closed by an opaque body, usually whitish, vision being thus impaired or destroyed.—*Cataractous*, kat-arak-tus, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a cataract in the eye.

Catarrh, *kat'ar*, n. [From *G. katarrhēō*, to flow down.] A discharge or increased secretion of mucus from the membranes of the nose, fauces, and bronchia, characteristic of the alimentary commonly called a cold. **Catarrhaceous**, *kat'ar-rā-shūs*, a. Pertaining to a catarrh, produced by it, or attending it (a catarrhal fever). **Catarrhine**, *Catarrhine*, *kat'a-rin*, a. [*G. kata*, down, and *rhis*, rhinose, the nose.] Of or pertaining to the secretion of mucus characterized by having the nostrils inflamed, and the tongue pointing downward, as in the gorilla, chimpanzee, and other Old World apes.

Catastrophe, *kat-as'trōfē*, *n.* [*Gr.* *katastrophē*, an overthrow, a sudden turn, from *katastrophē*, a substitution, from *kata*, down, and *strophē*, a turn.] The unfolding and winding up of the plot, clearing up of difficulties, and closing of a dramatic piece; the movement; a notable event terminating a series of events; a sudden change; a sudden turn; an unfortunate conclusion; a calamity or disaster; a supposed change in the crust of the earth from sudden physical violence, causing elevation or subsidence of the land; a sudden change of fortune. **Catastrophic**, *kat-as'trōfik*, *a.* Pertaining to a catastrophe or catastrophes; pertaining to the theory of great changes on the globe being the result of violent catastrophes. **Catastrophism**, *kat-as'trōf-i-zm*, *n.* The theory that all geological changes are due to catastrophes or sudden violent physical causes. — **Catastrophenical**, *kat-as'trōf-i-kal*, *a.* One who believes in catastrophes. [*Fr.*]

Catawba, ka-ta'ba, n. A variety of grape much cultivated in Ohio, United States, discovered on the *Catawba* river, Carolina; the wine made from the grape.

catch, *catch*, *et. pret.* & *imp. catch* (*catchen* is obsolete or vulgar.) [*O. Fr. cacher*, *cachier*, *caché*, from *L. captare*, from *L. capere*, to take (whence *captious*, &c.) *Chase* is the same word.]
To lay hold on; to seize, especially with the hand; to grasp; to snatch, to perceive or apprehend; to seize, as in a snare or trap; to ensnare; to entangle; to get entangled with, or to come into contact or collision with (the branch *caught* in this light); to seize, especially, to take or receive as by sympathy, contagion, or infection; to take hold of; to communicate to; to fasten on (the flames *caught* the wood-work); to seize the affections of; to engage and at-

catch; to enflame; to captivate. — *To catch up*, to get a scolding, a beating, or other unpleasant treatment. — *To catch up*, to jump up. — *To catch up*, to take hold of. — *To catch up*, to snatch; to take up suddenly; to lay hold suddenly of something said. — *v. i.* To take or receive something; to be entangled or impeded; to expect. — *To catch up*, to get, use, or adopt, without. — *ut.* The act of seizing, seizure; anything that seizes or takes hold, that checks motion or the like, as a hook, a ratchet, a chain, a spring, a stop, a check, a stopper, a stoppage of the breath; something caught or to be caught, especially anything valuable or desirable obtained or to be obtained; a gain or advantage. — *ut.* A husband, a mistress, a lover, or wife (colloq.); *mus.* a kind of canon or round for three or four voices, the words written to which are so contrived that by the union of the voices a different meaning may be obtained by changing the words at each other's words. — **Catchable**, *kach'a-bl*, *a*. Capable of being caught. — **Catcher**, *kach'er*, *a*. One who or that which catches. — **Catching**, *kach'ing*, *a*. The act of catching. — **Catchment**, *kach'ment*, *a*. The act of communicating by contagion; infection; captivating; charming; attracting. — **Catchment**, *kach'ment*, *a*. A sur-

face of ground of which the drainage is capable of being directed into a common reservoir.—**Catch-penny**, n. Something of little value got up to hit the popular taste; and thereby catch the popular penny; anything got up merely to sell.—**Catch-poll**, m. The head (means the head.) A sheriff's officer, bailiff, or constable, or other person whose duty it is to arrest persons.—**Catch-word**, n. The word formerly often, now rarely placed at the bottom of each page, on the right hand under the last line, and forming the first word on the following page.—**Catchword speaker**, n. One who speaks in a dramatic speaker, in a drama; which reminds one that he is to speak next; cue; a word caught up and repeated for effect.—**Catchup**, catch'up, n. Same as Ketchup.—**Cate**, kat, n. [*O.E. acates*, provisions purchased, from *O.Fr. achat*, buying, *Garn.*]—**Catnap**, cat'nep, n. A nap, or a short sleep, or dainty food; a delicacy; a dainty; commonly used in the plural.

catechetic, *Catechetical*, *kat-ē-ke'tik*, *kat-ē-ke't'ik*-al, *n.* [*CATECHISE*.] Relating to catechising, or one who catechises; consisting in asking questions and receiving answers, as in teaching pupils.—**Catechetically**, *kat-ē-ke't'ik-al-lī*, *adv.* In a catechetical manner.—**Catechetics**, *kat-ē-ke't'iks*, *n.* The art or practice of teaching by question and answer.

catechise, *Catechize*, *kat'-kiz*, *n.t.* — *catechise*, *catechized*; *catechising*, *catechizing*. *kat'-kiz'-ing*. *v.t.* To teach by questions, to utter sound to teach by the voice, *catch*, down, and *echo*, to sound, *hence*, *echoing*. To instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations. *kat'-kiz'-ing*. *v.i.* To be asked questions, interrogated; to examine or try by questions, especially such questions as would implicate the answerer. — *Catechiser*, *Catechizer*, *kat'-kiz'-er*, *n.* One who catechizes. — *Catechism*, *kat'-kiz'-im*, *n.* Gr *katechismos*, instruction.] A book containing a summary of principles in any science or art, but especially in religion, reduced to a series of questions and answers. — *Catechismal*, *kat'-kiz'-mal*, *a.* Pertaining to or after the manner of a catechism. — *Catechist*, *kat'-kist*, *n.* One who instructs by question and answer. — *Catechist*, *kat'-kist*, *n.* One who instructs by question and answer. — *Catechistical*, *kat'-kist'-ik-al*, *a.* Pertaining to a catechist or catechism. — *Catechistically*, *kat'-kist'-ik-al-ly*, *adv.* In a catechistical

catechu, kat'-shū, n. [Tamil *katti*, tree, and *shu*, juice. A name common to several different extracts prepared from the wood, bark, and fruits of various plants, especially from some species of acacia, and used in dyeing, tanning, and medicine.—**Catechuik**, kat'-shū'ik, a. Of or pertaining to catechu.

catechumen, kat'-ē-kū'men, n. [Gr. *katechomēnos*, instructed. **CATECHISE**] One who is under instruction in the first rudiments of Christianity; a neophyte.—**Catechumenical**, kat'-ē-kū-men'ik-al, a. Belonging to catechumens.

[illegible]

ism.—Causative, *ka'za-tiv*, *n*. Effective as a cause or agent; often followed by *gram*, expressing a cause or reason; causal.—*n*. A word expressing a cause.—Causatively, *ka'za-tivli*, *adv*. In a causative manner.—Causules, *ka'zles*, *n*. Having no cause or producing no effect; self-originated; uncreated; without just ground, reason, or motive.—Causulesly, *ka'zlesli*, *adv*. In a causeless manner; without cause or reason.—Causzer, *ka'z'er*, *n*. One who or that which causes.

Causeway, *ka'z'wá*, *n*. [Original spelling *causeway*, from O. Fr. *causé* (Mod. Fr. *chaussée*), from *Li. L. calcata* (via, understood), a road in making which lime or mortar is used, from *Li. calx*, calcareous lime (whence *chalk, calcareous*).] A road or path raised above the natural level of the ground by stones, earth, timber, &c., serving as a passage over wet or marshy ground, or the like; a raised and paved way.—*v*. To provide with a causeway; to pave, as a road or street, with blocks of stone.—*Causey*, *ka'zi*, *v*, and *n*. Causeway; a less common but more correct spelling.

Cautie, *ka'k'li*, *n*. [Fr. *cauties*, from *caut*, *causo*, to burn.] Capable of burning, corroding, or destroying the texture of animal substances; *fig*. severe; cutting; stinging; pungent; sarcastic; *fig*. *metaph*. corrosive, which burns, corrodes, or disintegrates the textures of animal structures; an eucharistic: sometimes popularly restricted to lunar caustic or nitrate of silver when cast into sticks for surgeons' use; *metaph*. the name given to the curve to which the rays of light reflected or refracted by another curve are tangents.—Cautiously, *ka'sti'k'li*, *adv*. In a cautious or severe manner.

Cautistly, *ka'sti'k'li*, *n*. The quality of being caustic or corrosive; *fig*. severity of language; pungency; sarcasm.—Cautistic, *ka'sti'k'nes*, *n*. Cautistly.—*Cautol*, *ka't'ol*, *n*. [Fr. *cautel*, from *cauto*, to take care.] Caution; prudence; craftiness; cunning [Shak].—Cautolous, *ka'tel'us*, *n*. [Fr. *cauteleux*.] Cautious; wary; prudent; cunning; treacherous.—*Cautolizer*, *ka'tel'iz'er*, *n*.—*Cautolize*, *ka'tel'iz*, *v*. To cautolize, from *cautelion*, *ka'tel'ion*, a burning or branding iron, from *ka'tel*, to burn. To burn or sear with fire or cautolizer, or with caustics, as morbid flesh.—Cauterant, *ka'ter'ant*, *n*. A cauterizing substance.—Cauterization, *ka'ter'iz-a'shon*, *n*. Surg. the act or the effect of cauterizing.—Cautery, *ka'ter'i*, *n*. [Fr. *cauterie*, from *cautelion*.] A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron or by caustic substances, the instrument or drug employed in cauterizing.

Caution, *ka'shon*, *n*. [Fr. *cautio*, from *cauto*, *cautum*, to be on one's guard, beware.] Provident care; prudence in regard to danger; wariness; watchfulness; forethought; or vigilance; a measure taken for security; a security or guarantee; a warning or admonition.—*v*. To give notice of danger to; to warn; to exhort to like heed.—Cautious, *ka'shon'us*, *adj*.—Cautiously, *ka'shon'usli*, *adv*.—Cautiousness, *ka'shon'usnes*, *n*. The quality of being cautious; caution.

Cavalcade, *ka'val'kad*, *n*. [Fr. *cavalcade*, *Li. cavalcata*, from *caballus*, a horse.] *Cavalcade*, *ka'val'kad*, *n*. A procession of persons on horseback, or consisting mostly of persons on horseback.

Cavalier, *ka'val'er*, *n*. [Fr. *cavalier*, *Li. caballarius*, from *Li. caballus*, a horse, whence also *cavalry, chivalry, cavalcade*, &c. *Chenier* is a parallel form.] A horseman, especially an armed gentleman; a knight; a partisan of Charles I., as opposed to a Roundhead or adherent to the Parliament; a gentleman attending on or escorting a lady; a beau; the gentleman

acting as partner to a lady in dancing; *fig*. a word commonly situated within the position, and raised higher than the other works so as to command all the adjacent works and the surrounding country.—*n*. Gay; sprightly; easy; off-hand; playful; disdainful; supercilious (*Chenier* answers).—Cavalierly, *ka'val'erli*, *adv*. In a cavalier manner; haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.—Cavalierness, *ka'val'er-nes*, *n*.—Cavalry, *ka'val'ri*, *n*. [Fr. *cavalerie*, from *Li. cavaleria*, from *caballus*, a horse. *Chivalry* is a parallel form.] A body of troops, or soldiers, that serve on horseback; horse soldiers.

Cavass, *ka'vas*, *ka'vas'*, *n*. A Turkish police-officer; a messenger; an orderly.

Cavatin, *ka'va-té'na*, *n*. [It.] *Music*, a melody of short simple character, and without a second part and a return part. *Cave*, *ka'v*, *n*. [Fr. *cave*, from *Li. cavea*, hollow, whence also *cavity, cavern*, and *cave*.] A hollow place in the earth; a subterranean cavern; a den.—*v*. To make hollow. To dwell in a cave.—*Cave*, *ka'v*, *n*. To fall in and leave a hollow, as earth on the side of a well or pit or the roof of a subterranean passage.—*Cave-dweller*, *ka've-man*, *n*. One who dwells in caves, a name given to each of the earliest races of prehistoric man as dwell in natural caves, subsisting on shell-fish and wild animals.

Caveat, *ka've-at*, *n*. [Fr. *caveat*, let him beware, from *caveo*, to watch, to beware.] In law, a process in a court to stop proceedings, hence, an intimation of caution; hint; warning; admonition.—*v*. To enter a caveat.—Cavator, *ka've-at'er*, *n*. One who enters a caveat.

Cavendish, *ka'ven-dish*, *n*. Tobacco which has been softened and pressed into quadrangular cakes.

Cavern, *ka'vern*, *n*. [Fr. *caverna*, from *cava*, hollow, whence *ca'v*, a deep hollow place in the earth; a *cave*.—Caverned, *ka'vern'd*, *adj*. Full of caverns or deep chasms; having caverns; inhabiting a cavern.—Cavernous, *ka'vern'us*, *adj*. Well adapted for containing a cavern or caverns; filled with small cavities.—Cavernulous, *ka'vern'us-lus*, *adj*. [Fr. *cavernula*, dimin. of *caverna*, a cavern.] Full of little cavities or small cavities.

Cavetto, *ka'vet'o*, *n*. [It., from *cavo*, hollow, *Li. cavus*.] Arch. a hollow member, or round concave moulding, containing the quadrant of a circle.

Caviar, *ka'vi-ar*, *ka'vi-ar'*, *n*. [Fr. *caviar*, Turk. *haviar*.] The roes of certain large fish, as the sturgeon, prepared and salted, and chiefly caught in the lakes or rivers of Russia.

Cavicorn, *ka'vi-korn*, *n*. [Fr. *cavicorn*, hollow, and *cornu*, a horn.] Applied to a family of ruminants, as the ox, antelope, and goat, with persistent horns thus differing from the deer, consisting of a bony core and a horny sheath, in both sexes or in males only.—*n*. One of the above animals.

Cavil, *ka'vil*, *v*.—Cavilled, *ka'vil'd*, *past*. [Fr. *caviller*, to cavil, to raise cavils; to quibble, trick, shuffle.] To raise cavils and frivolous objections; to find fault without good reason; frequently followed by *at*.—*n*. A cavilous or frivolous objection; a frivolous or specious argument.—Caviller, *ka'vil'er*, *n*. One who cavils; one who is apt to raise cavilous objections; a cavilous disputant.—Cavilling, *ka'vil-ing*, *n*. A given or cavil or making cavilous objections.—Cavillingly, *ka'vil-ing-li*, *adv*. In a cavilling manner.—Cavillous, *ka'vil-us*, *adj*.—Caviling, *ka'vil-ing*, *n*. A stone-mason's axe, with a flat face and a pointed point.

Cavity, *ka'vit-i*, *n*. [Fr. *cavité*, *Li. cavitas*, from *Li. cavea*, hollow. *Cave*.] A hollow place; a hollow; a void or empty space in a given or cavity or a hollow part of the human body.—Cavited, *ka'vit'd*, *past*. Having cavities.

Cave-relievo, *ka've-re-lé'vo*, *n*. [It.] *Sculpt.* A relief in which the highest part of the face is only level with the plane of the original stone.

Cavy, *ka'vi*, *n*. The name common to certain South American rodent animals,

the most familiar species being the well-known guinea-pig.

Caw, *ka'*, *v*. [Imitative of the sound; comp. *Sc. kae*, *D. kauen*, *Dan. kaa*, a jack-daw.] To cry like a crow, rook, or raven.—*n*. The cry of the rook or crow.

Cawquaw, *ka'kwaw*, *n*. The urson or Canadian porcupine, which species are often used as ornaments by the Indians.

Cay, *ka'*, *n*. [Sp. *cayo*, a rock, a shoal, an islet.] An islet, a range or reef of rocks lying near the shore, or in shallow water; especially in the West Indies and sometimes written *Key*.

Cayenne, *ka'ien* or *ka'ien'*, *n*. [From *Cayenne* in South America.] A kind of pepper, a powder made from the dried and ground fruits, and more especially the seeds, of various species of *Capsicum*.

Cayman, *ka'man*, *ka'man'*, *n*. [Native Guiana name.] A name applied popularly to the alligator of the West Indies and South America.

Cazique, *ka'zék'*, *n*. The native name of the princes or head chiefs of Haiti, Cuba, Porto Rico, and other islands of America, who were found reigning there when these countries were discovered.

Cease, *ses*, *v*.—Ceased, *cesed*. [Fr. *cesser*, *Li. cessare*, *cessare*, to cease, a freq. from *cessare*, to yield, to cede, to stop. To stop moving, acting, or speaking; to leave off; to give over; to desist; followed by *from* before a noun; to come to an end; to terminate; to become extinct; to pass away (the term *cessare* is used). To put a stop to; to put an end to; to desist from.—Ceaseless, *ses'les*, *adj*. Without a stop or pause; incessant; continual; without intermission; continuing for ever; endless.—Ceaselessly, *ses'les-li*, *adv*. Incessantly; perpetually.—Ceaselessness, *ses'les-nes*, *n*.

Cebadilla, *seba-dil'la*, *n*. The Spanish American name for the seeds of a bulbous plant used as medicine.

Cebuya, *sebi-ú'ra*, *n*. A Brazilian tree, the bark of which is used in decoctions for baths and fomentations in rheumatism and cutaneous eruptions.

Cedar, *se'dar*, *n*. [Fr. *cedrus*, Gr. *kedros*, a kind of juniper.] A coniferous evergreen tree which grows to a great size, and is remarkable for its durability, forming fine woods in the mountains of Syria and Asia Minor, and often called distinctively the cedar of Lebanon. The deciduous cedar is closely akin to it, and the name is also given to various other trees.

Made of cedar; belonging to cedar.—Cedared, *se'dar'd*, *adj*. Covered or furnished with cedars.—Cedarn, *se'dar-n*, *adj*. Pertaining to the cedar.—Made of cedar. [Fr.]—Cedrine, *se'drin*, *adj*. Of or pertaining to cedar.

Cede, *sed*, *v*.—Ceded, *ceded*. [Fr. *cede*, *cedere*, to retire, yield, grant, give up, a word which appears also in *cedece*, *cedece*, *excedere*, *procede*, *recede*, *decade*, *abcede*, *antecedere*, *concedere*, *predecessore*, *obcede*, &c.] To yield; to surrender; to give up; to resign; to relinquish.—*v*. To yield to.—Cedence, *se'dens*, *n*. The act of yielding; to fall to; to lapse.—Cedent, *se'dent*, *n*. Yielding; giving way.

Cedilla, *se-dil'la*, *n*. [Fr. *cedille*, *Li. cedilla*, a dimin. of *ceda*, to give; to give in; to give the sound of *s*, it was customary to write *ce*; thus *ceder*, for modern *cede*.] A mark placed under the letter *c* or *s* in French (thus *ce*, to show that it is to be sounded like *s*).

Cedrate, *sedrat*, *se'drat*, *sedrat*, *n*. [Fr. *cedrat*.] A variety of the citron-tree, above the fruit of the tree.

Ceil, *sel*, *v*. [O.E. *sele*, a canopy, from Fr. *ciel*, *Li. celo*, a canopy, heaven, from *Li. celum*, heaven, same root as *celes*, *celes*, hollow, and *celes*, to overlay, to cover the inner roof of a room or building; to provide with a ceiling.—Ceiling, *sel-ing*, *n*. The inside lining or surface of an apartment above; the horizontal or curved surface of an apartment opposite the floor, usually finished with plastered work.—Ceilinged, *sel-ing'd*, *adj*. Furnished with a ceiling.

Celadon, *se-la-don*, *n*. [From the name of

ing from the hind parts of the bodies of some insects. — *Cercarian*, *ser-kā-ri-an*, *n.* A trematode worm or fluke in one of its stages when it has a tadpole form.

Cere, *ser*, *n.* [L. *cera*, *wax*, *its appearance*.] The term applied to the state destitute of feathers, and having a waxy appearance, generally observed at the base of the bill in birds.

Cereal, *ser-ē-al*, *n.* [From *Ceres*, the goddess of corn.] Pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, millet, — *a.* A grain plant, such as wheat, oats, barley, &c.

Cerebellum, *ser-ē-bel-lum*, *n.* [L. *dim. of cerebrum*, the brain.] The little brain, that portion of the brain in vertebrate animals which is posterior to and underlies the great cerebral mass or cerebrum.

— *Cerebellar*, *Cerebellous*, *ser-ē-bel-lar*, *ser-ē-bel-lus*, *a.* Relating to the cerebellum.

— *Cerebral*, *Cerebrine*, *Cerebric*, *ser-ē-bral*, *ser-ē-brin*, *ser-ē-brīk*, *a.* Pertaining to the cerebrum or brain.

— *Cerebral letters*, *ser-ē-bral-lē-ters*, *n.* The alphabet, formed by bringing the tip of the tongue backward and applying its under surface against the roof of the mouth.

— *Cerebrism*, *ser-ē-brī-zm*, *n.* *Psychic*, the theory or doctrine that all mental operations arise from the activity of the cerebrum or brain.

— *Cerebralist*, *ser-ē-bral-ist*, *n.* One who holds the doctrine or theory of cerebrism.

— *Cerebrist*, *ser-ē-brīst*, *v.t.* To have the brain in action; to exhibit brain action.

— *Cerebration*, *ser-ē-brā-shun*, *n.* Exertion or action of the brain, conscious or unconscious.

— *Cerebriform*, *ser-ē-brī-form*, *a.* Brain-shaped.

— *Cerebrin*, *Cerebrine*, *ser-ē-brīn*, *n.* A name given to several substances obtained chemically from the brain.

— *Cerebrose*, *ser-ē-brō-sē*, *a.* [L. *cerebrosus*.] Brain-sick; mad; insane.

— *Cerebro-spinal*, *ser-ē-brō-spī-nal*, *a.* Pertaining to the brain and spinal cord together; consisting in the brain and spinal cord.

— *Cerebrum*, *ser-ē-brū-m*, *n.* The superior and chief portion of the brain, constituting the whole upper cavity of the skull.

— *Cereloth*, *Cerement*, *ser-ē-loth*, *ser-ē-mēt*, *n.* [L. *cera*, *wax*.] Cloth dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies are sometimes when embalmed; hence, *pl.* grave-clothes (poetical).

— *Ceremony*, *ser-ē-mō-ni*, *n.* [Fr. *cérémonie*, from L. *ceremoniā*, a rite or ceremony, veneration, sanctity; probably from same root as *Skr. kṛi*, to do.] A religious or other rite or observance; a solemn or formal display or performance; a solemnity; a usage of politeness, or such usages collectively; formality; punctilio; punctiliousness.

— *Master of ceremonies*, a person who regulates the forms to be observed by the company or attendants on a public occasion.

— *Ceremonial*, *ser-ē-mō-ni-al*, *a.* [L. *ceremoniālis*.] Relating to ceremonies or external forms or rites; ritual; pertaining to the forms and rites of the Jewish religion (the ceremonies of the Jews).

— *Ceremonious*, *ser-ē-mō-ni-ō-s*, *a.* A system of rites; ceremonies or formalities to be observed on any occasion.

— *Ceremonialism*, *ser-ē-mō-ni-al-izm*, *n.* A adherence to formality for ceremony.

— *Ceremoniality*, *ser-ē-mō-ni-al-ī-ti*, *n.* Ceremonial character.

— *Ceremonially*, *ser-ē-mō-ni-al-ī*, *adv.* In a ceremonial manner; according to rites and ceremonies.

— *Ceremonialness*, *ser-ē-mō-ni-al-nēss*, *n.* Ceremoniousness.

— *Ceremoniously*, *ser-ē-mō-ni-al-ī*, *adv.* In a ceremonious manner; formally; with due forms.

— *Ceremoniousness*, *ser-ē-mō-ni-ō-s-nēss*, *n.* The quality of being ceremonious; the practice of much ceremony; formality.

— *Ceres*, *ser-ēs*, *n.* A Roman goddess watching over the growth of grain and other plants; hence, grain; also a name of one of the asteroids or planets.

— *Cerph*, *ser-ē*, *n.* One of the fine lines of a type for printing, especially one of the fine cross lines at the top or bottom, as of I.

Cerise, *ser-ēz*, *n.* [Fr., *a cherry*.] Cherry-coloured. — *a.* Of the colour of cerise; cherry-coloured.

— *Cerium*, *ser-ē-um*, *n.* [From the planet Ceres, discovered a year or two before.] A rare metal discovered in 1803, of a colour between that of iron and that of lead; specific gravity 5.5. — *Cerite*, *ser-ē-t*, *n.* A rare mineral, of a pale rose or pink colour, from which cerium was first obtained.

— *Cernuous*, *ser-nū-us*, *a.* [L. *cernuus*.] *Bot.* Drooping; pendulous.

— *Cerograph*, *ser-ō-graf*, *n.* [L. *cera*, *wax*, and Gr. *graphō*, to write.] A writing or engraving on wax; a painting in wax-colours; an encaustic painting.

— *Cerographic*, *ser-ō-graf-ik*, *ser-ō-graf-ik-al*, *a.* Pertaining to cerography.

— *Cerography*, *ser-ō-graf-ē*, *n.* One who is versed in or who practices cerography.

— *Cerography*, *ser-ō-graf-ē*, *n.* The act of writing or engraving on wax; the art of painting in wax-colours; encaustic painting.

— *Cerose*, *ser-ō-sē*, *n.* *Skinn.* A wax-like Ceroplastic, *ser-ō-plast-ik*, *a.* [Gr. *keros*, wax, and *plastikē* (*technē*), the art of the modeller or carver.] Pertaining to the art of modelling in wax; modelled in wax.

— *Ceroplasty*, *ser-ō-plast-ē*, *n.* The art of modelling in wax; modelling or forming models in wax.

— *Certain*, *ser-tā-in*, *a.* [Fr. *certain*, as if from a L. adjective *certainus*, formed from *certa*, certain, by adding *-ius*.] *Certain*, *ser-tā-in*, *n.* *Skinn.* A wax-like Ceroplastic, *ser-ō-plast-ik*, *a.* [Gr. *keros*, wax, and *plastikē* (*technē*), the art of the modeller or carver.] Pertaining to the art of modelling in wax; modelled in wax.

— *Certainly*, *ser-tā-in-lī*, *adv.* Without doubt or question; in truth and fact; without fail; assuredly, of a certainty.

— *Certainness*, *ser-tā-in-nēss*, *n.* The state of certainty; certainty.

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Ceruse, *ser-rus*, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cerussa*, white-lead, from *cera*, *wax*.] White-lead, a compound of hydroxide and carbonate of lead, produced by exposing the metal in thin plates to the vapour of vinegar. It is much used in painting, and a cosmetic is prepared from it. — *vt.* To wash with ceruse; to apply ceruse to and ceruse. — *Ceruite*, *Cerussite*, *ser-rū-ē*, *ser-rū-īt*, *n.* A native carbonate of lead; a common lead-ore.

— *Cervical*, *ser-vi-cal*, *a.* [L. *cervix*, *cervix*, the neck.] Belonging to the neck.

— *Cervine*, *ser-vī-nē*, *a.* Pertaining to *Cervus*, a deer. — *Cervine*, *ser-vī-nē*, *n.* Pertaining to the deer family.

— *Cesarean*, *Cesarian*, *ser-zā-rē-an*, *ser-zā-rī-an*, *n.* *CESAREAN*.

— *Cesarovitch*, *ser-zar'-ē-ritch*, *n.* Same as *Czarovitch*.

— *Cerptio*, *Cerptious*, *ser-pi-ti-ōs*, *ser-pi-tus*, *a.* [L. *clupes*, *cerptio*, to cut.] Pertaining to turf; turf; growing in tufts.

— *Cess*, *ser-s*, *vt.* Shortened and corrupted from *assess*. To impose a tax; to assess. — *n.* A rate or rate. [Collon.]

— *Cessation*, *ser-sesh-ā-shun*, *n.* [L. *cessatio*, from *cesso*, from *cedo*, *cessum*, to cease. — *Cess*.] A ceasing; a stop; a rest; the act of discontinuing motion or action of any kind, whether temporary or final.

— *Cession*, *ser-shun*, *n.* [L. *cessio*, from L. *cedo*, *cessum*.] The act of ceding, yielding, or surrendering, as of territory, property or rights; a giving up, resignation, or surrender.

— *Cessionary*, *ser-shun-ā-ri*, *a.* [Fr. *cessionnaire*.] Giving up; yielding.

— *Cess-pool*, *ser-sol*, *n.* [The better spelling seems to be *cess-pool*, the word being from A. Sax. *cessu*, to settle; or from prov. *ross*, *suiss*, a mess, filth; Gael. *sois*.] A cavity or well in a drain or privy to receive the sediment or filth.

— *Cestode*, *ser-si-ō-dē*, *n.* [L. *cestus*, a girdle, from their shape.] A term used to characterize certain intestinal worms, such as tape-worms.

— *Cestoidæan*, *ser-si-ō-dē-an*, *n.* A cestoid worm; a tape-worm.

— *Cestry*, *ser-strī*, *n.* [Fr. *kestre*, a kind of fish.] A kind of shark found on the coast of Australia.

— *Cetus*, *ser-vus*, *n.* [L. *cetus*, *ceratus*, from *cedo*, *cessum*, to strike.] Among the Greeks and Romans, a kind of cetacean, loaded with lead or iron, which, boxes fastened on their hands and arms by leather thongs.

— *Cetacea*, *ser-si-ō-dē*, *n. pl.* [L. *cetus*, Gr. *ketō*, any large sea-monster, a whale.] An order of marine mammals comprising the whales and dolphins.

— *Cetacean*, *ser-si-ō-dē-an*, *n.* A cetacean, a whale.

— *Cetaceum*, *ser-si-ō-dē*, *n.* Pertaining to the whale; belonging to the Cetacea or whale kind.

— *Cetology*, *ser-si-ō-dē-ō-jī*, *n.* The description or natural history of cetaceans.

— *Cetological*, *ser-si-ō-dē-ō-jī-al*, *a.* Pertaining to cetology.

— *Cetologist*, *ser-si-ō-dē-ō-jī-ist*, *n.* One who is versed in cetology.

— *Cetiosaurus*, *Cetiosaur*, *ser-si-ō-sā-rus*, *ser-si-ō-sar*, *n.* [Gr. *ketios*, belonging to a whale, and *saur*, a lizard.] A kind of gigantic fossil reptile, about 70 to 75 feet long, probably an inhabitant of marshes or river sides.

— *Ceyanilla*, *ser-ā-dī'-lā*, *n.* Same as *Cebadilla*.

— *Ceylanite*, *ser-lā-nī-tē*, [From *Ceylon*.] A ferruginous variety of spinel from Ceylon.

— *Chabibis*, *shā-bī*, *n.* A celebrated white French wine, having good body and an exquisite perfume.

— *Chabib*, *shā-bī*, *n.* A kind of fish, the name of that name near which it is produced.

— *Chabuk*, *Chabuk*, *chā-buk*, *n.* [Hind. *chabuk*, a horse-whip.] A long whip; the whip used in the East for inflicting corporal punishment.

— *Chace*, *chās*, *n.* and *v.* See *CHASE*.

— *Chacma*, *chā-kī-nā*, *n.* A baboon found in South Africa.

— *Chaco*, *chā-kō*, *n.* An unctuous earth found at La Paz, South America, which is made into pats and cakes with chocolate.

— *Chad*, *chād*, *n.* A kind of fish, the shad.

— *Chaf*, *chāf*, *vt.* — *chafed*, *chāp*, [I.O.E. *chaufe*, Fr. *chauffer*, O. Fr. *chauffer*, to warm, from L. *causare*, to warm, from *cales*, to

grow warm, and *facere*, to make,) To excite heat in some part of the body by friction; to fecundate, to warm by rubbing; to excite the passions; to inflame; to anger; to excite violent action in, to cause to rage (the wind *chafes* the ocean); to fret and wear by rubbing (the rope was *chafed*). — *v. i.* To be excited or heated, to rage, to fret; to dash, as in anger; to rage or boil (as the sea); to be fretted and worn by rubbing. — *n.* A state of being angry or annoyed; heat; fret. — *Chafér*, *chäfer*, *n.* One who or that which chafes; a chafing-dish. — *Chafing-dish*, *n.* A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating anything set on it; a portable grate for coals.

Chaffer, *chä'fer*, *n.* [A. Sax. *ceafor*, a chaf-; D. *kever*, G. *käfer*, a beetle.] A beetle: especially applied to such as are destructive to plants, and generally in compounds; as, cock-chaffer, rose-chaffer, bark-chaffer, &c.

Chaff, *chaf*, *n.* [*Ar. kaf*, *caf*—*D. kaf*, *G. kaf*, *chaf*.] The glumes, or husks of corn and grasses, but more commonly restricted to the husks when separated from the corn by thrashing, sifting, or winnowing; worthless matter, especially that which is light and apt to be driven by the wind; refuse.—**Chaffless**, *chaflez*, *a.* Without chaff; free from worthless matter or rubbish [*Shak.*].—**Chaffy**, *chaf'i*, *a.* Like chaff;

full of chaff; light; frivolous; worthless. **Chaff**, *chaf*, *v.t.* and *i.* [A corruption of *chafe*, to irritate or annoy.] To assail with sarcastic banter or raillery; to banter; to make game of. [Colloq.]—*n.* Banter, especially slangy banter; sarcastic raillery. [Colloq.]—**Chaffer** *chaf'er n.* One who em-

[Colloq.] — **Chaffer**, *chaf'ér*, *n.* One who employs chaff or slangy banter. [Colloq.] **Chaff**, *chaf'ér*, *v.t.* [*O.E. chaffare, chafare*, bargaining, merchandise, from *chap*, *A. Sax. cēp*, *a bargain*, and *fare*, *procedure*, *journey*, *A. Sax. faru*, *a journey*. *Akin cheap, cheapen.* **CHAFER.**] To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to haggle; to talk much and idly. — **Chafferer**, *chaf'ér-ér*, *n.* One who chaffers; a bargainer; a buyer.

Chaffinch, *chaf'finch*, *n.* [Perhaps from its note; comp. *chiff-chaff*, the name of a British bird, from its cry.] A common British bird of the finch family, whose pleasant song is heard from early spring to the middle of summer.

Chagrin, sha-grén', *n.* [Fr., said to be another form of *shagreen*, which, from being used to polish wood, has come to be employed as a type of grinding or (mowing care.) Ill humour, as from disappointment, wounded vanity, &c.; vexation; peevishness; mortification; fretfulness. *v.t.* To excite ill humour in; to vex; to mortify.

[illegible]

Chain-pump, *n.* A pump consisting, in one of its simplest forms, of an endless chain equipped with a series of discs or buckets, passing downward into the water, and turning round enough to catch a full bucket. Two numbers of one- or half-balls connected by a chain, formerly much used in naval warfare for carrying away rigging. — **Chain-stitch**, *n.* A stitch made by passing a needle, twice, or cords linked together in the form of a chain; also, a kind of machine-sewing, which consists in passing the needle in and out on the under side of the fabric in a series of loops, so to engage the loop of the upper thread; in contradistinction to *lock-stitch*. — **Chain-wheel**, *n.* An inversion of the chain-pump, in which the water is forced into a recipient of water-power.

Chair, *char*, *n.* *Fr.* *chaire*, *o. Fr.* *chayere*, *L.* *cathedra*, *Gr.* *kathedra*, *a seat*. *Chaise* is a carriage; *Chair* is a movable seat, with a back, for one person; a seat of office or authority; hence, the office itself, especially the person who occupies it, as a chairman or president; a sedan chair; one of the iron blocks which support and secure the rails in a railway. —*n.t.* To place or carry in a chair, to carry publicly in a chair, to carry in a sedan chair.

The presiding officer of an assembly, association, or company, committee or public meeting; one whose business is to carry a sedan chair.—**Chairmanship**, chairman's ship. **The office of a chairman or president, presiding at a meeting, presiding.** —**big chair**

Chair-bed, *n.* A bed-chair.
Chaise, *shāz*, *n.* [Fr., a corruption of *chaire* a chair.] A two-wheeled carriage drawn by one or more horses, and generally furnished with a hood or top that may be let down.

Chalaza, ka-lá'za, *n.* [Gr. *chalaza*, a pimple.] *Bot.* that part of the ovule or seed where the integuments cohere with each other and with the nucleus; *zool.* one of the two membranous twisted cords which bind the yolk-bag of an egg to the lining membrane at the two ends of the shell.—**Chalazal**, ka-lá'zal, *a.* Of or relating to a chalaza.

Chalcedony, kal-sed'ō-ni, *n.* [From *Chalcedon*, an ancient Greek town in Asia Minor.] A kind of quartz, resembling milk diluted with water, and more or less clouded or opaque, with veins, circles, and spots.—**Chalcedonic**, kal-sed-on'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Chalcedony.—**Chalcedonyx**, kal-sed'ō-niks, *n.* [From *chalcēdon* and *onyx*.] A variety of agate, in which white and gray layers alternate.

Chalcopygus, kal-kō'ra-fū, *n.* [Gr. *chalkos*, copper, brass, and *graphō*, to engrave.] The art of engraving on copper or brass.
Chalcographer, Chalcographist, kal-kō'ra-fēr, kal-kō'ra-fist, *n.* An engraver on brass or copper. — **Chalcographic**, kal-kō'ra-fik, *a.* Pertaining to chalcography.
Chaldaic, Chaldee, Chaldee, kal-dā'ik, kal-dē'an, kal'dē, *a.* Pertaining to Chaldaea or Chaldeans, anciently a country on the Euphrates in Asia. — *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans; Aramaic. — **Chaldaism**, kal-dā'izm, *n.* An idiom or peculiarity of the Chaldean dialect.

Chalder, chaldér, n. [Same as *chaldron*.] A Scotch dry measure for grain consisting of 16 bolls, or nearly 8 quarters.

children, *chāl'dron*, *n*. [The same word as *caldron*.] A measure of coals consisting of 36 bushels, or 254 cwt.
Chalet, *shā-lā*, *n*. [Fr.; properly a Swiss word.] A cottage, cabin, or hut for sheltering the herdsmen and their cattle in the Swiss mountains; a small dwelling-house built in a similar style.

calice, *calicis*, *n.* [Fr. *calice*, from L. *calix*, *calicis*, a cup or goblet.] A drinking cup or bowl; a cup used to administer the wine in the celebration of the Lord's supper.

chalk, chak, n. [A. Sax. *cealc*, from *L. calx*, lime, limestone.] A well-known earthy limestone, an impure carbonate of lime, of an opaque white colour, soft, and admitting no polish.—*v.t.* To rub with

chalk; to mark with chalk; to trace out; to describe: from the use of chalk in marking lines.—*Black chalk*. See under *Black*.—*Brown chalk*, a name for *umber*.—*Red chalk*, a natural clay containing 15 to 20 per cent of protoxide and carbonate of iron.—*French chalk*, steatite or soapstone.—*Chalky*, *ch'alk'i*, *a*. Resembling chalk; consisting of or containing chalk.—*Chalkiness*, *ch'alk'i-ness*, *n*. The state of being chalky.—*Chalk-stones*, *n*. Certain concretions in the joints of persons violently affected by the gout.

challenge, challen], n. [O.Fr. *challenge*, *challenge*, *calonge*, etc., claim, accusation, dispute, from *l. calumniari*, a false accusation, *calumny*. *Calumny* is thus the same word.] An invitation to a contest or trial of any kind; a calling or summons to fight in a single combat; the letter or message containing the summons to a contest; the calling in question or taking exception to something; the act of a sentry in demanding the countersign from any one who appears near his post; the claim of a party that certain jurors shall not sit in trial upon him or his cause, on account of some bias or interest in the case, or of some other cause, and criminal trials where the impartiality of the jurors may be open to the slightest question.

the juror may be reasonably questioned, *v.t.*—**challenged, challenging.** To address a challenge to; to call to a contest; to summon to fight, or to a duel; to demand a contest in law; to demand from a jury a sentence, *as* due; to demand a right; *law*, to demand the removal of from among the jurors; to object to a person or thing; to take exception to; to call in question [a statement].—**Challengeable, challenge-able.** Capable of being challenged or called to an account.—**Challenger, challengee, challengee.** One who challenges; one who defies another to a contest; an objector; one who calls in question.

chalybeate, ka-lib'ē-at, *a.* [From Gr. *chalybs*, *chalybos*, steel.] Impregnated with iron; applied to medicines containing iron, and especially to springs and waters impregnated with iron, or holding iron in solution.—*n.* Any water or other liquid into which iron enters.—**Chalybite**, ka-lib'it, *n.* An important iron ore occurring abundantly in connection with the carboniferous system, and yielding large quantities of iron.

ham, kam, n. The sovereign prince of Tartary; now written *Khan*.
hainade, sha-mād' or sha-mād', n. [Fr. from It. *chiama*, a calling, *chiamare*, to call, from L. *clamare*, to call = E. *claim*.] The beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet inviting an enemy to a parley.

chamber, *cháu bér*, a. *Ch. chambre*, from *L. camera*, *Gr. kamara*, a vault or arched roof. 1. A room of a dwelling-house; an apartment; a chamberlain's room; a study; an office. 2. A room in which lawyers, conduct their business; especially, the room in which judges sit for the disposing of matters not sufficiently important to require a hearing in court. 3. A room of men meet; a assembly, assembly, or a society of men meet; the assembly or body itself. 4. *Chamber* of commerce or agriculture, a house or cavity in a thing, especially in a wall, for the passage of water. 5. The part of a pump in which the bucket or plunger works, that part of a firearm where the powder lies, &c. To reside or occupy as a chamberlain, to be a chamberlain. *Chamberlain*, *cháu bér*, a. To shut up, to be, or as in, a chamber. *Shak*. 1. Chambered, chamber'd, a. Having or divided into a number of chambers or compartments, as a shell, a house, &c. 2. Intrigues or intrigues in a wantonness; a gallant. *Shak*. 1. *Chamberlain*, *cháu bér*, a. *Ch. chambellan*, from *L. camera*, *Gr. kamara*, a vault or arched roof. 2. A person charged with the direction and management of a chamber or chambers; specifically, another charged with the management of the private apartments of a monarch or nobleman; the treasurer of a city, corporation, or the like. *Chamberlainship*, *cháu bér*, a. *Ch. chambellan*, from *L. camera*, *Gr. kamara*, a vault or arched roof. 3. A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds and cleaning

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; ñ, Fr. ton; ng, sing; rh, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.

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confused — Chaotically, ka-ot'ik-al-li, adv. In a chaotic state.

Chap, chap, or **chap**, *v.t.* — *chap-ped, chapping*. [Same word as *chap*, to cut.] To cause to cleave, split, crack, or open longitudinally, as the surface of the earth or the skin and flesh of the hand. — *v.i.* To crack; to open in long slits; to have the skin become cracked and sore, as from frost. — *n.* A crack in the surface of the hand or feet. **Chap, Chop, chop**, *n.* [A form standing for *chap* or *chop*, and equivalent to *Sc. chap, Icel kaptir, Dan. kjerf, Sw. kift, a jaw, without the [L.] The upper or lower part of the mouth; the jaw either the two planes or flat parts of a vice or pair of tongs or pliers, for holding anything fast. — **Chapfallen**, *chop'faln*, *a.* Having the lower chap or jaw depressed; hence, dejected or dispirited; silenced. — **Chapless**, *chop'less*, *a.* Without a chap or lower jaw. [Shak.]*

Chap, chap, *n.* [An abbreviation of *chapman*, as regards its modern use of *chapman customer*, in senses of regular purchaser and fellow or chap.] A buyer; a chapman (*Steele*); a man or a boy; a youth; used familiarly and laxly, much as the word *fellow* is. — **Chapman**, *chap'man*, *n.* One who, as a buyer or seller, from *chap*, a bargain, trade, and *man*, a man.] Originally, a buyer and seller, a merchant; now, a hawker, pedlar, or travelling dealer. — **Chap-book**, *n.* A kind of small book or tract formerly much sold among the people by chapmen, containing generally lives of heroes, giants, &c., fairy-lore, ghost and witch stories, ballads, songs, and the like. **Chape, chap, *n.* [Fr. *chape*, a catch, hook, chape, also a *cope*; same origin as *cape, cap*.] The part by which an object is attached, as the hook-piece which a buckle is fixed on the article or garment; the transverse guard of a sword for a protection to the hand; the metal tip at the end of a scabbard, or at the end of a belt or girdle. — **Chapeless**, *chap'less*, *a.* Without a chape.**

Chapel, chapel, *n.* [Fr. *chapelle*, from L.L. *capella*, dim. of *capra*, a chape, hood, canopy, covering of the altar, a recess, or chapel attached to the altar or choir, &c., &c.] A subordinate place of worship usually attached to a large church or cathedral, connected with a palace or private residence, or subsidiary to a parish church; a place of worship used by dissenters from the Church of England; a meeting-house; a union or society formed by the workmen in a printing office. — **Chapelry, *chap'el-ri*, *n.* The territorial district assigned to a chapel dependent on a mother church. — **Chapel-cart**, *n.* A contrivance of *Whitechap*.**

Chaperon, shap'er-on or *chap-ron*, *n.* [Fr. *chaperon*, from *chape*, a cope, *CHAP-EL*.] A kind of ancient hood or cap; a lady, especially a married lady, who attends a young lady to public places as a guide or protector. — *v.t.* To attend on a person, guide, or the like. — **Chaperonage**, *shap'er-on-aj*, *n.* The protection or countenance of a chaperon.

Chapter, chap-ter, *n.* [From O.Fr. *chapitre*, dim. of L.L. *capitulum*, *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, a head, *chapter* is the same word.] The upper part or capital of a column or pillar. [O.T.]

Chaplain, chap-lin, *n.* [Fr. *chapelain*; L.L. *capellanus*, from *capella*, a chapel, *CHAP-EL*.] An ecclesiastic who performs divine service in a chapel; more generally, an ecclesiastic who officiates at court, in the household of a nobleman, or in the garrison, ship, institution, &c. — **Chaplaincy, *Chaplainship*, *chap'lin-ai, chap'lin-ship*, *n.* The office or post of a chaplain. **Chaplet, chap-let, *n.* [Fr. *chaplet*, a dim. of O.Fr. *chapel*, Mod. Fr. *chapelle*, a hat, from *chape*, L.L. *capra*, a hood, a cape; akin *chapel, chape*, &c.] A garland or wreath to be worn on the head; a string of beads used by Roman Catholics, by which they count their prayers; a small rosary; *arch*, a small round moulding carved into beads, pearls, olives, or the like. — **Chapman**, *chap'man*, *n.* A buyer. **Chapter, chap-ter, *n.* [Fr. *chapitre*, former-******

ly *chapille*, *cap'itel*, from L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, the head, whence also *capital, cattle*, &c.] A division of a book or treatise; the Council of a bishop, consisting of the canons or prebends and other clergymen attached to a collegiate or cathedral church, and presided over by a dean; the place in which the business of the chapter is conducted; a chapter-house; the meeting or certain organized works and societies; a branch of some society or brotherhood. — **Chapter-house**, *n.* The building in which a chapter meets for the transaction of business.

Chapter, chap-ter, *n.* [dim. from *chapter*.] The capital of a pillar or a pilaster, which supports arches.

Char, Char, char, *n.* [Ir. and Gael *cear*, red; from its being a red-belly.] A name given to at least two species of the salmon family, inhabiting lakes in many parts of the north of Europe.

Char, Chare, char, char, *n.* [From A. Sax. *cyrr*, *cyrr*, a turn, time, occasion; *ceran*, *ceran*, to turn. — *Keegan*, G. *kegan*, a turn, or move about. Hence *charcoal*.] A turn of work; a single job or piece of work; household work. — *v.t.* To work at others' service a day without being paid; to be a servant; to do small jobs. — **Char-woman**, *char*, or *char*, *n.* A woman employed by the day on odd jobs about a house; one employed in the house of another to do odd jobs, or miscellaneous work. — **Char, char**, *v.t.* — **Charred, char'ring**. [O.E. *char*, to turn, from A. Sax. *ceran*, to turn; to *char* wood is to turn or change it; *charred* is wood turned into coal. *Char*, a turn.] To burn with slight admission of air; to reduce to charcoal; to burn (wood) slightly or partially, and on the surface. — **Charcoal, char'kol, *n.* Coal made by *char*; wood or more generally, the carbonaceous residue of vegetable, animal, or combustible mineral matter when they undergo smothered combustion. Wood-char is most employed in the manufacture of gunpowder, and like coke or mineral charcoal, as a more or less carbonaceous fuel, while *animal charcoal* from oils, fats, and bones, is the basis of *black*.**

Character, kar'k-ter, *n.* [L. *character*, an engraved mark, from Gr. *charakter*, from *charadō*, *charadō*, to cut, engrave.] A distinctive mark made by cutting, stamping, or engraving, as on stone, metal, or other hard material; a mark or figure, written or printed, and used to form words and communicate ideas; a letter, figure, or sign; the peculiar form of letters, written or printed, used by a particular person or people (the Greek *character*); the peculiar qualities impressed by nature or habit on a person, which distinguish him from others; the distinctive quality ascribed to a person by repute, reputation; sometimes restricted to good qualities or reputation; strongly marked distinctive qualities of an individual, as of a person, a thing, or a quality or peculiarity; especially, an oral or written account of a servant's or employee's character or qualifications; a person; a personage; especially applied to individuals represented in fiction or history, to persons of eminence, and to persons marked by some prominent trait. — *v.t.* To mark with or as with characters; to engrave; to inscribe. — **Characteristic, kar'k-ter-ist-ik, *a.* [Gr. *charakteristikos*.] Pertaining to or serving to constitute the character; exhibiting the peculiar qualities of a person or thing; peculiar; distinctive. — *v.t.* To mark with characters; to constitute a character; that which characterizes; that which distinguishes a person or thing from another. — **Characteristical, kar'k-ter-ist-ik-al, *a.* Characteristic. — **Characteristically, kar'k-ter-ist-ik-al-ly, *adv.* In a characteristic manner. — **Characteristicalness, kar'k-ter-ist-ik-al-ness, *n.* — **Characterization, kar'k-ter-ist-ik-ash-on, *n.* A characterization. — **Characterize, kar'k-ter-iz**, *v.t.* [Gr. *charakterizo*.] To give a special stamp or character to; to constitute a peculiar character or characteristic of. — **Characteristics, kar'k-ter-ist-iks**, *n.* Distinctive characteristics; *dist* *characteristics*, *n.* Distinctive**********

to give a character or an account of the personal qualities of a man; to describe by peculiar qualities. — **Characterless, kar'k-ter-less, *a.* Destitute of any peculiar character.**

Charade, sha-rad' or sha-rad', *n.* [Fr. Etymology unknown.] An enigma, the solution of which is a word of two or more syllables each of which is separately significant, and its syllables being intended to be discovered from description, or in other cases from representation, when it is called an *acting charade*.

Charcoal, n. Under **CHAR**, to burn. **Chard, chard**, (Fr. *chard*, *chard*, *chard*, a distle or artichoke.) The leaves of artichoke, covered with straw in order to blanch them, and make them less bitter.

Chare, char, n. and *p.* **CHAR**, *work*.

Charge, charj, c.t. — **charged, charging. [Fr. *charger*, from L.L. *caricare*, from L. *carus*, a car, whence also *carry, cargo, cartilage*.] To lay a load or burden on; to burden; to load; to invest (to *charge* the memory); to impute or register as a debt; to put down to the debt of; to register as indebted or as forming a debt (to *charge* a person for a debt); to *charge* a thing to or against a person; to lay a claim on; to ask at before the price or rate; to accuse; to impeach (to *charge* a person with a crime); to lay to one's charge; to impute; to ascribe the responsibility of (to *charge* guilt on a person); to intrust; to commission (a person with); to command; to enjoin; to instruct; to urge earnestly; to exhort; to advise; to give directions to a jury, &c.; to instruct authoritatively; to make an onslaught; to attack by rushing against violently. — *Syn.* Under **ACCUSE**. — *v.t.* To make oneself; to rush to an attack; to place the price of a thing to one's debt; — That which is laid on or in; in a general sense, any load or burden; the quantity of anything which an apparatus, as a gun, an electric battery, &c., is intended to receive and fitted to deliver or discharge, as in a load; an attack, onset, or rush; an order, injunction, mandate, or command; hence, a duty enjoined on or intrusted to one; care, or management; a trust; instructions given by a judge to a jury, or an exhortation given by a bishop to his clergy; what is alleged or brought forward by way of accusation; accusation; the sum payable as the price of anything bought; cost; expense; rent, tax, or whatever constitutes a burden or duty. — **Chargeable, charj-able, *a.* Capable of being charged; falling to be set, laid, or imposed, as a tax or duty; subject to a charge or tax, as goods; capable of being laid to one's charge; capable of being imposed or committed to accusation; liable to be accused; causing expense, and hence burdensome. — **Chargeableness, Chargeability, charj-able-ness, charj-abil-ity, *n.* The quality of being chargeable. — **Char-ter, char-ter**, *n.* One who or that which charges; a large dish [N.Y.]. — *a war-horse*.******

Charge d'affaires, sha-zh'da-fair, *n.* [Fr. *chargé d'affaires*.] One who transacts diplomatic business at a foreign court during the absence of his superior the ambassador, or at a court where no functions so high as an ambassador's are performed.

Chariot, char-i-ot, *n.* [Fr. *chariot*, from *char*, a car, *CHART*.] A stately four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage; a carriage or vehicle formerly used in war, in processions, and for racing, drawn by two or more horses. — *v.t.* To convey in a chariot. [Mid.] — **Charioteer, char-i-ot-er, *n.* The person who drives or controls a chariot. — **Charioteering, char-i-ot-er-ing**, *n.* The act or art of driving a chariot.**

Charity, char-i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *charité*, O.Fr. *charidit*, *charidit*, from L. *caritas, caritatis*, from *carere*, *carere*, to lack, also *care*, good affection, love, or tenderness which men should feel towards their fellows, and which should induce them to do good to and think favourably of others; hence; liberality in thinking or judging;

ber.—*v. t.* To utter as one who chatters. Sounds like those of a magpie or monkey. **Idle talk.**—**Chatter-box, n.** One that talks incessantly: applied chiefly to children. [*Colloq.*]—**Chatterer, chat'ér-ér, n.**

oil, pound; a, Sc. abaine—the Fr. v.

who chatters; a prater; an idle talker; the popular name of sundry insipid birds, one of which is the waxwing, or Bohemian chatterer.

Chaud-medley, shô'd-mêd'. *n.* [Fr. *chaud*, *hot* (*L. calidus*), and *E. medley*.] *Law*, the killing of a man in an affray in the heat of blood or passion.

Chaufeur, chauffeur, chaf'fôr, n. [Fr. *chauffeur*, to heat. *CHAUF*.] A stoker, a fireman, usually of a locomotive, with a grating near the bottom. — **Chauffeur, shô'fôr, n. [Fr.] The driver of a heat motor vehicle.**

Chavint, chant, CHAVR.

Chavvin, shô'vân, n. [From *Nich. Chavvin*, an enthusiastic military adherent of Napoleon I.] Originally, one of the veterans of the first French Empire who professed, after the fall of Napoleon, a sort of veneration for his person and his acts; hence, any one possessed by an absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm. — **Chavvinism, shô'vân-izm, n. The sentiments of a chavvin; absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm.**

Chaw, cha, v't. To chew: an old form now vulgar. — **Chaw-bacon, n. A country lout; a bumpkin.**

Chay, chaya-root, ch'â, ch'a, n. An Indian root yielding a red dye.

Cheap, chëp, a. [Strictly a noun, being—*A. Sax. cæp*, price, bargain; from the use of the phrase *good cheap*, as to buy a thing *good cheap*, that is a good bargain, the noun came to be used as an adjective. *Cog. D. koop*, a purchase, *kooppen*, to buy; *leel, kaup*, a bargain, *kaupa*, to buy; *kaufen*, to buy; *Goth. kauft*, to traffic. *Chapen, chop, claffer, choppen*, are akin.] Bearing a low price in market; capable of being purchased at a low price, either as compared with the usual price of the commodity, or with the real value, or more vaguely with the price of other commodities, being of small value; common; not respected. — **Chapeen, chë'pân, v't. To ask the price of; to haggle or bargain for; to beat down the price of; to test the value of; to depreciate. — **Chapeener, chë'pân-er, n.** One who chapeens or bargains. — **Chapeily, chë'pîl, adv.** At a small price; at a low rate. — **Chapeously, chë'pîl-us, adv.** The state or quality of being cheap. — **Chap- JACK, Cheap-John, n.** A travelling hawk peddling professing to give wonderful bargains; a seller of cheap articles.**

Chast, chët, v't. [Abbrev. of *cheated*, to act like an esccheator, who held an office giving great opportunities of fraud. *CHAST*.] To deceive and defraud; to impose upon; to trick (to cheat a person or out of something); to illude; to deceive; to mislead—*v't.* To act dishonestly; to practise fraud or trickery.—*n.* A fraud committed by deception; a trick, imposition, or imposture; a swindle; a cheat.—**Chastable, a.** Capable of being cheated; easily cheated.—**Chastableness, chët'â-blî-ness, n.**—**Chastery, chët'êr, n.** One who cheats; an esccheator (*Shak*).—**Chastily, chët'êr-ly, adv.** Given to cheat or associated with cheating; fraudulent.—**Chastingly, chët'êr-ly, adv.** In a cheating manner.

Check, chëk, n. [Fr. *chèque*, *Fr. échec*, a check, a check at chess, lit. king, the call of king; in chess, from *Per shah*, king, the chief piece at chess. *Curs. Chiquiz, Chiquiza*.] The act of suddenly stopping or restraining; a stop; hindrance; restraint; obstruction; a term or word of warning in chess when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king; a reprimand; rebuke; a check, a check of a species of cloth in which coloured lines or stripes cross each other rectangularly, making a pattern resembling the squares of a chess-board; a check pattern of such cloth; a mark put on goods or items on going over a list; a duplicate, or counterpart, used for security or verification; a counterfoil; a ticket or token given for identification; a cheque, which see.—*v't.* To stop or moderate the motion of; to restrain in action; to hinder; to curb; to rebuke; to chide or reprove; *check*, to make a move which puts the adversary's king in check; to compare with a counterfoil

or something similar, with a view to ascertain authenticity or accuracy.—*v't.* To make a stop; to stop; To pause—*a.* Made of check; chequered.—**Checker, chëk'êr, n.** One who checks. For *Checker* in other senses see *CHICKER*. — **Checkmate, chëk'mat, n. [From *Per. shâh mat*, the king is dead (*shâh*, the king, *mat*, he is dead).] *Chess*.—**Checkered, chëk'êr-êd, a. Having a check or when in check, one cannot release himself, which brings the game to a close; hence, defeat; overthrow—*v't.*—**checkmated, checkmating.** To put in check, as an opponent's king in chess playing, so that he cannot be released; hence, to defeat; to thwart; to frustrate.—**Check-string, n.** A string in a coach by pulling which the occupant checks; a bridle of the coachman, may call the attention of the coachman.—**Cheddar, chëd'êr, n.** A rich fine-flavoured cheese made at Cheddar in Somersetshire, England; any cheese of similar character. — **Chëk, chëk, n. [A. Sax. *cæce*, cheek; *chëk*, probably *chëc* red as *cham, jaw, chap*.] The side of the face below the eyes on each side; something regarded as resembling the human cheek in position or otherwise; one of two pieces, or a confederate's bridle of the coachman, which form corresponding sides or which are double and alike, as the *cheeks* of a vice, of a lathe, of a door, &c.—**cheeked, chëk'êd, a.** Having a face independent or insulting talk (in these senses rather vulgar).—**Cheek-bone, n. The bone of the cheek.—**Cheek-pouch, n. A bag situated in the cheek of a monkey, by means of which it is enabled to stow away and carry off food for future consumption. — **Cheek-tooth, n. A molar tooth or grinder. [O. T.]************

Chëp, chë'p, v't. &c. [Imitative.] To pulse cheer, as a chicken; to chirp; to squeak.—*n.* A chirp; a squeak.

Cheer, chër, n. [O. E. *chere*, face, look, taken from O. Fr. *chere*, *chere*, face, countenance, from *L. cara*, the face, from *Gr. kara*, the head.] Expression of countenance, as noting a counter or less degree of good spirits (*Shak*); state or temper of the mind; state of feeling or disposition; that of cheerfulness or joyous animation; that which makes cheerful or promotes good spirits; provisions for a feast; viands; fare; a shout of joy, encouragement, applause, or exclamation.—*v't.* To gladden; make cheerful; to encourage; to salute with shouts of joy or cheers; to applaud.—*n.* To grow cheerful; to become glad; one of joy or cheer; often with up; to encourage or cheer.—Chëer, chë'êr, n.** One who or that which cheers.—**Chëerful, chë'êr-ful, a.** Of good cheer; having good spirits; gay; moderately joyful; as, a cheerful or excessive of agreeable feelings; lively; animated; promoting or causing cheerfulness; gladdening; animating; genial.—**Chëerfully, chë'êr-ful-ly, adv.** In a cheerful manner, with alacrity or animating spirits; with life, animation, or good spirits.—**Chëerfulness, chë'êr-ful-ness, n.** The state or quality of being cheerful.—**Chëerily, chë'êr-îl, adv.** In a cheery manner.—**Chëeriness, chë'êr-î-ness, n.** Quality or state of being cheery.—**Chëering, chë'êr-ing, v't.** Giving joy or gladness; enlivening; encouraging; animating.—**Chëeringly, chë'êr-ing-ly, adv.** In a cheery manner.—**Chëerless, chë'êr-lîs, a.** Without joy, gladness, or comfort; gloomy; destitute of anything to enliven or animate the spirits.—**Chëerlessly, chë'êr-lîs-ly, adv.** In a cheerless manner; dolefully.—**Chëerlessness, chë'êr-lîs-ness, n.** State of being cheerless.—**Chëerly, chë'êr-îl, adv.** Cheerily; cheerfully; heartily; briskly. [*Shak*].—**Chëery, chë'êr-î, a.** Showing cheerfulness or good spirits; blithe; cheery; gay; sprightly; promising cheerfulness.**

Chëese, chër, n. [A. Sax. *cæse*, cheese; derived like *D. kaas*, from *L. caseus*, cheese.] A article of food, a milk, coagulated by rennet or some acid, separated from the whey, and usually pressed into a solid mass in a mould.—Chëese, chër, n.** Having the qualities, taste, odour, or form of cheese; resembling or**

pertaining to cheese.—**Chëeiness, chë'zî-ness, n.** The quality of being cheery.—**Chëese-cake, n.** A cake filled with a jelly made of soft curd, sugar, and butter, a small cake made in various ways and with a variety of different ingredients.—**Chëese-fly, n.** A small black fly which lays its eggs in the curd of cheese, producing a maggot known as the *cheese-worm*. — **Chëese-monger, chëz'mung-êr, n.** One who deals in or sells cheese.—**Chëese-paring, a.** A meanly economical; parsimonious.—**Chëese-press, n.** A press or apparatus for pressing curd in the making of cheese.—**Chëese-vat, n.** The vat or case in which curds are confined for pressing. — **Chëestah, chë'stâ, n.** Same as *Chëstah*.

Chëf, chëf, n. [Fr. *lit. head*, from *L. caput*.] Head or chief; specifically, the head cook of a great establishment, as a nobleman's household, a club, &c.—Chëf-d'œuvre, shâ-dô'vêr, n. pl. *Chëfs-d'œuvre*, shâ-dô'vêr. [Fr.] A masterpiece; a fine work in art, literature, &c.****

Chëgo, chëgr, chëg'êr, chëg'êr, n. Same as *Chëgoe*.

Chërognomy, chë'rô'no-mî, n. Same as *Chërognomy*. — **Chërology, chë'rô'lo-jî, n.** Same as *Chërology*. — **Chëropodiat, chë'rô-pô-dî-ist, n.** Same as *Chëropodiat*.

Chëroptër, chë'rô-ptêr, n. [Gr. *chër*, a hand, and *ptër*, a wing, a bat. *Lat. Bat.*—Chëroptërous, chë'rô-ptêr-us, a.** Belonging to the Chëroptëra or bat tribe.**

Chërotherium, chë'rô-thêr-î-um, n. [Gr. *chër*, the hand, and *thêrion*, a wild beast.] *God's name* given to an animal known by its footprints, and supposed to be identical with the labyrinthodon.

Cheela, chë'lâ, n. pl. *chë'lâs, kël's*. [Gr. *chë'lâ*, a claw.] One of the chelicæ of a crustacean; possessed by certain crustacæ, as the crab, lobster, &c.—**Chëlate, Chëlliferous, kël-lîfêr-us, a.** Furnished with chëlae.—**Chëlliferous, kël-lîfêr-us, a.** Having the form of a chëla or prehensile claw.

Chëlonian, kël-lôn-î-an, a. [Gr. *chëlonê*, a tortoise.] Pertaining to or designating animals of the tortoise kind.—*n.* A tortoise or turtle.

Chëmize, chë-mêz, n. [Fr. *chemise*, *L.L. chemisia*, a shirt from *Ar. qamis*, a shirt, an undergarment of linen.] A short or smock worn by soldiers, and having the form of an earthwork; a breast-wall.—Chëmizette, chëm-î-zet', n. [Fr.] A short undergarment worn on the breast over the chemise.****

Chëmîst, këm-îst, n. [Shortened from *alchemia*, from *alchëmy*, O. Fr. *alchimia* from *Ar. al, the, and qimâ*, chemistry, from *L. Gr. chëmia*, *chemi*, from *Gr. chë*, to pour, to drop.] A person versed in chemistry; one whose business is to make chemical examinations or investigations; one who deals in drugs and medicines.—**Chëmistry, këm-îst-rî, n.** The science which seeks to discover the different kinds of matter of which the globe is composed, and treats of the nature, laws of combination, and mutual actions of the particles of matter, and the theoretical or pure chemistry.—**Chëmical, chëm-î-kal, a.** *Chëmical* deals chiefly with the laws and principles underlying chemical actions, while *practical or applied chëmistry* is more concerned with the modes of preparing chemical substances, of analysing these, or of finding useful applications for such substances in the arts and manufactures. — **Chëmîc, chëm-î, a.** Pertaining to organic bodies (animals and plants) organic chëmistry with inorganic bodies.—**Chëmîcal, këm-î-kal, a.** Pertaining to chemistry of the modes of preparing chemical substances, and to men with which chemistry deals, and to the laws by which they are regulated.—**Chëmîcal combination,** that intimate union of two substances, whether fluid or solid, in which more of its essential qualities from either of the constituents.—*n.* A substance used to produce chemical effects; a chemical agent.—**Chëmîcal knowledge, chëm-î-kal, adv.** In a chemical manner, according to chemical principles; by chemical process or operation.—**Chëmîco-chëtrîc, këm-î-kô-chëk-trîk, a.** Pertaining or re-

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lating to electricity resulting from chemical action; also, pertaining to chemical action resulting from electricity.

Chemistype, *chem'is-tipe, kem'i-tipi, n.* [*Chem' in chemistry, and type.*] A process by which an impression from an engraved plate is obtained in relief, so as to be printed on an ordinary printing-press.

Chemozoemia, *chem-o-zo'e-mi, n.* [*Chem' in chemistry, and zoemia.*] Chemical action acting through an intervening membrane, as parchment, &c.—*chemo-zoemic, chem-o-zo'e-mik, a.* Pertaining or relating to chemo-zoemia.

Chemille, *she-nel, n.* [*Fr., a caterpillar.*] A tufted cord of silk or worsted, somewhat resembling a caterpillar, used for making hair-nets, &c.

Cheque, *chek, n.* [*From chequer or exchequer, in old sense of banker or money-changer's office or counter, or from chek, in sense of counterfeit.*] An order for money drawn on a banker or bank, payable to the bearer.—**Cheque-book, n.** A book containing blank bank cheques.

Chequer, *chek'er, chak'er, n.* [*O. Fr. eschequer, Mod. Fr. échiquier, a chess-board, an exchequer, from O. Fr. eschees, chess. Chek, chess.*] A chess or draught board; pl. the game of draughts; one of the divisions of a patternist, or a chess-board, in the pattern itself, an exchequer or treasury.—*ch.* To mark with little squares, like a chess-board, by lines or stripes of different colours; to mark with different colours, fig. to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events; to diversify; to impart variety to [events that *chequer* one's career].—**Chequered**, *chek'er-ed, a.* Marked with or exhibiting squares of different colours; varied with play of different qualities, scenes, or events; with different qualities, scenes, or events; crossed with good and bad fortune in chequered life.—**Chequer-board**, *n.* A board on which chequers or draughts are played.—**Chequer-work, n.** Work exhibiting chequers or squares of varied colour or materials; work consisting of cross lines; fig. an aggregate of vicissitudes.

Cherish, *cher-ish, v. t.* [*O. Fr. cherir, cherissant [Fr. cherir], to hold dear, from cher, L. curare, dear, whence also cresset.*] To treat with tenderness and affection; to take care of; to foster; to hold as dear; to indulge and encourage in the mind; to harbour; to cling to.—**Cherisher**, *cher-ish'er, n.* One who cherishes; an encourager; a supporter.—**Cherishingly**, *cher-ish-ing-ly, adv.* In an affectionate or cherishing manner.

Cheroot, *che-root, n.* [*Tamil cheruttu, a roll.*] A kind of pipe of a cylindrical or often somewhat tapering shape, with both ends cut square off.

Cherry, *cher-ri, n.* [*O. E. cheri, cheri, from Fr. cerise, L. cerasus, from Gr. kerasos, a cherry.*] The fruit of a tree belonging to the plum family, consisting of a pulpy drupe inclosing one-seeded smooth stone; the tree itself; also the name of other fruits.—*a.* Like a red cherry in colour; red; ruddy; blooming.—**Cherry-brandy, n.** Brandy in which cherries have been steeped.—**Cherry-laurel, n. An evergreen shrub of the cherry family, a native of Asia Minor.—**Cherry-pepper, n. A species of capsicum, whose fruit is small and cherry-shaped.—**Cherry-pit, n. A child's play, in which cherry-stones are thrown into a hole.—**Cherry-stone, n.** The seed of the cherry.******

Cheroneas, *ker'o-nez, n.* [*Gr. cheroneasos—cheras, land, and neas, an isle.*] A peninsula.

Chert, *chert, n.* [*Probably Celtic; comp. Ir. cart, a pebble.*] A variety of quartz, more or less translucent, less hard than common quartz, with a fracture usually conchoidal and dull, sometimes splintery.—**Cherty**, *chert-y, a.* Like chert; full of chert; flinty.

Cherub, *cher-ub, pl. Cherubs* [*Hebrew pl. Cherubim, cher-ubim* [*Heb. kerub*], the name of order of angels; cherubim child.] In the latter sense the plural is always

cherubs.—**Cherubic**, *cher-ub-ik, a.* Pertaining to or resembling cherubs; angelic.—**Cherubicism**, *cher-ub-ik-ism, n.* Of or belonging to cherubim.

Chervil, *cher-vil, n.* [*A Sax. cervile, from L. cervophilus, from Gr. cheirophyllos, cheir, a rejoice, and phyllon, leaf, from their agreeable odour.*] A hairy herb of the carrot family, with longish grooved fruits, common in fields and waste places among the British. *Gara-chervil*, an annual plant cultivated as an aromatic pot-herb.

Chessnut, *chess-nut.*

Chess, *ches, n.* [*O. Fr. echecs, Fr. echecs, chess, really a plural, meaning lit. kings, from Per. shah, a king, the principal figure in the game, whence also check.*] An ingenious game played by two persons or parties with different pieces on a checkered board, divided into sixty-four squares.—**Chess-board, n.** The board used in the game of chess.—**Chess-man, n.** A piece used in playing the game of chess.

Chessel, *ches-el, n.* [*From chess.*] A checkered board, divided into sixty-four squares.

Chest, *chest, n.* [*A Sax. cyste, from L. cista, Gr. kiste, a chest, a box.*] A box of considerable size; *con.* a case in which certain kinds of goods, as tea, indigo, &c., are packed for transit; hence the quantity such a chest contains; the trunk of the body from the neck to the belly; the thorax.—**Chest of drawers**, a piece of furniture with sliding boxes or drawers, containing various articles of dress, linen, &c.—*to deposit in a chest, to hoard.*

Chested, *chest-ed, a.* Having a chest of this or that kind; used chiefly in composition, as *chested head*.

Chestnut, *ches-nut, n.* [*For chestnut, O. E. chestene, chestene, from O. Fr. chasteigne, from L. castanea, the chestnut-tree, from Gr. kastanon, from Kastana, the seed or nut of a forest tree allied to the beech, included in a prickly pericarp, containing two or more edible seeds, the tree itself or its timber; the colour of the husk of chestnuts; a reddish-brown colour, an old jocke (colloq.).—a.* Of the colour of a chestnut; reddish-brown.

Chetah, *che'ta, n.* [*Native name, meaning speck.*] The hunting leopard, trained in India to hunt such game as deer, &c.

Chetvert, *chet-vert, n.* A Russian grain measure, equal to 577 bushels.

Cheval-de-frise, *she-val-de-friz, n.* pl. *Chevals-de-frise*, *she-val-de-friz* [*Fr. chevre, a horse, pl. chevres, and Frise, Friesland, where first employed.*] A horizontal piece of timber or iron with long spikes transversely through it, set on the ground to oppose to the enemy, form an obstacle to the advance of cavalry, &c.

Cheval-glass, *n.* A swing looking-glass mounted on a frame, and large enough to reach the whole figure.

Cheviot, *shev-er, n.* [*From cheval, a horse, CAVALRY, CAVALIER.*] A horse-man; a cavalier; a member of certain orders of knighthood.—**Cheviot of industry**, one who gains a living by dishonest means; a sharper; a swindler; a thief.

Cheveril, *shev'er-il, n.* [*O. Fr. chervel, a kid, dim. of chevre, L. capra, a goat.*] A kid-like leather made of kid-skin.

Chiviot, *chev'iot, n.* and *chiviot*, a name for a variety of sheep, noted for their large carcase and valuable wool, so called from the Chiviot Hills between Scotland and Eng.

Chivette, *shev-ret, n.* [*Fr. from chevre, L. capra, a goat.*] An old machine for raising guns or mortars into their carriage; thin goat-skin leather for gloves.

Chiviot, *shev-run, n.* [*Fr. a name from chevre, L. capra, a goat, because after a chase reared on end like butting goats.*] Her a figure on a shield representing two rams at a house meeting at the top arch. A variety of fret ornaments on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers' coats, to mark the rank of the bearer.—**Chiviot**, *shev-run, n.* A leather of chevron; resembling a chevron.

Chew, *cho, v. t.* [*From A. Sax. cecwan, to chew = D. kaucnen, G. kauen, to chew. Jaw, joint, chops, chops are from the same root.*] To bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate.—*cho, v. i.* To chew, to ruminate, and fig. to ruminate or meditate on something.—*v. i.* To perform the act of chewing; to champ.—*n.* That which is chewed; a quid of tobacco.

Chian, *ch'an, n.* [*Portuguese to Chios, an isle in the Egean.*] *Chian earth*, a kind of earth used anciently as an astringent and a cosmetic.

Chiaroscuro, *Chiaro-oscuro, ki-a-ro'sko-ro, ki-a-ro'sko-ro, n.* [*It. lit. chiaro, clear, and oscuro, obscure; Fr. clair-obscur.*] That department of painting which relates to light and shade; the art of judiciously distributing thoughts and shadows in a picture.—**Chiasma**, *ki-a-s'ma, n.* [*From Gr. chiasma, from the Greek letter chi.*] Anat. the central body of nervous matter, where the optic nerves cross each other proceeding from the brain to the eyes.

Chibogue, *chib-uk, shib-uk, n.* [*Turk.*] A Turkish tobacco-pipe.

Chic, *shik, n.* [*From G. schick, due order, tact.*] Easy elegance; smartness; adroitness; knowingsness.—*a.* Smart.

Chica, *chik, n.* [*A kind of flower extracted from the leaves of a species of Bignonia in tropical South America.*]

Chicane, *chicanery, shi-kan', shi-kan'-ri, n.* [*Fr. chicane, chicanerie, originally a kind of game the manoeuvres in playing it, from Per. chavanga, the game of golf played on horseback, polo.*] The art of protracting a contest or discussion by the use of evasive and ambiguous or mean and unfair tricks and artifices; trickery; sophistry; artifice.—*v. i.* To use chicane.—**Chicaner**, *shi-kan'-er, n.* One who uses chicane or chicanery.

Chicken, *chik-en, n.* [*A Sax. cecen, cegen, a chicken, cogn. G. kiken, kicken, Prov. G. kichen.*] A young fowl; particularly a young domestic fowl; a person of tender years; generally used of females, as in the phrase, *she is a chicken*.—**Chick**, *chik, n.* A chicken.—**Chickling**, *chik-ling, n.* [*Dim. of chick.*] A small chick or chicken.—**Chicken-hearted**, *a.* Having no more courage than a chicken; timid; cowardly.

Chickweed, *n.* A common weed with small white blossoms much used for feeding cage birds.

Chickling, *chick-ling, chik-ling, n.* [*From Fr. chiche, It. ceco, from L. cicor, the chick-pea.*] A vetch or pea extensively cultivated in the south of Europe for its seed.—**Chick-pea, n. A plant cultivated for its seeds, which form an important article in French cookery.**

Chicory, *chik-o-ri, n.* [*Fr. chicore, L. cichorium, from Gr. kichorion, chicory.*] The popular name of the plant.

Chickadee, *chik-a-dee, n.* [*A native plant common in England, with a fleshy turning root which is extensively employed as a substitute for coffee, or to mix with coffee.*]

Chide, *chid, v. t.* [*Child (pret. chid or chidden, chiding [A Sax. eldan, to chide; connections unknown].*] To scold; to reprove; to rebuke; to find fault with or take exception to; to sting; to strike by way of punishment or admonition.—*v. i.* To scold; to find fault; to contend in words of anger.—**Chide**, *chid'er, n.* One who chides, reproves, or rebukes.—**Chiding**, *chid-ing, n.* A rebuke; a rebuke; reproof.—**Chidingly**, *chid-ing-ly, adv.* In a scolding or reproving manner.

Chief, *chief, n.* [*O. Fr. chief, chief [Fr. chef], the head, top, chief, from L. caput, the head, whence caput, cattle, captain, &c.*] Highest in office, authority, or rank; principal or most eminent, in any quality or action; most important; at the head of; leading; main.—*n.* The person highest in authority, the head of a band or man; a military commander; the person who heads an army; the principal person of a clan, tribe, family, &c.—**Chiefdom**, *chief-dom, n.* The rank or office of a chief;

[illegible]

masonry, sculpture, &c. (for paring, hewing, &c.)—*chisel*, *chisel*, *chiselling*. To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel (a statue *chiselled* out of marble; fig. to cut close, as in a bargain; to cheat (a slave).—*Chisselled*, chargin; to chisel, clear-cut; statuette.—*Chisel-tooth*, *n.* A tooth like a chisel, a name given to the incisor teeth of rodent animals from their form. *Chitlin*, *chit'n*, *n.* [Heb. *chitlin*, a tunic, a part of November and a part of December. *Chisley*, *chizli*, *n.* [A. Sax. *cecol*, coal, gravel, sand.] Having a sandy and clayey character, containing much admixture of gravel and small boulders. *Chit*, *chit*, *n.* [A. Sax. *chit*, a shoot or twig. A shoot or sprout; the first shoot of a seed or plant; a child or babe; a young and insignificant person.—*Chitty*, *chit*, *n.* *Chit-chat*, *chit-chat*, *n.* A reduplication of chat. Prattle; familiar or trifling talk. *Chitin*, *chitine*, *kitin*, *n.* [Fr. *chiton*, a tunic.] The organic substance which composes the shells and integuments of insects and the carapaces of crustacea, having a somewhat horny character. *Chitinous*, *kitin-us*, *a.* Consisting of, or covered with, chitin. *Chiton*, *kiton*, *n.* [Gr. *chiton*, a tunic, a cuirass, a coat of mail.] The name of certain molluscs, the shell of which is formed of successive portions, often in contact and overlapping each other, but never truly articulated. *Chitterling*, *chit'er-ling*, *n.* *Cookery*, part of the small intestines, as of swine, fried for food; generally used in the plural. *Chivalier*, *chevalier*, *n.* [Fr. *chevalier*, from *cheval*, a horse, *CAVALRY*.] Knighthood; the system to which knighted with all its laws and usages belonged; the quality of being a knight; gallantry, valour, and dexterity in arms; knights or warriors collectively; any body of illustrious warriors, especially cavalry.—*Chivalric*, *cheval-ric*, *a.* Chivalrous, knightly. *Chivalrous*, *chival'rus*, *a.* Chivalrous, knight-errantry warlike; bold; gallant.—*Chivalrously* *shiv'al-rus-lee*, *adv.* In a chivalrous manner or spirit.—*Chivalrouness*, *shiv'al-rus-ness*, *n.* Chivalrous quality; chivalrousness. *Chivv*, *chiv*, *n.* *Civv*. *Chlamys*, *klam's*, *n.* [Gr. *chlamys*, *chlamy'dos*.] A light and freely-flowing scarf or plaid worn by the ancients as an outer garment. *Chlamydean*, *klam'id-ee*, *a.* Having a mantle; said of molluscs.—*Chlamydeous*, *klam'id-e-us*, *a.* Pertaining to chlamys or floral. *Chlor*, *n.* From *chlor*, the first part of *chlorine*, and *al*, the first syllable of *alcohol*.] An oily liquid with a pungent odour and slightly astringent taste, produced by distilling from a vegetable name popularly applied to chloral hydrate, a white crystalline substance used in medicine for producing sleep.—*Chloral*, *klor'al*, *n.* *Chloral-ism*, *n.* A morbid state of the system arising from an incautious or habitual use of chloral. *Chlorine*, *klor'in*, *n.* [Gr. *chloros*, greenish-yellow, from its colour.] An elementary gas, of a greenish-yellow colour, of a fish-yellow colour, contained in common salt, from which it is chiefly obtained; being used, as a bleaching agent and disinfectant, especially in the form of chlorinated lime.—*Chloride*, *klor'id*, *n.* A compound of chlorine acid.—*Chloric*, *klor'ic*, *a.* Pertaining to or containing chlorine; especially, containing chlorine in smaller quantity.—*Chlorine*, *klor'in*, *n.* A compound of chlorine with another element.—*Chloroform*, *klor'o-form*, *n.* A compound of chlorine and lime used as a bleaching agent and as a disinfectant.—*Chloroform*, *klor'o-form*, *n.* A compound to cover with chloride of silver, for the purpose of rendering sensitive to the action of the rays of the sun.—*Chlorite*, *klor'it*, *n.* A mineral of a greenish colour, closely allied in character to chlorite, but containing a salt of chloric acid.—*Chloritic*, *klor'it-ic*, *a.*

Chlor, *klō-r*, pertaining to or containing chlorite.
Chlorous, *klō-r'us*, *a*. Pertaining to or containing chlorine; specifically, containing chlorine in larger proportion than chlorite compounds.
Chloroform, *klō-r'ō-din* or *klō-r'ō-din*, *n*. [*Chlor*, from *chloride* or *chlorine*, and *-form*, from *formic acid*, from chemical connection.] A volatile colourless liquid, of an agreeable odour, which is used as an anæsthetic, prepared by distilling together a mixture of alcohol, water, and chloride of lime, and much used as an anæsthetic, for which purpose its vapour is inhaled. — *v.t.* To treat with chloroform; to chloroform; to treat with chloroform.
Chlorometer, *klō-r'ō-mē-tēr*, *n*. [*Chlor*, from *chloride*, and *meter*, from *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for testing the bleaching power of chlorine, especially of the commercial articles, the chlorides of lime, &c.
Chlorophane, *klō-r'ō-fan*, *n*. [*Gr. chloros*, greenish-yellow, and *phainō*, to show.] A variety of fluor-spar which exhibits a bright-green phosphorescent light when heated.
Chlorophyll, *klō-r'ō-sil*, *n*. [*Gr. chloros*, green, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] The green colouring matter of plants, which is developed by the action of light. — *Chlorophyllaria*, *klō-r'ō-si-lā-ri-a*, *the* *Chlorophyllaria*, the isolation or blanching of plants by privation of light.
Chlorosis, *klō-r'ō-sis*, *n*. [*Gr. chloros*, greenish-yellow.] The green sickness, a nervous disease of the blood vessels, which affects young females, and is characterized by a pale greenish hue of the skin.
Chlorotic, *klō-rō'tik*, *a*. Pertaining to chlorosis; affected by chlorosis.
Chole, *chō-lē*, pertaining to bile.
Chock-full, *chōk-fūl*, *a*. Same as *Chole-full*.
Chocolate, *chōk'ō-lāt*, *n*. [*Sp. chocolate*; Mex. *chocolatl* — *choco*, cocoa, and *latl*, water.] The name of a compound of the kernels of the cacao-nut ground and combined with sugar and vanilla, cinnamon, &c., or other flavouring substance, the beverage made by dissolving chocolate in hot water, or in milk.
Chocul, *chōk'ūl*, *a*. Having the colour of chocolate; of a dark, glossy brown.
Choice, *chōis*, *n*. [*Fr. choie*, a choice, from *choisir*, to choose; from the German *Wahl*.] The act of choosing; the act of selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred; selection; election; option; preference; the thing chosen; the thing selected or anything *a*. Carefully selected; worthy of being preferred; select; precious. — *Choiceless*, *chōis'les*, *a*. Not having the power of choosing. — *Choiceily*, *chōis'li*, *adv*. In a choice manner.
Choise, *chōis*, *n*. [*Fr. choie*, a choice, from *choisir*, to choose; from the German *Wahl*.] The quality of being choice or select, excellence, value.
Choir, *kwir*, *n*. [*Fr. choir*, *l. chorus*, a choir, a song, a choir, a choir; same word as *choir*, *quar*, a choir, a choir, a choir, a collection of singers, especially in a church; that part of a church appropriated for the singers in cruciform churches; the choir of a cathedral, nave, and separated from it usually by a nave, and opening into the choir by a choir door.] To sing in company. — *Choir screen*, *n*. An ornamented screen of wood or stone between the choir and the altar.
Choke, *chōk*, *v.t.* — *choke*, *choke*, *a*. [*Akin to cough*, and to *keel*, *choke*, to gulp, *chōka*, to swallow.] Perhaps imitative of the sound made when the throat is impeded by a solid body, or of the sound made by stopping the passage of the breath through the windpipe; to compress the windpipe of; to strangle; to stop by any passage; to obstruct; to choke up; to hinder; to stop; to choke up; to choke (as plants from growing). — *v.t.* To

Fate, fā, fat, fāll; mē, met, hēr; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tūbe, tub, bull; oil, pound; Q. Sc. abyme—the Fr. y.

as distinguished from the family name as *distinction era* or *period*, the period from the birth of Christ to the present time;—Christianity, kris-ti-an'i-ti, *n*. The religion of Christians, or the system of doctrine and precepts, which they profess, conformity to the laws and precepts of the Christian religion.—Christianization, kris-tyan-iz'a-shon, *n*. The act or process of converting to Christianity.—Christianization, kris-tyan-iz-a-shon, *v*. To Christianize; to convert to Christianity.—To be Christian; to convert to Christianity.—Christianly, kris-tyan-li, *adv*. In a Christian manner; in a manner becoming the principles of a Christian.—Christmas, kris-tis-mas, *n*. The festival, celebrating the birth of Christ, observed annually on the 25th day of December, in memory of the birth of Christ, Christmas-day or Christmas-tide.—Christmas-day, *n*. The 25th day of December.—Christmas-tide, *n*. The season, or time, observed annually on the 25th day of December, in memory of the birth of Christ.—Christmas-rose, *n*. A plant of the hellebore genus, so called from its open rose-like downy calyx.—Christmas-tree, *n*. The season of Christmas.—Christmas-tree, *n*. A small evergreen tree set up in a family, &c., at Christmas, from which presents are distributed, with the names of the recipients inscribed on them.—Chrostology, kris-tof'ol-jí, *n*. [Gr. *Chrostis*, Christ, and *logos*, a discourse.] A discourse or treatise concerning Christ; thus, *chrostology of the cross*, &c.—Chromatic, kris-mat'ik, *a*. [Gr. *chromatikos*, from *chroma*, colour.] Relating to colour, or to coloured inks or pigments; *musical*, including notes, &c., denoting the chromatic scale.—Chromatic scale, made up of thirteen successive semitones, that is, of the eight diatonic tones and the five intermediate tones.—Chromatically, *adv*. In a chromatic manner.—Chromatics, kris-mat'iks, *n*. The science of colours; that part of optics which treats of the properties of the colours of light and of natural bodies.—Chromatography, kris-mat'of'og'ra-fí, *n*. The science of colours; printing in colours.—Chromatology, kris-mat'of'ol-jí, *n*. The doctrine of, or a treatise on colours.—Chromatometer, kris-mat'of'om'í-tér, *n*. An instrument for measuring colours.—Chromatophore, kris-mat'of'or, *n*. [Gr. *chróna*, and *pherein*, to bear.] One of the pigment cells in animals, well seen in the chameleons and cuttle-fishes.—Chromatophore, kris-mat'of'or, *n*. [Gr. *chróna*, and *trepo*, to turn.] An arrangement in a magic lantern in which brilliant effects are produced by designs being painted on glass, and the lantern being revolved, being made to rotate in opposite directions.—Chrome, Chromium, krón, krom'i-um, *n*. [Gr. *chróna*, colour.] A metal which forms various compounds, etc.—Chromes, from the various and beautiful colours—green, orange, yellow, red, &c.—which its oxide and acid communicate to minerals into whose composition they enter, yield in some pigments to the action of heat, &c.—yellow, &c.—Chromate, kris'mít, *n*. A salt of chromic acid.—Chromic, kris'mík, *a*. Pertaining to chrome or obtained from it.—Chromic acid, or chromic oxide, *n*. One of the most important acids, and many other matters, and hence is used in calico-printing.—Chronite, kris'mít, *n*. A mineral containing chromium.—Chromo-lithography, *n*. A method of producing chromo-lithographic pictures by using stones having different portions of the picture drawn upon them with inks of different colours, and so arranged as to blend into a complete picture.—Chromolithography, *n*. A method of obtaining pictures by means of chromo-lithography.—Chromo-

thographer, kro-no'-fo, One who practises chronology. — **Chrono-lithography**, kro-no'-lith-og-raph-ic, *a*. Pertaining to chrono-lithography. — **Chromosphere**, kro-mo'-sfer-ik, *a*. [Gr. *chroma*, colour, and *sphaira*, a sphere.] A layer of the sun's envelope, extending to a certain height above the sun, through which the light of the photosphere passes. — **Chromosphere**, kro-mo'-sfer-ik, *a*. Pertaining or relating to a chromosphere. — **Chromosphere MATTER**, kro-mo'-sfer-ik, *a*. — **Chromulic**, kro-mul'-ik, *a*. [Gr. *chroma*, colour, and *kula*, matter.] The colouring matter of plants other than green. — **Chronic**, kro-nik', *a*. [Gr. *chronikos*, from *chronos*, time.] Pertaining to time. — **Chronicle**, kro-ni-kl', *a*. [Fr. *chronique*, a chronicle.] An account of facts or events disposed in the order of time. — **Chronicle**, kro-ni-kl', *a*. One of a simple unpretentious character; *pl*. the title of two books of the Old Testament consisting mainly of the annals of the kingdom of Judah, *to wit* — *chronicle*, kro-ni-kl', *a*. Pertaining to a chronicle, to record; *register*. — **Chronicle**, kro-ni-kl'er, *a*. One who chronicles; a writer of a chronicle. — **Chronogram**, kro-n'-gram', *a*. [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *graphein*, to write.] A word or words in which a date is expressed by the numeral letters occurring therein. — **Chronogrammatic**, kro-n'-gram-mat-ik, *a*. Pertaining to a chronogram. — **Chronogrammatist**, kro-n'-gram-mat-ist, *a*. One containing a chronogram. — **Chronogram-matically**, kro-n'-gram-mat-ik-al-ly, *adv*. In the manner of a chronogram. — **Chronogrammer**, kro-n'-gram-mat-ist, *a*. A writer of chronograms. — **Chronograph**, kro-n'-graf', *a*. [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *graphein*, to write.] A *chronogram*, a device of various kinds for measuring time. — **Chronograph**, kro-n'-graf', *a*. One who registers time. — **Chronograph**, kro-n'-graf', *a*. One who registers time with extreme precision, generally consisting of a revolving hand, disc, or cylinder, moved by clockwork, the time of the event being indicated by a number on the cylinder. — **Chronograph**, kro-n'-graf', *a*. One who registers time by the observer himself or by electricity. — **Chronographer**, kro-n'-graf'er, *a*. One who registers time. — **Chronograph**, kro-n'-graf', *a*. One who registers time or the events of time. — **Chronology**, kro-no'-lo-j'i, *a*. [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *logos*, discourse, or doctrine.] The science of ascertaining the time of events, and of the order of events, or transactions took place, and arranging them in their proper order according to their dates. — **Chronologic**, kro-no'-loj-ik, *a*. Pertaining to chronology. — **Chronological**, kro-no'-loj-ik-al, *a*. Relating to chronology. — **Chronologically**, kro-no'-loj-ik-al-ly, *adv*. In a chronological manner. — **Chronologist**, kro-no'-loj-ist, *a*. One who is conversant with chronology; a person who investigates the dates of past events and transactions. — **Chronometer**, kro-nom'-et-er, *a*. [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *metron*, to measure.] An instrument that measures time, as a clock, watch, or dial; specifically, a time-keeper of great perfection of workmanship, made much on the principle of a clock, but rather larger, and in conjunction with observations of the heavenly bodies for determining the longitude at sea. — **Chronometric**, kro-nom'-et-er-ik, *a*. Pertaining to a chronometer. — **Chronometrical**, kro-nom'-et-er-ik-al, *a*. Pertaining to a chronometer; measured by a chronometer. — **Chronometry**, kro-nom'-et-er-ik, *a*. The art of measuring time. — **Chronometry**, kro-nom'-et-er-ik, *a*. The measurement of time by the means of chronometers or clocks. — **Chronoscope**, kro-nom'-et-er, *a*. [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *skopein*, to observe.] An instrument for measuring the duration of extremely short-lived phenomena; more especially a photographic instrument of various forms for measuring the electricities of projectiles. — **Chrysalis**, kro-z'-yal-iz, kro-s'-al-iz, kro-s'-al-iz, *a*. [Gr. *chrysalis*, a grub, from *chrysa*, gold, and *salis*, salt.] The larva of an insect, which butterflies, moths, and most other insects assume when they change from

the state of larva or caterpillar and before they arrive at their winged or perfect state. Called also *Aurelia* and *Pupa*.—**Chrysanthemum**, kris-shan'-mum, *n.* [*Gr.* *chrysos*, gold, and *anthemon*, a flower]. Resembles the *Helianthus* in its numerous rays of composite plants, two of which are common weeds in Britain, the ox-eye daisy and the corn-marigold, while the Chinese chrysanthemum, in its numerous varieties, is a garden favourite. See *Chrysanthemum*.—**Chrys-ol-e-fan'-tin**, *a.* [*Gr.* *elephas*, elephants, ivory.] Composed or partly composed of gold and ivory: a term specially applied to statues overlaid with gold and ivory.—**Chrysoberyll**, kris-oh'-ber-ill, [*Gr.* *beryllion*, beryl.] A gem of a yellowish-green colour, next to the sapphire in hardness, and employed in jewelry, being found in the upper part of the Alps.—**Chrysocola**, kris-oh'-la, *n.* [*Gr.* *kolla*, glue.] A siliceous protoxide of copper of a fineerald green colour, apparently produced from the decomposition of copper pyrites.—**Chrysography**, kris-og'-rafi, *n.* [*Gr.* *grapho*, to write.] The art of writing in letters of gold; the writing itself.—**Chrysolite**, kris-oh'-ill, *n.* [*Gr.* *lithos*, stone.] A gem of a yellowish-green colour, composed of silica, magnesium, and iron, not of great value.—**Chrysoprase**, kris-oh'-praz, *n.* [*Gr.* *prason*, a leek.] A translucent mineral of an apple-green colour, composed of chalcedony much esteemed as a gem.

Chub, chub, *n.* [So called probably from its chubbiness or plumpness.] A river fish of the carp family, having a rounded body, a small head, the head and back green, the sides silvery, and the belly white.

Chubb-lock, chub'-lock, *n.* [From the name of a lock.] A kind of lock, having an intricate lock having in addition to its several tumblers a lever called a detector, which on the application of a false key moves and fixes the bolt so securely that it cannot be opened without injury to the lock.—**Chubby**, chub'-by, *a.* [*Latin* *E. chumpus*.] Sw. dial. *lubbog*, plump, *kubb*, a lump, *a.* plump.] Having a round plump face or body; fat; rosy; round and fat; plump.—**Chubbiness**, chub'-ness, *n.* The state of being chubby.—**Chub-faced**, *a.* Having a plump round face.

Chuck, chuck, *n.* [Imitative comp. *chuck*.] A shake, tap, or a light blow; a light hare or a sound resembling that—*it is to make the noise which a hen and some other birds make when they call their chickens*.—**Chuck**, *v.* [Corrupted from *chick*.] A chicken. [*Shak*.]

Chuck, chuck, *v.* [A modification of *shock*.] *Fr. choquer* and formerly written *chuck*.] To shake or to shake violently; to throw, with quick motion, a short distance; to pitch.—*a. To throw* blow or tap under the chin; a toss; a short throw.—**Chuck-farting**, *n.* A play in which a far is thrown, and the winner is the one who catches it.—**Chuckle**, chuck'-le, *v.*—**chuckled**, *chuckling*. [A freq. and dim. from *chuck*, to cry like a hen; or connected with *choke*.] To call as a hen or chickens.—*v.t.* To cackle, *a.* to be high or higher than others; to be depressed or broken in manner; to feel inward triumph or exultation.—*n.* The call of a hen and some other birds to their young; a laugh, or a laugh expressive of satisfaction, exultation, and triumph.—**Chuck**, *chuf*, *a.* [Perhaps from *W. cuf*, a stock or stump.] A coarse, heavy, dull, rusty yellow; a nizzard; an old miser.

Chum, chum, *n.* [From an abbrev. of *chamber-fellow*; or, a rather more vulgar suggestion, of *chummy-fellow*.] One who lodges or resides in the same room or rooms with another; the companion; a bosom-friend; an intimate.—*v.* To chum, *v.* To chum the same room or rooms with another; to be to chum of some one.

Chump, chump, *a.* [Same as *Iscl. kumban* above.] A piece of wood, and therefore allied to *E. chump*, to chop, and thence to *chump*, to chop.—*n.* A short, thick, heavy piece of wood.—**Chump**, *n.*

Fâte, fär, fat, fall; mē, met, her; pine, pin; nôte, not, mōve; tûbe, tub, bull; oil, pound: g. Sc. abame—the Fr. v.

pertaining to or performed by vibratile *cilia* (ciliary motion).—**Ciliate**, **Ciliated**, *sil'-i-át, sil'-i-át-ed*, *a.* Furnished with cilia; vibrating *cilia*.—**Cilliform**, *sil'-i-fo'rm*, *a.* Resembling the form of *cilia*; very fine or slender.

Cimbric, *sim'-trik, a.* Pertaining to the Cimbr, an ancient people of Europe, generally considered a North German race.

Cimeter; **Cilimeter**; *sim'-tér, sim'-tér, n.* A *similitur*.

Cimmerian, *sim'-thi-an, a.* Pertaining to the *Cimmerii* or *Cimmerians*, a mythical people described as dwelling where the sun never shines, and perpetual darkness reigns; hence, very dark (*Mid.*).

Cinchona, *sin'-kó-ná, n.* The name of a *Cinchona*, *Cincolot*, or *Argentina*, one of the Cycadeæ. A white, soft variety of clay, used by the ancients as a remedy for erysipelas, and also for rheumatism, by the moderns as a fuller's earth.

Cinchona, *sin'-kó-ná, n.* [From the Countess of *Chuncho*, vice-queen of Peru, who was cured of fever by it in 1638, and assisted in the discovery of the name.] The name of a number of South American trees and shrubs, some of which yield the bark where quinine is obtained; the bark of *Cinchona* is the source of quinine.

Cinchonaceous, *sin'-kó-ná-shús, a.* Pertaining to *cinchona* or plants of all genera.—**Cinchonin**, *sin'-kon'-ik, n.* Of or belonging to *cinchona*; derived from the name of a constituent principle of *cinchona*.—**Cinchonin**, *Cinchonine*, *sin'-kó-nin, n.* An alkaloid obtained from the bark of several species of *cinchona*, along with quinine, and containing the principle of *cinchona* of this bark, being valuable as a febrifuge.

Cinchonism, *sin'-kon'-izm, n.* A disturbed condition of the system, the result of over-dose of *cinchona*, or *cinchonine*.

Cincture, *in'-kúkt-ér, n.* [*L. cinctura*, from *cingo, cinctum*, to gird, see also in *precinct, succinct*.] A belt, girdle, or something similar; the sash or girdle of a garment.—**Cincture**, *in'-kúkt-ér, v.* To gird; to enclose; *arch*, to ring round a column.—**Cinctured**, *sin'-kúkt-úrd, a.* Girt with a cincture.

Cinder, *sin'-dér, n.* A *Sax. sindér, dross*, a *Sax. sindér, a.* Sw. *sinder*, *Dan. sinder*, *sinner*, a *cinder*; *D. sintel, G. sintel*.] A solid piece of matter remaining after having been subjected to combustion; especially, the residue of a fire, or of a furnace, completely burnt, but not reduced to ashes.—**Cindery**, *sin'-dér-i, a.* Resembling cinders; containing cinders, or composed of them.

Cinematograph, *sin'-mat-é-ó'graf, n.* A cinematograph, or *cinematograph*. An apparatus by which a series of instantaneous photographs of something moving are shown in rapid succession so as to give the appearance of motion.

Cinchemyma, *sin'-en'-kí-má, n.* [*Gr. kinein* to move, and *enchyma*, infusion—*en*, in, *chao*, to pour.] *Bot.* A tissue containing elastic cells.—**Cinchemymatous**, *sin'-en'-kí-má-tú-s, a.* Pertaining to *cinchemyma*; laticiferous.

Cinereaceous, **Cinereous**, *sin'-er-i-á-shús, sin'-er-i-ús, a.* [*L. cineræus*, from *cinereus*, from *cinis*, ashes.] Like ashes; having the colour of the ashes of wood.—**Cinerearia**, *sin'-er-i-á-ri, n.* [From the same *cinis*.] A white downy fungus, or a species of lichen.

Cinereum, *sin'-er-i-ú-m, n.* A genus of lichens. The name and generic name of several species of composite plants (chiefly South African) many varieties of which are cultivated in our gardens.—**Cinereus**, *sin'-er-i-ús, a.* Like *cinereous*. Pertaining to ashes; a term applied to the urns in which the ashes of bodies which had been buried were deposited.

Cinereous, *sin'-er-i-ús, a.* Resembling ash, or the reducing of anything to ash, by combustion.—**Cinereitious**, *sin'-er-i-ú-shús, a.* [*L. cineritius*.] Having the colour or consistence of ashes.—**Cinereous**, *sin'-er-i-ús, a.* Applied to the exterior or external part of the brain.

Cingulate, *sin'-gú-lá-té, a.* Pertaining to the primitive inhabitants of the globe, to the *Cingulæ* itself. Also used as a noun, *egg, and pt.*

Cinnabar, *sin'-ná-bár, n.* [*L. cinnabaris*, from *Gr. kinnabari*, a word of Eastern origin]

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; vn, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, assure

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circular line: a term applied to a mode of dehiscence in some fruits, as in the hen-bang, monkey-pot, &c. •

Circumscribe, sêrk'um-skrib' *v.t.* — *circum-* *scribo*, *circumscrib'us* *q.* [*l. circumscribo* — *circum*, round, *and scribo*, to write.] To inscribe or draw a line round; to mark out certain bounds or limits for; to include or enclose; to surround; to surround with fine, restrain (authority &c.). — **Circumscribable**, sêr-kum-skrib'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being circumscribed. — **Circumscriber**, sêr-kum-skrib'êr, *n.* One who or that which circumscribes. — **Circumscription**, sêr-kum-skrib'sh'yun, *n.* The act of circumscribing or state of being circumscribed; limitation, restriction; also a periphery or circumference. — **Circumscriptive**, sêr-kum-skrib'sk'iv, *a.* Describing or defining. — **Circumscribable**, sêr-kum-skrib'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being circumscribed; limiting; restricting. [*Md.*] **Circumspex**, sêr-kum-spekt, *a.* [*l. circumspex* — *circum*, round, *and spex*, to look.] Examining fully all the circumstances; looking on sides; wary; vigilant; prudent; cautious. — **Circumspexion**, sêr-kum-spek'shun, *n.* The quality of being circumspex; observation of the true position of circumstances; watchfulness; vigilance. — **Circumspexive**, sêr-kum-spek'tiv, *a.* Circumspex; cautious. — **Circumspexively**, sêr-kum-spek'tiv-ly, *adv.* In a circumspex manner; cautiously. — **Circumspexness**, sêr-kum-spek'tiv-nês, *n.* The quality of being circumspexive.

Circumstantial, *ser-kun-stan-shai*, *n.* Circumstances; circumstances; situation; condition; state of things. — *Circumstantia*, from *circumstans*, standing about—*circum*, round, and *sto*, to stand. | Something attending, appendant, or relative to a fact or case; something incidental; extraneous. — *Circumstance*, *ser-kun-stan-shai*, *n.* A supposition, or tending to afford some evidence; detail; incident; event; pl. situation; surroundings; state of things, especially, condition in regard to worldly goods. — *Circumstances*, *ser-kun-stan-shai*, *n.* To place in a particular situation or in certain surroundings: usually in pp.— *Circumstantial*, *ser-kun-stan-shai*, *a.* Consisting in or pertaining to circumstances; depending upon circumstances; circumstantial, essential, exhibiting all the circumstances (account or recital); minute; particular; obtained or inferred from the circumstances of the case; not direct or positive proof. — *Circumstantially*, *ser-kun-stan-shai-lí*, *adv.* In a circumstantial manner; minutely, in full detail, indirectly, not positively. — *Circumstantiate*, *ser-kun-stan-shai-tí*, *v.t.* To confirm by circumstances; to describe circumstantially or in

Circumvallatio, ser-kum-val'lat, v.t. [*L. circum*, round, and *vallum*, a rampart.] To surround with a rampart.—**Circumvallation**, ser-kum-val-lā'shon, n. The act of surrounding with a rampart; a line of field fortifications consisting of a rampart or parapet with a trench, surrounding a besieged place or a camp.

Circumvent, sêr-kum-vent', *v.t.* [*L. circumvenio, circumventum*—*circum*, about, and *venio*, to come.] To gain advantage over by artfulness, stratagem, or deception; to defeat or get the better of by cunning; to outwit; to overreach.—**Circumvention**, sêr-kum-ven'shun, *n.* The act of circumventing; outwitting or overreaching; stratagem.—**Circumventive**, sêr-kum-vent'iv, *a.* Tending or designed to circumvent.—**Circumventor**, sêr-kum-vent'êr, *n.* One who circumvents.

Circumvolve, sĕr-kum-volv, v.t. — *circum-*
volvo, *circumvolvo*. [L. *circum*, round,
and *volvo*, volve, to roll.] To turn or
cause to roll round; to cause to revolve.
Circumvolution, sĕr-kum-'vō-lŭ-shən, n.
A rolling or being rolled round; one of
the windings of a thing wound or twisted;
a convolution; a roundabout procedure.
Circus, sĕr-kus, n. pl. *Circuses*, sĕr-kus-ez.
[L.] Among the ancient Romans a kind
of theatre or amphitheatre adapted for

horse-races, the exhibition of athletic exercises, contests with wild beasts, &c.; in modern times, a place of amusement where feats of horsemanship and acrobatic displays form the principal entertainment.

Cirque, sêrk, n. [Fr., a circle, a circus.] A circus; a kind of circular valley among mountains; an amphitheatre.

Cirrhotis, sir-rō'sis, n. [*Gr. kirrhos*, orange-tawny, from the appearance of the diseased liver.] A disease consisting of diminution and deformity of the liver, often seen in drunkards.—**Cirrhotic**, sir-rō't'ik, a. Affected with or having the character of cirrhosis.

Cirribranch, **Cirribranchiate**, sir'-ri-brangk, sir-ri-brang'ki-ät, *a.* [*L. cirrus*, a tendril, and *branchia*, gills.] Having tendril-like

and *branchiae*, gills.) Having tendril-like gills: a term applied to certain molluscs. — *Cirriferous*, *Cirriferous*, sir-rif'er-us, sir-rif'er-us, *a.* Possessing cirri. — *Cirriform*.

ri) et-as, a. [Assessing cirri.—Cirriform, a. Formed like a tendril.—Cirrigrade, sir'i-grād, a. [*L. gradior*, to go.] Moving by means of tendril-like appendages.—Cirriped, sir'i-ped, n. [*L. cirrus*, and *pes, pedis*, the foot.] A member of an order of lower crustaceous animals, so called from the cirri or filaments with which their transformed feet are fringed.

which their transformed feet are fringed.
—*Cirroce*, *Cirrous*, *sir*, *sir*, *us*, *a*. *Bob*,
having a *cirrus*, a *tendrill*, resembling
a *curl*, *curling* like them. *Written*, also
Cirrhose, *Cirrhous*. — *Cirrus*, *sir*, *us*,
a *pl*. *Cirri*, *sir*, *i*. A *tendrill*; a long thread-
like organ by which a plant climbs; a soft
curled filamentary appendage to parts
serving as the feet of certain lower animals,
as barnacles, and the jaws of certain
fishes; one of the forms which clouds assume;
a light fleecy cloud at a high elevation.
cirre, *cunulus*, *us*, *us*, *a*. A *curl*, *curling*,
a *curl*, *curling* forms partaking partly
of this character, partly of that of the
cunulus and *stratus*.

Cisalpine, *sis'al-pīn, a.* [L. *cis*, on this side, and *Alps*, Alps.] On this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south of the Alps. • **Cisatlantic**, *sis-at-lan'tik, a.* Being on this side of the Atlantic Ocean. • **Climontane**, *sis-mōn'tān, a.* Existing on this side of the mountains; specifically, on this side the Alps, opposed to **Ultramontane**. • **Cispadane**, *sis'pa-dān, a.* [L. *Padus*, the river Po.] On this side of the Po, with regard to Rome; that is, on

Cisclure, sêz'lûr, n. [Fr., from *ciseler*, to carve or engrave with a chisel.] The art or operation of chasing; chased metal work.

Cisleu, sis'lê-ô, n. Same as *Chisleu*.

Classoid, sis'soid, n. [Gr. *kissos*, ivy.] Geom.
a particular variety of curve invented by
the Greek geometer Diocles. — **Classoidal**,

Cist, **sist**, *n.* [*L. cista*, *Gr. kistē*, a chest. *Chest* is another form of this word.] A

place of interment of an early or prehistoric period, consisting of a stone chest formed of two parallel rows of stones fixed on their ends, and covered by similar flat stones.—*Cistella*, sis-tella, n. [L., a casket, dim. of *cista*, a box.] *Bot.* the capsular shield of some lichens.

Cistercian, sis-tēr'shi-an, n. A member of a religious order, which takes its name from its original convent, *Cistercium* or Cîteaux, near Dijon, where the society was founded in 1098.

Cistern, sis'térn, n. [*L. cisterna*, from *cista*, a chest.] An artificial reservoir or receptacle for holding water, beer, or other liquor.

Cistus, sis'tus, n. [Gr. *kistos*.] The rock-rose, the name of European plants of various species, some of them beautiful evergreen flowering shrubs, ornamental in gardens.

Citadel, sit'a-dol, *n*. [Fr. *citadelle*. Same origin as *city*.] A fortress or castle in or near a city, intended to keep the inhabitants in subjection, or, in case of a siege, to form a final point of defence.

Cite, sit, v.t.—*cited, citing*. [*Fr. cite*, from *L. cito, citare*, freq. of *ciso*, to call, to summon; seen also in *excite*, *incite*, *recite*.] To call upon officially or authoritatively to appear; to summon before a

person or tribunal; to quote, adduce, or bring forward; to refer to in support, proof, or confirmation (to *cite* an authority)—*Citable*, *sith-a-bl*, *a*. Capable of being cited or quoted.—*Cital*, *s'at'l*, *n*. The act of citing or quoting.—*Citations*, *sith-a-bl*, *n*. Quotations; citations.—*Citation*, *sith-sh'on*, *n*. A summons; an official call or notice given to a person to appear, as in a court; the act of citing a passage from a book or person; the passage or words quoted.—*Cite*, *sith-a*, *v*. To quote.—*Cited*, *sith-a*, *v*. Having the power or form of citation.—*Citer*, *sith-a*, *n*. One who cites.

Cithara, *sith-a-ra*, *n*. [*L.*, from *Gr. kithara*, whence *psithra*, *psalra*.] An ancient stringed instrument, resembling the modern cithern or guitar.—*Citharist*, *sith-a-ris-t*, *n*. A player on the cithara.—*Citharistic*, *sith-a-ris-tik*, *a*. Pertaining to the cithara.—*Cithern*, *Cithern*, *sith-ern*, *sith-ern*, *n*. An old instrument of stringed kind, strung with five instead of eight.

Citizen, &c. CITIZEN.
Citron, sit'ron, n. [Fr. *citron*, from L. *cit-
reum*, from *citrus*, the lemon or citron.]

The fruit of the citron-tree, a large species of lemon; the tree itself.—Citric, sitrik, a. Belonging to or derived from lemons

or citrons.—*Citric acid*, the acid of lemons, used for making cooling drinks, and as a discharge in calico-printing.—*Citrin*, *sit-rin*, *a.* [*L. citrinus*, from *citrus*, a lemon or citron.] Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon colour; yellow or greenish-yellow.—*Citrine ointment*, the ointment of nitrate of mercury.—*n.* Lemon colour; a yellow pellucid variety of quartz.

Cithern, sit'tern, n. CITHARA.
City, sit'i, n. [Fr. *cité*, from L. *civitas*,
civitatis, a city, state, from *civis*, a citizen,
civem, a citizen, civis, a citizen, civis, a citizen.]

vidence also cited.] In a general sense, a large and important town; in a narrower sense and as regards Great Britain, a town which is the seat of a bishop and of a cathedral church. In the United States an incorporated town governed by a mayor and aldermen; the inhabitants of a city collectively.—*Pertaining to a city*.—*Citied*, *said*, *a.*—*Belonging to a city*.—*Citizen*, *n.*—*One who dwells in a city*.—*Citizen*, *said*, *n.* [*E.* *citizen*, from O.Fr. *citien*, *citien*, *etc.* (Mod. Fr. *citoyen*), from *cité*, *a city*. The *c* is a corruption of the old symbol used for *y*.] The native of a city, or an inhabitant who enjoys the rights of a citizen.—*Citizenry*, *n.*—*Citizenship*, *n.*—*Citizenship*, *said*, *n.*—*The rights and privileges of a citizen*.—*Citizenship*, *said*, *n.*—*Ship*, *n.*—*The state or condition of a citizen*.

Cive, siv, n. [Fr. *cive*, L. *cepa*, an onion.]
A small perennial plant of the same genus
as the leek and onion, cultivated in kit-

[illegible]

Citizen, *sivik*, a. [*l. civicus*, from *civis*, a citizen; whence also *civily*.] Pertaining to a city or citizen; relating to civil affairs or honours.—*Civic crown*, *Ross. antyk*, a crown or garland of oak leaves bestowed on a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle.—**Civil**, *sivil*, a. [*l. civilis*, from *civis*.] Relating to the community, or to the people.—**Civilization**, *sivilizatsiia*, *f.* The process of converting the citizens or subjects of a state into the citizens of a government; &c. political; municipal or private, as opposed to criminal, not ecclesiastical or military; exhibiting some redemption of manners; civilized; courteous; obliging; well bred; affable; polite.—**Civil engineering**, that branch of engineering which relates to the forming of

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; z, azure.

CLACHAN

roads, bridges, railroads, canals, aqueducts, harbours, &c.—*Civil law*, the law of a state, city, or country; more specifically, the Roman law, the system of law which prevailed in the Roman Empire, and has largely influenced modern systems.—*Civil list*, a yearly sum of money allotted to the sovereign of Britain, mainly for the expenses of the royal household, pensions, &c.—*Civil service*, that branch of the public service in which the non-military employees of a government are engaged, or those persons collectively.—*Civil war*, a war between the people of the same state.—*Civil year*, the tropical or solar year.—*Civility*, *civ-il-ity*, *civ*. In a civil manner; as regards civil rights or privileges; politely; courteously; in a well-bred manner.—*Civilian*, *civ-il-ian*, *n*. One skilled in the Roman or civil law; one whose pursuits are those of civil life, not military or clerical.—*Civility*, *civ-il-ity*, *n*. [*Civilitas*, from *civis*.] The state of being civilized; good breeding; politeness; or an act of politeness; courtesy; kind attention.—*Civilizable*, *civ-il-iz-able*, *a*. Capable of being civilized.—*Civilization*, *civ-il-iz-ation*, *n*. The act of civilizing; the state of being civilized; the state of being reformed in manners from the rudeness of savage life, and improved in arts and learning.—*Civilize*, *civ-il-ize*, *v*. [*Civilitas*, from *civis*.] Formerly also *civilise*. To reclaim from a savage state; to introduce order and civic organization among; to refine and enlighten; to elevate in social life.—*Civilized*, *civ-il-iz-ed*, *a*. Possessing some culture or refinement; refined; cultivated.—*Civilizer*, *civ-il-iz-er*, *n*. One who or that which civilizes or tends to civilize.

Clachan, *clach-an*, *n*. [*Gael*, from *clach*, a stone.] In Scotland, a small village or hamlet.

Clack, *clak*, *v*. [*An* imitative word, comp. *Fr. claque*, a clap or check; *D. klacken*, to clap; *E. clap, crack*.] To make a sudden sharp noise, as by striking or striking; to rattle; to utter sounds or words rapidly and continually, or with sharpness and abruptness.—*v*. To cause to make a sharp, short sound; to clap; to bang; to be thought to rattle out.—*n*. A sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated; a kind of small windmill for frightening birds, continual talk; prattle.—*Clacker*, *clak-er*, *n*. One who or that which clacks.—*Clack-dish*, *n*. A dish formerly used by mendicants, with a cover, which they clacked to excite notice. [*Shak*.]—*Clack-valve*, *n*. A valve in pumps with a single flap, hinged at one edge.

Clad, *klad*, *pp*. Clothed.

Claim, *klam*, *v*. [*O. Fr. clamer*, from *L. clamor*, *clamare*, to shout, whence also *clamour*, *acclamation*, *exclaim*, *reclaim*, &c.] To ask or seek to obtain by virtue of authority, right, or supposed right; to assert a right; to demand as due.—*v*. To be entitled to a thing; to have a right; to deserve; to be entitled to assert claims; to put forward claims.—*n*. A demand of a right or supposed right; a calling on another for something due or supposed to be due; a right to be satisfied; a demand; a title to anything; the thing claimed or demanded; specifically, in America, Australia, &c., a piece of land allotted to one.—*Claimable*, *klam-able*, *a*. Capable of being claimed or demanded as due.—*Claimant*, *klam-ant*, *klam-er*, *n*. A person who claims; one who demands anything as his right.—*Claimless*, *klam-less*, *a*. Having no claim.

Clairvoyance, *clair-vo-yans*, *n*. [*Fr. clair*, clear, and *voyant*, seeing, *pp*. of *voir* [*L. videre*], to see.] A power attributed to persons in the mesmeric state, by which the person (called a clairvoyant or clairvoyante) discerns objects connected with sight, tells what is happening at a distance, &c.—*Clairvoyant*, *clair-vo-yant*, *a*. Of or pertaining to clairvoyance.—*Clairvoyant*, *clair-vo-yant*, *n*. A man or woman in a certain stage of the mesmericism, in which state the subject is said to see things not present to the senses.

Clam, *klam*, *v*. [*Clamored*, *clamoring*, [*A*.

Sax. clam, mud, clay, that which is clammy; *Dan. klam*, clammy; *klamm*, to clog.] To clog with glutinous or viscous matter.—*v*. To be glutinous or moist; to stick like clammy matter or moisture.—*Clammy*, *klam-mi*, *a*. Viscous; adhesive; moist and sticky; glutinous; tenacious.—*Clam-mily*, *klam-mi-ly*, *adv*. In a clammy manner.—*Clamminess*, *klam-mi-ness*, *n*. The state of being clammy or viscous; viscosity; stickiness.

Clam, *klam*, *n*. [*Shortened from clamor*, the same name, given to the firmness with which some of these animals adhere to rocks. *CLAMP*.] The popular name of certain bivalvular shell-fish, of several genera and many species.—*Clam-shell*, *n*. The shell of a clam.

Clamant, *klam-ant*, *a*. [*CLAIM*.] Clamorous; beseeching; pressing; urgent; crying.—*Clamber*, *klam-ber*, *v*. [*O. E. clamer*, *clamer*, akin to *clan*, to advance, *clamp*, and *climb*.] To climb with difficulty or with hands and feet; to rise up steeply [*Tom*].

—*v*. To ascend by climbing; to climb with difficulty [*Shak*].—*n*. The act of clambering or climbing with difficulty.—*Clamor*, *klam-er*, *n*. [*L. clamor*, an outcry, from *clamo*, to cry out, whence *E. claim*.] A great outcry; vociferation made by a loud human voice continued or repeated, or by a number of voices, loud and continued noise.—*v*. To utter in a loud voice; to shout.—*v*. To make a clamour; to utter loud sounds or outcries; to vociferate; to make importunate complaints.—*Clamorous*, *klam-er-us*, *a*. One who clamours.—*Clamorousness*, *klam-er-us-ness*, *n*. Making a clamour or outcry; noisy; vociferous; loud.—*Clamorously*, *klam-er-us-ly*, *adv*. In a clamorous manner; with loud voice or words.—*Clamorouslyness*, *klam-er-us-ness*, *n*. The state or quality of being clamorous.

Clamp, *klamp*, *n*. [*Most closely connected with* *climb*, *D. klamp*, *Dan. klampe*, *G. Klampe*, a clamp; from root seen in *E. climb*, *clamber*, *climb* (to pinch with hunger), *claw*.] Something rigid that fastens or binds; a piece of wood or metal, or a rod, or a wire, twisted together, or lengthening any framework; an instrument of wood or metal used by joiners, &c., for holding pieces of timber closely together until the glue hardens.—*v*. To fasten with clamps; to fix a clamp on.

Clamp, *klamp*, *n*. [*Imitative*; comp. *clank*, *clink*.] A heavy footstep or tread, a thump.—*v*. To tread heavily [*Thak*].

Clan, *klan*, [*Gael*, and *Fr. clan*, a family, tribe.] A race; a family; a tribe; the common descendants of the same progenitor, under the patriarchal control of a chief; a tribe, sect, society, or body of persons closely united by some common interest or pursuit.—*Clannish*, *klan-ish*, *a*. Imbued with the feelings, sentiments, and prejudices peculiar to clans; blindly devoted to the interests of one's own clan, locality, and illiberal towards others.—*Clannishly*, *klan-ish-ly*, *adv*. In a clannish manner.—*Clannishness*, *klan-ish-ness*, *n*. The state or quality of being clannish.—*Clannish*, *klan-ish*, *n*. A state of union, as in a family or clan; an association under a chieftain.—*Clannism*, *klan-izm*, *n*. A member of a clan.

Clandestine, *klan-des-tin*, *a*. [*L. clandestinus*, from *clau*, in secret.] Secret; private; hidden; withdrawn from public view; generally implying craft, deception, or evil design.—*Clandestinely*, *klan-des-tin-ly*, *adv*. In a clandestine manner; secretly; privately; in secret.—*Clandestine-ness*, *klan-des-tin-ness*, *n*. The state or quality of being clandestine.

Clank, *klank*, *n*. [*Imitative* of sound, and akin to *clunk*, *clink*, *clack*, *G. klingen*, to sound; *Dan. Sw. G. klamp*, *D. klank*, a sound; *L. clangor*, *Gr. klange*.] A loud sound produced from solid bodies being struck, or produced by the collision of metallic bodies; a clank; clangour.—*v*. To give out a clank; to clank; to resound.—*v*. To cause to sound with a clank.—*Clangorous*, *klank-er-us*, *a*. Making a

clangour; having a hard or ringing sound.—*Clangour*, *klank-er*, *n*. [*Directly from L. clangor*.] A sharp, hard, ringing sound as of a trumpet.

Clank, *klank*, *n*. [*CLANG*.] The loud sound made by collision of metallic or other similarly sounding bodies (as chains, iron armour, &c.); generally expressing a less resounding sound than *clank*, and a deeper cause to sound with a clank.—*v*. To sound with or give out a clank.

Clap, *klap*, *v*. [*v*.-clapped or clapt (pret. & pp.), clapping. (Same as *lecl* and *Sw. klappa*, *Dan. klappe*, *D. and L.G. klappen*, to clap, to pat, &c.; perhaps imitative of sound.) To strike with a quick motion; to slap; to thrust; to drive together; to shut hastily; followed by *to* [*to clap the door*]; to place or put by a hasty sudden motion [*to clap the hand over the mouth*]; to clap spurs to a horse.—*to clap hands*, to strike the palms of the hands together, as a mark of applause or delight.—*to clap the wings*, to flap them, or to strike them together, as to give out a noise.—*to hold of*, to seize roughly and suddenly.—*v*. To come together suddenly with noise; to clack; to strike the hands together in applause.—*n*. A collision of bodies with noise; a bang; a sudden or abrupt motion (in phrase *ad a clap*, that is at a blow, all at once); a burst or peal of thunder; a striking of hands to express approbation.—*Clapper*, *klap-er*, *n*. A person who claps or rings, with his hands, for that which claps or strikes, as the tongue of a bell; a kind of small noisy windmill to scare birds.—*Clap-net*, *n*. A net for taking larks and other small birds, which is made to fold smartly over or itself by the pulling of a string.—*Clap-nail*, *n*. The bottom part of the frame on which the lock-gates of docks, &c., shut.—*Clap-trap*, *n*. An artifice or device to elicit applause or gain popularity; high-flown sentiments or rhetorical device by which a person panders to an audience; bunkum.—*a*. Designing or designed merely to catch applause.

Claque, *klak*, *n*. [*Fr.* from *claque*, to clap the hands; *clap*, to clap; *claque* applied collectively to a set of men who in theatres (as in those of Paris) are regularly hired to applaud the piece or the actors.—*Claqueur*, *klak-er*, *n*. One of the men of the claque, one hired to publicly applaud a theatrical piece.

Clarence, *klar-ens*, *n*. [*After the Duke of Clarence*, William IV.] A close four-wheeled carriage, with inside seats for four.

Clarencieux, *Clarencieux*, *klar-en-siu*, *n*. [*Said to be from the Duke of Clarence*, son of Edward III., who first held the office.] In Great Britain, the second king-at-arms, inferior only to the king-at-arms.

Clare obscure, *klar-ob-skur*, *n*. [*L. clarus*, clear, and *obscurus*, obscure.] Paint light and shade; chiaroscuro.

Claret, *klar-et*, *n*. [*Fr. claret*, from *clair*, clear; *et*, and, the name given in England to the red wines of the Bordeaux district.—*a*. Having the colour of claret wine.—*Claret-cup*, *n*. A summer beverage, composed of claret, brandy, and a little of one or two of the other flavouring ingredients.—*Claret-jug*, *n*. A fancy glass or silver decanter, with lip and handle, for holding claret.

Clarify, *klari-fi*, *v*. [*Fr. clarifier*, *clarifying*, from *L. clarus*, clear, *clarus*, clear, *facio*, to make.] To make clear; to purify from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine (liquor).—*v*. To grow or become clear or free from feculent matter; to become pure, as liquor.—*Clarifier*, *klari-fi-er*, *n*. One who or that which clarifies or purifies, a vessel in which liquor is clarified.—*Clarification*, *klar-i-fi-ka-shun*, *n*. The act of clarifying; particularly the clearing or fining of liquors, or of wines from all feculent matter.

Clarinet, *klari-net*, *klari-net*, *n*. [*Fr. clarinette*, *L. clarus*, clear.] A wind-instrument of music, made of wood, and similar in shape to a flute, having a fixed mouthpiece, containing a reed, which forms the upper joint of the instrument.—*Clarion*, *klari-on*, *n*. [*L. L. clario*, dari-

pass away or disappear from the sky; often followed by *up, off, or away*; to exchange cheques and bills and settle balances, as is done in clearing-houses; *want*, to leave a place; often followed by *out or outward*. — **Clearance**, *clearing*, *n.* — **Clearer**, *clearing*, *n.* One who or that which clears. — **Clearing**, *clearing*, *n.* The act of one who clears; among *bankers*, the act of exchanging drafts on each other's houses and settling the balance; among *merchants*, the act of distributing among the different companies the proceeds of the through traffic passing over several railways; a place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation; the operation termed *clearing* in banks and railways is carried on. — **Clearly**, *clearly*, *adv.* In a clear manner; brightly; luminously; plainly; evidently; with clearness. — **Clear**, *adj.* Of the quality of being clear. — **Clear-headed**, *a.* Having a clear head or understanding; having acute discernment or keen intelligence. — **Clear-sighted**, *a.* Seeing clearly; having keen vision; having acute mental discernment; discerning; perspicacious. — **Clear-eyedness**, *n.* — **Clear starch**, *v.t.* To stiffen and dress with clear or colourless starch. — **Clear-starcher**, *a.* One who starches. — **Clear-story**, *clear-story*, *n.* [From its being clear of the roof of the aisles.] The upper story of a cathedral or other church, perforated by a range of windows, which form the clerestory, and the central portions of the building.

Cleat, *clēt*, *n.* [Allied to *G. klāt, klatte*, a claw.] A piece of wood or iron used in a ship to fasten ropes upon; a piece of iron worn on a shoe; a piece of wood nailed on transversely to a piece of joinery for the purpose of securing it in its proper position, or for strengthening.—*v.t.* To strengthen with a cleat or cleats.

[illegible]

—Cleaver, klē'vēr, *n.* One who or that which cleaves; a butcher's instrument for cutting carcasses into joints or pieces.

Clef, *clef*, *n.* [*Fr. clef*, *L. clavis*, a key.] A character in music, placed at the beginning of a staff, to determine the degree of elevation to be given to the notes belonging to it as a whole.

Cleft, *kleft*, pret. & pp. of *cleave*, to divide.
—*n.* A space or opening made by splitting a crack; a crevice.—**Cleft-footed**, *a.* Having cleft or cloven feet.—**Cleft palate**, *n.* A malformation in which more or less of the palate is wanting, so as to leave a longitudinal gap in the upper jaw, often an accompaniment of harelip.

Cleg, cleg, n. [*Heb. kleggi, Dan. Kleg, cleg.*] A blood-sucking fly of a gray colour, troublesome to horses, cattle, and even man; a horse-fly or breeze.

Cleik, klek, n. [Akin *clutch*.] An iron hook
a kind of golf club
Cleistogamic, Cleistogamous, kliš-to-gam'
ik, kliš-to-g'a-mus, a. [Gr. *kleidō*, to close o

Cleistral, klith'ral, a. [Gr. *kleio*, to shut
shut up, and *gamos*, marriage.] Bot.
having minute, bud-like, self fertilizing
flowers as well as other flowers conspicu-
ously coloured.

in.] Having a roof that forms a complete covering: said of ancient Greek temples. *Clematis*, *klem'a-tis*, n. [*Gr. klēmatis*.] The generic name of wood-climbing plants, the only British species of which, the common traveller's-joy, runs over hedges, walls, &c., in many parts of England, having clusters of white blossoms.

Clemency, klem'ən-si, *n.* [*L. clementia*, from *clemens*, *clementis*, merciful.] Mildness of temper as shown by a superior to an inferior, disposition to spare or forgive; mercy; leniency; softness or mildness of the elements.—**Clement**, klem'ənt, *a.* Mild in temper and disposition; gentle; lenient; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.—**Clemently**, klem'ənt-lī, *adv.* With mildness of temper; mercifully.

clench, *klensh*, *v.t.* [Softened form = *Se-
clut*, Dan. *Klank*, Sw. *Klanka*, to clinch,
to rivet; akin *clut*.] To secure or fasten,
as a nail, by beating down the point when
it is driven through anything; to rivet; to
establish, settle, or confirm (a denial, argu-
ment, &c.); to bring to; ther and set
firmly; to double up; tightly (the tech-
or the hands); to grasp firmly. — *n.* A
catch; a grip; a persistent clutch; a clinch.
— **Clencher**, *klen shēr*, *n.* That which
clenches; a retort or reply so decisive as
to close a controversy: *v.* a clincher.

Clepe, *klēp*, *v.t.*—pp. *clept*. [A. Sax. *clēpian*, *clepian*.] To call or name. [Shak.]

Clepsydra, *klēp'si-dra*, *n.* [Gr. *klepsydra*—*kleptō*, to steal, to hide, and *hydōr*, water.] A name common to devices of various kinds for measuring time by the discharge of water; a water-clock.

Cleptomania, klep-tō-mā'ni-a, n. KLEPTO-

CLERGY, *klérj-ja*, (O Fr. *clerge*, from L. *clericus*, Gr. *klérikos*, clerical, from *kléron* = lot, an allotment, the clergy. *Akhirn* = clerical, clerk.) The body of men selected by the church to conduct religious services, to the service of God & the Christian church; the body of ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity; lay, benefit of clergy. *Benefit of clergy*, *law*, the exemption of a cleric from secular jurisdiction before a secular judge, in cases of felony, an immunity latterly extended to any person who could read, though laymen. *Benefit of clergy*, *clergyman*, *clergyman*, 1857 — *Clergyable*, *klérj-ja*-*abl*, *a*. Entitled to or admitting the benefit of clergy (*clergyable offense*). — *Clergymen*, *klérj-ja*-*man*, *a*. Men in the orders, the ministers of a Christian church.

Clerical, klér'í-kál, *a.* [*L. clericus*, *Gk. κληρικός*, *CLERGY, CLERIC*.] Relating to or pertaining to the clergy; relating to a writer or copyist. — *Clerical error*, an error in the text of a document made by carelessness or inadvertence on the part of the writer or transcriber. — **Cleric**, klér'í-kál, *n.* A clergyman or scholar. — **Clericalism**, klér'í-kál-iz'm, *n.* Clerical power or influence; undue influence of the clergy; sacerdotalism. — **Clericity**, klér'í-si-ti, *n.* The clergy; being a clergyman. — **Clerical**, klér'í-kál, *n.* A body of clerics or learned men; the literati; the clergy, as opposed to the laity.

Clerk, *klark*, *n.* [*A. Sax. clerc*, *a* priest] *O. Fr. cler*; from *L. clericus*, *q. cleric*, *q. cleric*]. **CLERGY**.] A clergyman or ecclesiastic; man in holy orders, especially in the Church of England; formerly also an man of education; the layman who leads the choir in the services in the service of the Anglican Church; one who is employed in keeping records or accounts; a officer attached to courts, municipal and other corporations, associations, etc., whose duty generally is to keep records of proceedings, and transact business under the direction of the officer to whom he is employed; in America, *clerk*, by which he is employed; in America, a shopman in the shop of a retail dealer; a shopman—*A. St. Nicholas clerk*, a thief; a highwayman. [*Shak.*] **CLERKLY**, *klark'li*, *a.* Pertaining to a clerk or to penmanship; scholarly; *clerkly*. In a scholarly manner [*Shak.*] **CLERKSHIP**, *klark'ship*, *n.* The state of being a clerk; the office or business of a clerk or writer.

Clever, *klev'ər*, *a.* [Connected with O.E. *clever*, a claw, and with *cleave*, to adhere.] Performing or acting with skill or address; possessing ability of any kind, especially such as involves quickness of intellect or mechanical dexterity; indicative of or exhibiting cleverness; dexterous; adroit; able.—**Cleverish**, *klev'ər-ish*, *a.* Tolerably clever.—**Cleverly**, *klev'ər-lē*, *adv.* In a clever or cunning manner; dexterously; skillfully; ably.—**Cleverness**, *klev'ər-nēs*, *n.* The quality of being clever; dexterity; adroitness; skill; ingenuity; smartness.

Cliche, klé-shā, n. {Fr., from *clicher*, to stereotype, from older *cliquer*, to fasten, make firm, from root of *clinch*, *clench* (omitting the nasal).} A stereotype plate, especially one derived from an engraving.

especially one derived from an engraving. **Click**, *kăk*, *vă* [An imitative word expressing a slighter sound than *cluck*; comp. *clack*, *cluck*, *clink*, *clung*, *D. klicken*, Fr. *cliquer*, to click.] **cluck**, *cluck* *v* To make a small sharp sound, or a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a gentle striking; to tick.—*v.t.* To move with a clicking sound.—*n.* A small sharp sound; the cluck of the natives of South Africa; the piece that enters the teeth of a ratchet-wheel; a detent or ratchet; the latch of a door.

Client, kli'ent, *n.* [*L. cliens, clientis*, a client, from *O. L. cluo*, to hear.] An ancient Roman citizen who put himself under the protection of a man of distinction and influence (this *patron*); one whose interests are represented by any professional man; especially one who applies to a lawyer, or commits his cause to his management.—**Clency**, kli'en-si, *n.* The state or condi-

tion of a client.—**Clientage**, kli'en-tāz, *n.* The state or condition of being a client; a body of clients.—**Cliental**, kli'en-tal, *a.* Pertaining to a client or clients.—**Clientelary**, kli-en'tel-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to clients.—**Clientele**, Clientelage, kli'en-tel, kli-en'tel-āz, *n.* [*L. clientela*.] A body of clients or dependants; one's clients collectively.—**Clientship**, kli'en't-ship, *n.* The

Cliff, *klif*, *n.* [*A. Sax. clif*, a rock, a cliff = *D. klif*, *lecl*, a cliff; comp. also *Dan. klippe*, *Sw. klippa*, *G. klippe*, a crag.] A precipice; the steep and rugged face of a rocky mass; a steep rock; a headland.—**Cluffy**, *klif*, *a.* Having cliffs; precipitous; craggy.

Climacteric, kli-mak'tér-ik, *n.* [*Gr.* *klimak-tér*, the step of a ladder, from *klimaz*, a ladder or scale. **CLIMAX**.] A critical period in human life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution; the *grand* or *great climacteric* being the 63d year.—*a.* Pertaining to a climacteric.

Climatoz, *kli-mat*, *n.* (1. *clima*, G. *klima*, *klimatoz*, a slope, a plane of the earth, a climate, from *kino*, to bend, referring to the inclination of the earth from the equator to the pole. The condition of a tract or region in relation to the various phenomena of the climate, such as temperature, wind, moisture, etc., and the influence of these as they affect the life of animals or man.)
-Climatic, *kli-mat'ik*, *adj.*
-Climatical, *kli-mat'al*, *adj.*
-Climatick, *kli-mat'ik*, *adj.*
-Climatology, *kli-mat-i-z'i*, *u.t.*
-Climate, *kli-mat*, *imz.* *u.t.*
 To become accustomed to a new climate.

— **Climatology**, kli-mat-o'grä-fi, n. A description of climates. — **Climatographic**, kli-mat-o-grä-fik-al, a. Belonging to climatology or the study of the variations of climate. — **Climatology**, kli-mat-o'j-i, n. The science of climates; an investigation of the causes on which the climate of a place depends. — **Climatological**, kli-mat-o-löj'ik-al, a. Pertaining to climatology. — **Climatic**, kli-mat'ik, a. A tract or region of the earth. [Poetical.]

CLIMAX, klím'aks, n. [*cl.*, from Gr. *klímāx*, a ladder, from *klínō*, to slope. **CLIMATE**, **CLIMATERIC**.] A figure of speech or rhetorical device in which the language rises step by step in dignity, importance, and force; the highest point of anything; the culmination; acme.

Fâte, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hér; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tūbe, tub, bull; oil, pound: a. Sc. abuse—the Fr. w.

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bull; oil, pound; a, Sc. abune—the Fr.

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pursuits.—Collaboration, kol-lab'ō-rā"-
shon, n. The act of working together;
united labour.

lapped, kollaps', w.i. *collapsed*, *collapsing*. [*ll.* *collapsus*, *collapsus*—*col* for *con*, and *lapsus*, to slide or fall (whence *lapse*).] To fall in or together, as the two sides of a vessel; to close by falling together; hence, to come to nothing; to break down.—*n.* A falling in or together, as of the sides of a hollow vessel; a more or less sudden failure of the vital powers; a sudden and complete failure of any kind; a break-down.—*Collapsible*, kollap'sa-bl, *a.* Capable of collapsing or being made to collapse.—*Collapsible*, kollap'shon, *n.* A state of collapsing.

any sholl, *Fr. A. S. collum*. (*Collare*, *Fr. collier*, a collar, from *l. collum*, the neck.) Something worn about the neck, whether for use or ornament, of which, in the former sense, the collar of a halibut, or chain worn by knights, and having the badge of the order appended to it; part of the harness of an animal used for draught, or article of dress, the ornament going round the neck; something resembling a collar; something in the form of a ring, especially a ring of stars, or a ring of pearls, *Fr. To wear a collar*, to wear a ring of stars, or pearls; *Fr. To seize one's self*, *v-t.* To seize by the collar; to put a collar on; to roll up and bind with cord (a piece of wood, a beam, &c.) *Fr. To put a collar on a timber*, extending between two opposite rafters, at some height above their base — *Collar-bone*, *n.* One of the two bones of the thorax girdle, one of the four pairs of bones which, in man and many quadrupeds joined at one end to the shoulder-bone and at the other to the breast-bone — *Collaret*, *n.* A small collar of linen, fur, or velvet worn by women.

Collate, kol-lat', *—collated, collating*. [L. *confero, collatum*, to bring together, compare, bestow—*col* for *con*, and *fero, latum*, to carry.] To bring together and compare; to compare points of agreement and disagreement (manuscripts and books); to confer or bestow (a benefice) on (to *collate* a *person* to a *church*); to gather and place in a book. **Collatable**, kol-lat'ə-bəl, n. Capable of being collated. **Collation**, kol-lat'shən, n. The act of collating; a comparison, especially the comparison of manuscripts. **Collator**, kol-lat'ər, n. One who collates; a clergyman to whom by a bishop who has the benefice as his own gift, or by neglect of the patron has acquired the patron's right of presentation. **Collationer**, kol-lat'shən-er, n. One who examines the sheets or pages of a book, after printing, to ascertain whether they are correctly printed, pagged, &c. **Collative**, kol-lat'iv, a. Giving the bishop as patron. **Collation**, kol-lat'shən, n. The act of collating. **Collator**, kol-lat'ər, n. One who col-

Collateral, kol-lat'-er-al, *a.* [*L. collateralis* —*col* for *con*, and *l.* *lateralis*, from *latu-* —side.] At the side; belonging to the side; or what is at the side; connected indirectly; or what is the collateral side, channel; accompanying but subordinate; auxiliary; subsidiary; descending from the same ancestor, but not in a direct line, as distinguished from *lineal*. —*n.* A collateral relation or kinship. —**Collaterally**, kol-lat'-er-ally, *ad-*verbally. —**Collateral manner or relation**, side by side; indirectly. —**Collateralness**, kol-lat'-er-al-nes, *n.*

Colleague, kol'lēg, n. [*L. collega*, a colleague—*col* for *con*, and stem of *lego*, *legatum*, to send on a mission.] A partner or associate in the same office, employment, or commission, civil or ecclesiastical: never used of partners in trade or manufactures.—**Collegueship**, kol'lēg-ship, n. The state of being a colleague.

Collect, kol-*lek't*, *v.t.* [*It. colligo, collection*]
—*col* for *con*, and *lego*, to gather, which
appears also in *neglect, select, lecture*, &c.,
also *coil, cull*.] To gather into one body
or place; to assemble or bring together;
to gather; to infer or conclude (in this
sense now rare). — *To collect one's self*, to
recover from surprise or a disconcerted

state. — *v.i.* To run together; to accumulate. — *n.* (kol'lekt). A short comprehensive prayer; a form of prayer adapted to a particular occasion. — *Collectanea.*

at a particular day or occasion. — **Collectanea**, kol-lek'tā-nā, *n. pl.* [*L.* things collected]. — **A collection of papers**, kol-lek'ts'ion, *n.* [*L.* things collected]. — **Authors**, kol-lek'ts'ion, *n.* [*L.* things collected]. — **Authors' collection**, kol-lek'ts'ion, *n.* [*L.* things collected]. — **Collected**, kol-lek'ted, *p. and a.* — **Gathered together; not disconcerted; cool; firm; prepared; self-possessed** — **Collectedly**, kol-lek'ted-lī, *adv.* — **In one view; together; in a cool, firm, self-possessed manner** — **Collectedness**, kol-lek'ted-nis, *n.* [*L.* things collected]. — **The state of being collected** — **Collectible**, kol-lek'ti-b'l, *a.* — **Capable of being collected** — **Collection**, kol-lek'sh'n, *n.* — **The act or practice of collecting or of gathering; that which is collected or gathered together (as pictures, objects of interest); that which is collected for a church, religious, or other purpose; the jurisdiction of a collector; a collectorship; the act of deducing from premises, or that which is deduced** [*It l.*] — **Collec-**

tiv-, kol-¹ (*to*, a. J.L. *collectivus*, Fr. *collectif*) formed by collecting; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; aggregate; *gram*, expressing a number and singular number collectively; *-n*, forming a collective noun; —Collective *note*, in diplomacy, an official communication signed by the representatives of several governments; —*n Gram*, a noun with a singular form comprehending a plural meaning; *adv.* Collectively, kol-^{lek'}-tiv-i, ad. In a collective manner; in a mass or body; in the aggregate; unitedly. —Collectivism, kol-^{lek'}-tiv-i-zm, n. The socialistic doctrine that the means and means of production should belong to the community at large. Socialism. Collectivist.

people collectively. — **Collector**, kol-*lek'ter*, *n.* One who collects; especially, one who collects objects of interest; an officer appointed to collect and receive customs, duties, taxes, &c., within a certain district. — **Collectorate**, kol-*lek'tér-át*, *n.* The district of a collector; a collectorship. — **Collectorship**, kol-*lek'tér-ship*, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a collector.

College, kol-jei, n. II. *collegium*, a society, guild, or fraternity, from *collega*, a colleague. COLLEAGUE, kol-jei, n. A society, or association of persons, and rights, involving mutual duties, and rights, for performing certain duties, or engaged in some common pursuit; a guild; a corporation; especially, a society or institution for purposes of education. COLLEGE, kol-jei, n. A society, or association of persons, for the study in one or more branches of knowledge; the edifice belonging to a college. COLLEGIALLY, kol-jei-al, ad. Pertaining to a college. COLLEGIATE, kol-jei-an, n. A college. COLLEGE, kol-jei, n. A college, particularly of a literary institution so called; a *seminary*. COLLEGIATE, kol-jei-an, n. Pertaining to a college. COLLEGE, kol-jei, n. A society constituted in a certain manner of a college. COLLEGIATE church, a church that has no bishop's see, but has nevertheless a college or chapter of dean, canons, and priests. COLLEGIATE, kol-jei-an, n. A church, a church under the joint pastorate of two or more clergymen. COLLECHENYIA, kol-len'ki-ma, n. (Gr. *kolla*, glue, and *enchyma*, an infusion.) A rice cake, or rice matter, in which pollen is generated.

Collet, kol'et, n. [Fr. *collet*, a collar or necklace, from *col*, *L. collum*, the neck.] A band or collar; among jewellers, the horizontal face or plane at the bottom of a brilliant, and the part of the stone in which the bezel in which the stone is set; *bot.* the neck of a plant from which sprout new ascending and descending axes.

Colle, kol-lek, a. [Gr. *kolletikos*, from *kolla*, glue.] Having the property of gluing; agglutinant.—N. an agglutinant.—Colleterium, kol-le-t'e-ri-um, n. An organ in the females of certain insects, containing a glutinous substance by which the eggs are cemented together.—Colleterial, kol-le-t'e-ri-al, a. Pertaining to the colleterium.

Collide, kol-lid', v. i.—*collided, colliding*. [*L. collido*—*col* for *con*, and *lido*, to strike.] To strike or dash against each other; to meet in shock; to meet in opposition or antagonism.—**Collision**, kol-li-zhon, *n.* [*L. collisio*.] The act of striking or dashing to-

gether; the meeting and mutual striking of two or more moving bodies, or of a moving body with a stationary one; opposition; antagonism; interference. — **Collisive**, kol-lis'iv, *a.* Causing collision; clashing.

Collie, Colly, kol'i, n. [Origin doubtful.]
A variety of dog especially common in
Scotland, and much esteemed as a sheep-
dog.

Collier, kol'yér, n. [From *coal*; comp. *lawyer*, *sawyer*.] A digger of coal; one who works in a coal-mine; a vessel employed in the coal trade. — **Colliery**, kol'yér-i, n. The place where coal is dug; a coal mine or pit.

Colligate, kol'li-gät, *v.t.*—*colligated*, *colligating*. [*l. colligo*—*col* for *con*, and *ligo*, to bind.] To bind or fasten together; to connect by observing a certain relationship or similarity (*to colligate* phenomenal.—**Colligation**, kol-li-gä'shon, *n.* The act of colligating; that process by which many isolated facts are brought together under one general conception or observation.

one general conception or object.

Collimation, kol-li-mā'shōn, n. [From fancied L. verb *colligare*, n. a fallow, reading, and colligere, to gather together, and *linea*, a line.] The act of levelling or of directing the sight to a fixed object.—*Line of collimation*, in an astronomical instrument, the straight line which passes through the centre of the object-glass, and intersects at right angles the fine wires which are fixed in the focus.—*Error of collimation*, the deviation of the actual line of sight in a telescope from the focus and line of collimation.

object-glass, or from the proper position.
—**Collimate**, kol-li-māt, *v.t.* To adjust the line of collimation in.—**Collimating**, kol-li-māt-ing, *a.* Pertaining to collimation; correcting the error of collimating.—**Collimator**, kol-lim'a-tēr, *n.* A small telescope used for adjusting the line of collimation.

Collinear, kol-lin'ē-ēr, *a.* [*L.* *col* for *con*, and *linea*, a line.] Pertaining to or situated in a corresponding line.—**Collineate**, kol-lin'ē-āt, *v.t.* and *i.* To aim or direct in a line corresponding with another.—**Collineation**, kol-lin'ē-ā'shon, *n.* The act

Collingual, kol-ling'gwál, a. [L. *col* for *con*, with, and *lingua*, a tongue.] Speaking the same language.

the same language.

Colligate, kol-li-kwa't, *v.t.* or *i.* [*L.* *colligare*, *con-* and *ligo*, *ligation*, to melt.] To melt; to dissolve; to change from a solid to a fluid; to make or become liquid. — **Colligable**, kol-li-kwa'b'l, *a.* Capable of being or liable to become liquified. — **Colligant**, kol-li-kwan't, *a.* Having the power of dissolving or melting. — **Colligation**, kol-li-kwa'shon, *n.* The act of melting; a melting or being together. — **Colligative**, kol-li-kwa'tiv, *a.* Melting; dissolving, *med.* profuse or excessive, so as to cause exhaustion; said of discharges. — **Colligefaction**, kol-li-kwa'fik'shun, *n.* A melting together.

Colligate. Under **Colligate.**
Colligate. *kol-lo-kāt, v.t., colligated, colligating.* [1. *colligo*—*col* for *con*, together, and *loco*, to place, *locus*, a place.] To set or place; to set; to station.—**Colligation.** *kol-lo-kā-shon.* [1. *colligatio.*] The act of colligating; placing, disposing, or arranging along with something else; the manner in which a thing is placed with regard to something else; disposition; arrangement.

Collection, kol-lō'shōn, n. [*L. collectio* — *col* for *con*, together, and *lectio*, from *loquor*, to speak.] A speaking or conversing together; a colloquy; mutual discourse. — **Collector**, kol-lō'k'ā'tēr or kol-lō'k'ā'tēr, n. One of the speakers in a dialogue. — **Collocutory**, kol-lōk'ū'tō-rī, a. Pertaining to or having the form of a colloquy; colloquial.

Collodion, kol-lō'di-on, *n.* [*Gr. kollā, gume, and eidos, resemblance.*] A substance prepared by dissolving gum-cotton in ether, or in a mixture of ether and alcohol, used as a substitute for adhesive plaster in the case of slight wounds, and as the basis of a photographic process. — **Collodionize**, kol-lō'di-on-īz, *v. t.* — **collodionized**, *collodionized*. To prepare (a plate) with collodion.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; va, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.

dion; to treat with colloidal. — Colloid, kol'loid, *n.* Like glue or jelly; *chem.* applied to uncrystallizable liquids; *geol.* applied to partly amorphous minerals. — *n.* The name given to a transparent, granular matter, resembling liquid gelatin. — *Colloidal*, kol'loi-dal, *adj.* Of or pertaining to or of the nature of colloids. — *Colloidi-ty*, kol'loi-dal'i-ty, *n.* Colloidal nature or character. — *Collop*, kol'op, *n.* (Perhaps lit. a piece of meat made tender by beating; *Sw.* *kollops*, *G.* *Klops*, meat that has been beaten; *D.* *Kloppen*, *G.* *kloppen*, to beat; *E.* to clap.) A slice or lump of flesh.

-Colloquial, kol'-lō-ki-wal, *n.* [L. *colloquium*—*col*, together, and *loquor*, to speak.] The mutual discourse of two or more; a conference; a dialogue; a conversation. —**Colloquial**, kol'-lō-ki-wal, *adj.* Pertaining to colloquy; conversational; of the kind of common conversation. —**Colloquialism**, kol'-lō-ki-wal-izm, *n.* A word or phrase peculiar to the language of common conversation. —**Colloquiality**, kol'-lō-ki-wal'-i-ti, *n.* The state of being colloquial. —**Colloquy**, kol'-lō-ki-wal, *v. t.* To make colloquial. —**Colloquially**, kol'-lō-ki-wal-li, *adv.* In a colloquial or conversational manner; in colloquial language. —**Colloquist**, kol'-lō-ki-wist, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue; a colloquize. —**Colloquize**, kol'-lō-ki-wiz, *v. t.* To part in a colloquy or conversation; to converse.

Collude, kol-lud', *coll*-, *collude*, *colluding*, *coll.*, *colludo* - *coll*, together, and *ludo*, to play, as in *altitude*, *delude*. To play into the hands of each other; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert; to connive. — **Colluder**, kol-lud'er, *n*. One who colludes. — **Collusion**, kol-lu'zhon, *n*. Secret agreement for a fraudulent purpose. — **Collusive**, kol-lu'siv, *a*. Fraudulently concerted between two or more. — **Collusively**, kol-lu'siv-ly, *adv*. In a collusive manner; by collusion. — **Collusiveness**, kol-lu'siv-nes, *n*. The quality of being collusive. — **Collusory**, kol-lu'so-ri, *a*. Collusive.

Colly, kol'i, *n.* [A. Sax. *col*, coal.] To make foul; to blacken. [*Shak.*]
Collyrium, kol-lir'i-um, *n.* [L.] Eye-salve; eye-wash.

Cologynth, kol'ō-sinth, n. [Gr. *kolokynthis*, a gourd or pumpkin.] A kind of cucurbit, the fruit of the wild gourd, indigenous in the warmer parts of Asia, but now widely cultivated on account of its medicinal properties, being a purgative.

Cologne-earth, kol'ō-lēn', n. A kind of ochre of a deep-brown colour, used in water-colour painting.—**Cologne-water**, n. Eau de Cologne.

Cololite, kō'lo-lit, n. [*Gr. kolon*, the colon; and *lithos*, a stone.] *Geol.* the name given to what appears to be the petrified intestines of fishes or their contents, but which may also come from other sources.

are more probably worm-casts.
Colomba, Columba, ko-lom'ba, ko-lum'ba
n. CALUMBA.

Columbier, kō-lum'bi-ér, *n.* **Columbier**.
Colon, kō'lon, *n.* [*Gr.* *kōlon*, the colon; *n.*],
 member or limb, a clause. The largest
 portion of the human intestine, forming
 the middle section of the large intestine
 and terminating in the rectum; a punctu-
 ation mark formed thus (:), used to mark
 a pause greater than that of a semicolon

but less than that of a period.

Colonel, kernel, n. (Formerly also *coronel*, which is an old French form, and has given the modern pronunciation; Fr. *colonel*, O.Fr. *colonel*, from *l. colonellus*, a colonel, a little column, div. of *colon*, a column, a column of troops.) The name was originally given to the leading company in a regiment. The chief commander of a regiment of troops, whether infantry or cavalry. — **Colonelcy, Colonelship, kernel, n.** kernel-ship, *n.* The office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

Colonnade, kol-on-nād, n. [It. *colonnata* from *colonna*, a column. COLUMN.] Arch any series or range of columns placed at certain intervals from each other, such intervals varying according to the rules of art and the order employed.

culture, to till (hence *cultivate*, *culture*).] A body of people translated from their mother-country to a remote province or country, and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state; a body of people transplanted from one country to be planted or colonized; a number of animals or plants living or growing together.—*Colonial*, kol'ō-ni-əl, *a.* Pertaining to a colony.—*Colonialism*, kol'ō-ni-əl-izm, *n.* A phrase, idiom, or political policy of a colony.—*Colonist*, kol'ō-ni-zt, *n.* An inhabitant of or settler in a colony; a member of a colonizing expedition.—*Colonize*, kol'ō-niz, *vt.*—*colonized*, *colonizing*. To plant or establish a colony in; to send a colony to.—*Colonization*, kol'ō-niz-ā-shən, *n.* To remove and settle in a distant country.—*Colonization*, kol'ō-niz-ā'shən, *n.* The act of colonizing or state of being colonized.—*Colonizationist*, kol'ō-niz-ā'shən-ist, *n.* An advocate of colonization.—*Colonizer*, kol'ō-niz-er, *n.* One who colonizes; one who establishes colonies.

Colophon, kol'ō-fŏn', *n.* [Gr. *kolophōn*, a summit, top, finishing.] A device, or printer's name, place of publication, and date, formerly put at the conclusion of a book.—**Colophonian**, kol'ō-fŏn'i-an, *a.* Relating to a colophon or the conclusion of a

Colophony, Colophony, kol'o-fo-ni, kol'o-fa-ni, *n.* [*Gr. kolophōnia*, from *Colophōn*, a city of Ionia, whence the Greeks obtained it.] Black resin or turpentine boiled in water and dried.—**Colophonic**, kol-o-fon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to colophony.

Coloquintida, kol-o-kwin'ti-da, *n.* The colocynth or bitter-apple.

Color, kul'ér. An old and common American spelling of *Colour*.—*Colorate*, kul'er-át, a. [*L.* coloratus.] Coloured; dyed or tinged with some colour.—*Coloration*, kul'er-áshun, n. The act of coloring; coloring; the coloring, the tints or the colors of an object.—*Colorific*, kul'er-í-fík, a. Having the quality of coloring; able to give colour or tint to other bodies.—*Coloring*, kul'er-ing, n. The act of coloring; coloring; coloring in ink; coloring in instrument or measure; coloring the depth of colour in a liquid by comparison with a standard liquid of the same tint.—*Colorado Beetle*, kol-só-rí-dó, n. A Colorado beetle, a Colorado grasshopper, one of the pestern states of North America, which works great havoc among the potato crops.—*Columus*, kol-ú-sus, n. pl. *Cosati*, kol-ú-sé, or rarely *Columes*, kol-ú-sus-ez, m. [*It.* columbo.] A columnar figure; a figure of gigantic size or of size much greater than the natural, such as the statue of Apollo, which anciently stood at the entrance to the city of Rome.—*Column*, kól-ú-m, n. Like a column, much exceeding the size of nature; very large; huge; gigantic.—*Columnium*, kol-ú-strum, n. L. The first milk secreted in the breasts after delivery.

Colour, *Silver*, *n.* (*L. color, coloris*.) The
In respect of which *all colors* have a different
appearance to the eye independently of
their form; any tint or hue distinguish-
ing a pigment; paint; the blood-red
of the face; redness; complexion; fall
show; pretence; guise; *pl. a fall*, *enign*,
a *fall* of the face; *pl. a fall*, *enign*,
used as a badge. — *Complementary colors*,
colors which together make white; thus
any of the three primary colors is com-
plementary to the other two, *viz.* blue,
colors, red, green, and violet (or blue
or in a looser sense the colours into which
white light is divided by a glass—*viz.*
red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and
violet). — *Colors of mankind*, the mem-
bers of the darker varieties of mankind
as negroes, mulattoes, &c.—*n.* To im-
color to; to dye; to stain; to paint;
to color a story, to make it appear differ-
ent from the real; to give a special
appearance to; to make plausible—*n.* A
guise; a pretence; a fall; a disguise. —
blue.— *Colourable*, *kuler*—*adj.* A. T.
right or justice (pretence, ground); is
tended to deceive in *colourable* imitation
of a trademark. — *Colourable*, having some
appearance of truth, but not real. — *Col-
orably*, *adv.* Thus, *Underhand*, *secretly*.

have a fair outside show, and likely to mislead thereby; *plausible*, apparently reasonable or satisfactory, though not convincing; *ostensible*, put forward as having a certain character but not really having it; *colourless*, without interest or value. Speciousness.—Colourably, kul'ë-ra-blī, adv. In a colourable manner. Coloured, kul'ërd, p. and a. Having a colour; dyed, painted, or stained; having some other colour than white or black; being coloured in a particular way. Colour applied to the darker varieties of mankind; *lot*, applied to a leaf, calyx, seed, &c., to express any colour except green.—Colouring, kul'ë-ŋg, n. The act or art of applying colours; colour applied, tinged, or mixed with. Colours, kul'ë-s, n. Specious appearance; show.—Colourist, kul'ë-ris-t, n. One who colours; a painter whose works are remarkable for beauty of colour.—Colourless, kul'ë-les, a. Destitute of colour.—Colourman, kul'ë-man, n. A man who prepares pigments for artists.—Colour-blind, kul'ë-blind, a. Incapable of accurately distinguishing colours; having an imperfect perception of colours.—Colour-blindness, n. Total or partial incapability of distinguishing colours, arising from some defect in the eye, though not from disease.—Colour-box, n. A portable box for holding artists' colours, brushes, &c.—Colour-printing, n. The art or process of printing in colours.—Colour-sergeant, n. A non-commissioned officer who ranks higher than an ordinary sergeant, and who attends to the colours in the field or near headquarters.

[illegible]

Columba, ko-lum'ba, *n.* COLUMBA.
Columbian, ko-lum'bi-an, *a.* [From *Columbia*, a name sometimes given to the United States, after Christopher Columbus.] Pertaining to the United States or to America.

Columbier, ko-lum'bi-er, n. A size of drawing paper measuring 34½ by 23 inches.
Columbino, ko-lum'bi-no, a. [*L. columbinus*, from *columba*, a pigeon.] Like or pertaining to a pigeon or dove; of a dove-colour resembling the neck of a dove in colour.
 — [*L. columbina*.] A plant of the buttercup family, so called from the curved petals being in shape somewhat like pigeons, the sepals forming the wings; the name of the mistress of Harlequin in our pantomimes.

Columbium, ko-lum'bi-um, *n.* [From *Columbia*, America.] A rare metal; niobium.
—**Columbite**, ko-lum'bit, *n.* The ore of columbium.

Column, ko-lum'bō, n. CALUMBA.
Column, kol'um, n. 1. *columna*, a column from root which appears in *collis*, a hill *culmea*, a summit. 2. A solid body of considerably greater length than thickness standing upright, and generally serving as a support to something resting on its top; a pillar; anything resembling a column in shape. *a column of water, air, &c.*

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and *ficio*, to make.] A dry sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried, a bon-bon; a lollipop.

Comfort, *kum'fert*, *v.t.* [O.E. *confort*, from O.Fr. *conforter*, to comfort, from L.L. *confortare*, to strengthen, from *fortis*, brave, *to fortis*, brave.] To give comfort; to soothe when in grief or trouble; to bring solace or consolation to; to console; to cheer; to hearten; to solace; to alleviate. —*n.* Relief from affliction, sorrow, or trouble of any kind; solace; consolation; a state of quiet or moderate enjoyment, resulting from the possession of what satisfies bodily wants and freedom from all care or anxiety; a feeling or content that which brings satisfaction, or content; that which furnishes moderate enjoyment or content.

—**Comfortable**, *kum'fert-a-bl*, *a.* Being in comfort or in a state of ease or moderate enjoyment; giving comfort; affording enjoyment; affording comfort. —**Comfortableness**, *kum'fert-a-bl-nes*, *n.* The state of being comfortable. —**Comfortably**, *kum'fert-a-bl-ly*, *adv.* In a comfortable manner; in a manner giving comfort or consolation. —**Comforter**, *kum'fert-er*, *n.* One who comforts; a knit woollen fabric for tying round the neck in cold weather. —**Comfortless**, *kum'fert-less*, *a.* Without comfort; without affording comfort; without being attended by any comfort. —**Comfortlessly**, *kum'fert-less-ly*, *adv.* —**Comfortlessness**, *kum'fert-less-ness*, *n.*

Comfrey, *kom'fri*, *n.* [*Fr. comfrey*, L. *comfrey*, from *com*, to heal, to grow together, from prefix *com*, and *ferveo*, to boil, from the plant's supposed healing power.] A name given to several species of rough hairy-leaved European and Asiatic plants, one species of which, the common comfrey, found in Britain on the banks of rivers and ditches, was formerly in high repute as a vulnerary.

Comic, *kom'ik*, *a.* [*L. comicus*, *Gr. komikos*, Comedy.] Relating or belonging to comedy, as distinct from tragedy; also comical. —*n.* A comic actor or singer. —**Comicness**, *kom'ik-ness*, *n.* A quality of being comic; ludicrous; laughable; diverting; amusing; droll. —**Comically**, *kom'ik-ly*, *adv.* In a comic manner; in a manner to excite mirth; laughably; ludicrously. —**Comicalness**, *kom'ik-ness*, *n.* The quality of being comical; comicality. —**Comique**, *kom'ek*, *n.* [*Fr.*] A comic actor or singer.

Comitia, *kom'ish-ia*, *n. pl.* [*L.*] Legislative assemblies or meetings among the ancient Romans. —**Comital**, *kom'ish-i-al*, *a.* Pertaining to the comitia.

Comitas, *kom'ish-ia*, [*L. comitas*, from *comis*, mild, affable.] Mildness and suavity of manners; courtesy; civility; good breeding. —**Comity of nations** (*comitis gentium*), that kind of courtesy by which laws and institutions of one state or country are recognized and to some extent given effect by the government of another within its territory.

Comma, *kom'ma*, *n.* [*Gr. komma*, a segment, from *komē*, to cut.] A punctuation mark [,] denoting the shortest pause in reading, and separating a sentence into divisions or members, according to the construction; marking an emphatic interval, being the difference between a major and a minor tone.

Command, *kom-mand'* or *kom-mand'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. commander*, L. *comendo*, to intrust, later to enjoin, to command, from *com*, and *mandō*, to commit, to, to command.] To order with authority; to lay injunction upon; to direct; to charge; to have or to exercise supreme authority, especially military authority, over; to have control over; to dominate through position, often specifically military position; to have within the range of the eye; to overlook; to exact or compel by moral influence; to challenge to command; to have authority at one's disposal and service to command assistance. —*v.i.* To act as or have the authority of a commander; to exercise influence or power. —*a.* The power of governing with chief authority; supreme power;

control; exercise of authority; a commandment; mandate; order; power or control, as from holding an advantageous military position; the power of over-seeing under the command of a particular officer. —**Commandable**, *kom-man'd-a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being commanded.

Commandant, *kom-man-dant'*, [*Fr.*] A mandant. —**Commander**, *kom-man-der*, *n.* One who commands; a chief; one who has supreme authority; a leader; the chief officer of an army or of any division of an army; a naval officer next in rank above lieutenant; an officer under the captain; one on whom is bestowed a commandery. —**Commander-in-chief**, a supreme military commander; the highest staff appointment in the British army. —**Commanderhip**, *kom-man-der-ship*, *n.* The office of a commander; a ship.

Commandery, *kom-man-der-i*, *n.* [*Fr. com-manderie*,] Among several orders of knights, and in certain religious orders, a district under the control of a member or preceptor; the office of such a member; the official building of a commandery. —**Commanding**, *kom-man-ding*, *a.* Governing; bearing rule; exercising supreme authority; of dignity (commanding eloquence); dominating; overlooking a wide region without obstruction. —**Commanding eminence**, a commanding position. —**Commandment**, *kom-man-dment*, *n.* A command; a mandate; an order or injunction given by authority; charge; precept; a precept of the decalogue; authority; power of controlling. —**Commando**, *kom-man-dō*, *n.* [*It. comando*, lit. a command.] A body of armed men raised for military service among the Boers or other whites of South Africa, for a military expedition undertaken by such a body of men.

Commensurate, *kom-menz'-u-rat*, *v.t.* To coincide with; to be co-extensive with. —**Commensurably**, *kom-menz'-u-r-a-bl*, *adv.* —**Commensural**, *kom-menz'-u-r-al*, *a.* Corresponding to the same measure.

Commemorate, *kom-mem'-o-rat*, *v.t.* —**Commemorated**, *kom-mem'-o-rat-ed*, [*L. commemorare*, *com*, and *memorare*, to mention, to mention.] To preserve in the memory; to act to celebrate with honour and solemnity. —**Commemoration**, *kom-mem'-o-rash-n*, *n.* The act of commemorating or calling to remembrance by some solemnity; the act of honouring the memory of some person or event by solemn celebration. —**Commemorable**, *kom-mem'-o-r-a-bl*, *a.* Worthy to be commemorated. —**Commemorative**, *kom-mem'-o-r-a-tiv*, *a.* Tending to commemorate or preserve the remembrance of something. —**Commemorator**, *kom-mem'-o-r-ät-er*, *n.* One who commemorates. —**Commemoratory**, *kom-mem'-o-r-a-t-ör*, *a.* Serving to commemorate.

Commence, *kom-mens'*, *v.i.* —**Commenced**, *kom-mens'-ed*, [*Fr. commencer*, from a hypothetical L.L. *cominciare*—*L. prefix com*, and *incitare*, to begin, to incite.] To begin; to take rise or origin; to have first existence; to begin to be, as in a new state or character. —*v.t.* To begin; to enter upon; to perform the first act of. —**Commencement**, *kom-mens'-ment*, *n.* The act of commencing; beginning; rise; origin; first existence; in Cambridge University, the day when masters of arts and doctors receive their degrees; in American colleges, the day when students graduate.

Commend, *kom-mend'*, *v.t.* [*L. commendāre*, to commit, to commend—*com*, and *mandō*, to commit to; the same word as *command* with a different signification.] To commit, deliver, in trust, or give in charge (N.T.); to represent as worthy of confidence, notice, regard, or kindness; to recommend; with reflexive pronoun sometimes to call for notice or attention; to commend *commendations* used to our attention; to mention with approbation; to mention by way of keeping in memory; to send greeting or compliments from (*Shak.*) —*v.i.* To apply to praise. —**Commendably**, *kom-mend-a-bl*, *adv.* Capable or worthy of being commended or praised; praiseworthy;

laudable. —**Commendableness**, *kom-mend-a-bl-nes*, *n.* State of being commendable.

Commendable, *kom-mend-a-bl*, *adv.* In a commendable or praiseworthy manner.

Commendam, *kom-men-dam*, *n.* [*L. L.*] An ecclesiastical benefice or office conferred on a cleric by a bishop, and which is held till a proper pastor is provided.

When a beneficed person was made a bishop, and was empowered to retain his benefice, he was said to hold it in *commendam*.

Commendari, *kom-men-där-i*, *a.* Holding in *commendam*. —*n.* One who holds a living in *commendam*.

Commendator, *kom-men-dä-tör*, *n.* One who holds a benefice in *commendam*.

Commendatory, *kom-men-dä-tör-ä*, *a.* Serving to commend; presenting to favourable notice or reception; containing praise; holding a benefice in *commendam*.

Commendation, *kom-men-dä-tion*, *n.* [*L. commendatio*,] The act of commending; praise; commendable representation in words; declaration of esteem; respects; greeting; message of love. —**Commender**, *kom-men-där*, *n.* One who commends or praises.

Commensal, *kom-men-säl*, *a.* [*L. commensalis*,] Relating to that which eats at the same table; one of two animals or plants that are always found together; an animal which lives on or in another without being parasitic. —*a.* Having the state of a commensal. —**Commensalism**, *kom-men-säl-izm*, *n.* The state of being commensal.

Commensurable, *kom-men-sä-rä-bl*, *a.* [*L. prefix com*, and *mensura*, measure; measure.] Having a common measure; reducible to a common measure. —**Commensurably**, *kom-men-sä-rä-bl-ly*, *adv.* In a commensurable manner. —**Commensurate**, *kom-men-sä-rät*, *a.* Reducible to a common measure; of the same character in amount, degree, or magnitude; adequate. —**Commensurately**, *kom-men-sä-rät-ly*, *adv.* In a commensurate manner; so as to. —**Commensurateness**, *kom-men-sä-rät-ness*, *n.* The state of being commensurate; of having a common measure.

Commensurably, *kom-men-sä-rä-bl-ly*, *adv.* In a commensurable manner. —**Commensurate**, *kom-men-sä-rät*, *a.* Reducible to a common measure; of the same character in amount, degree, or magnitude; adequate. —**Commensurately**, *kom-men-sä-rät-ly*, *adv.* In a commensurate manner; so as to.

Commensurateness, *kom-men-sä-rät-ness*, *n.* The state of being commensurate; of having a common measure. —**Commensurateness**, *kom-men-sä-rät-ness*, *n.* State or quality of being commensurate. —**Commensuration**, *kom-men-sä-rä-sh-n*, *n.* Proportion; a state of being commensurate.

Comment, *kom-ment'*, *v.i.* [*L. commentor*, from *commentus*, pp. of *commentari*, to reflect on—*com*, with, together with, and *men*, seen in *menant*, to remember, and in *E. mind*.] To make remarks or observations, either on a book or writing, or on actions, events, or opinions; to write notes on the works of an author, with a view to illustrate his meaning, or to explain particular passages; to make annotations.

Commentary, *kom-men-tär-ä*, *n.* [*kom-ment'*.] A remark or observation; a note intended to illustrate a difficult passage in an author's composition; exposition; talk; discourse. —**Commentaries**, *kom-men-tär-ä*, *n. pl.* [*L. commentarii*,] A collection of comments or annotations; a historical narrative; a memoir of particular transactions (the *Commentaries* of Cæsar). —**Commentate**, *kom-men-tät-ed*, [*L. commentatus*,] To make comments; to write a commentary or annotations.

Commentator, *kom-men-tät-ör*, *n.* [*Lat. b.*] A commentator; one who comments; annotation. —**Commentative**, *kom-men-tät-iv*, *a.* Making or containing comments. —**Commentator**, *kom-men-tät-ör*, *n.* One who writes a commentary; one who writes annotations; an annotator. —**Commentatorial**, *kom-men-tät-ör-i-al*, *a.* Relating to or characterized by comments.

Commenter, *kom-men-tär*, *n.* One who comments.

Commerce, *kom-mers'*, *n.* [*Fr. commerce*, L. *commercium*—*com*, together with, and *merc*, *mercis*, merchandise, in the interchange of goods, merchandise, or property of any kind between countries or communities; mercantile pursuits; trade; traffic; mutual dealings in common life; intercourse. —*n.* The business of trade; mutual intercourse; to commune. —**Commercial**, *kom-mers'-shäl*, *a.* Pertaining to commerce

[illegible][illegible]

Common, kom'mún, *a.* [Fr. *commun*, *l.* *communis*—*com*, together, and *mun*, to share.] Belonging or pertaining equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely; belonging to all; general; universal; public; of frequent or usual occurrence; ordinary; habitual; not distinguished by rank or character; not of superior excellence; of low or mean rank or character; *gram.* applied to such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, and to persons possessing the attributes denoted by the noun, *river, &c.*—*Common council*, the council of a city or corporation, empowered to make laws for the regulation of the citizens.—*Common law*, the unwritten law, the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in contradistinction to the written or statute law.—*Common measure*, a number or quantity that divides two or more numbers or quantities without leaving a remainder.—*Common Pleas*, formerly one of the courts of law in England, now a Division of the High Court of Justice.—*Common Prayer*, the liturgy or public form of prayer prescribed by authority of England.—*Common seal*, a seal used by a corporation as the symbol of their incorporation.—*Common sense*, sound practical judgment, the natural sagacity and common understanding of mankind.—*Common time*, or rhythm with two, four, or eight beats to a bar.—*In common*, equally with another or with others.—*a.* A tract of ground, the title of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public or to a number, in all other senses *pl.* the common people; the untitled; the vulgar; the lower houses of the British Parliament, considered as the representatives of the people.—*Common table*, as at colleges; food or fare in general.—*Commonage*, kom'ún-áj, *n.* The right of pasturing on a common; the joint right of using a tract of land in common with others.—*Commonality*, kom'ún-ál-ti, *n.* The common people; all below the rank of nobility.—*Commoner*, kom'ún-ér, *n.* A person under the rank of nobility; a student of the law; a commoner of the University of Oxford, not dependent on the foundation for support.—*Commonly*, kom'ún-lí, *adv.* In a common way; frequently; generally.—*Commonplace*, kom'ún-plás, *n.* The state or fact of being common, or extraordinary.—*Commonplace book*, a record of something that is likely to be frequently referred to as a well-known or customary remark; a trite saying; a platitud.—*Commonwealth*, kom'ún-wél-th, *n.* A political society; things to be remembered.—*Commonwealth*, kom'ún-wél-th, *n.* A commonwealth; the body politic of a state.—*Commonwealth*, kom'ún-wél-th, *n.* Here, wealth.—*Commonweal*, kom'ún-wél, *n.* The public; the people; a republican state.—*The time of government* which is

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anything taken from it; nothing is entire that is divided; nothing is *complete* that has not all its parts and the parts fully developed. *Complete* refers to the perfection of parts; *entire* to their unity; *whole* together junction; *total* to their aggregate. *Complete*, *v.t.*, *to complete, completing*. To make complete; to finish; to end; to perfect; to fulfil; to accomplish; to realize. *Completely*, *kom-plē'ti, adv.* In a complete manner; fully; perfectly; entirely; wholly; totally; utterly; thoroughly; quite.

Completeness, *kom-plē'ti-ness, n.* The state of being complete. *Completion*, *kom-plē'shon, n.* Act of completing, finishing, or perfecting; state of being complete or completed; perfect state; fulfillment; accomplishment. *Completing*, *kom-plē'ting, v.* Completing or tending to complete; making complete. *Completry*, *kom-plē'tri, a.* Fulfilling, accomplishing.

Complex, *kom-plēks, a.* [*L. complexus, pp. of complexor, complexus, to fold or to wrap together*—*com*, together, and *stem plex*, to fold; seen also in *ply, apply, complicate, display, etc.*] Composed of various parts or things; including sundry particulars connected; *complex*, not simple; being, idea; involved; intricate; complicated; perplexed process.—*n.* Assemblage of things related as parts of a system. *Complexity*, *kom-plēks-i-ti, kom-plēks-i-ness, n.* The state of being, idea; anything complex; intricacy; involvement; entanglement.—*Complexly*, *kom-plēks-i, adv.* In a complex manner; not simply.—*Complexus*, *kom-plēks-us, n.* [*L.*] An aggregation of involutions or complications; anat. a broad and pretty long muscle, lying along the back part and side of the neck.

Complexion, *kom-plēk'shon, n.* [*L. complexio, compo'sitio, to combine*—*com*, together, and *L.L. physical constitution, from complexor, complexus, COMPLEX.*] The temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body or mind; the colour or hue of the skin, particularly of the face; the general appearance of anything; aspect (*Shak.*). *Complexional*, *kom-plēk'shon-al, a.* Pertaining to or depending on complexion; of temperament; pertaining to the complexion.—*Complexionary*, *kom-plēk'shon-ari, a.* Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it. *Complexioned*, *kom-plēk'shon-d, a.* Having a certain complexion; of this or that kind; having a certain hue, especially of the skin; used in composition.

Compliance, &c. *COMPLY*. *Complicate*, *kom-pli-kēt, v.t.* *to complicate, complicating* [*L. complico—com*, and *plic*, to fold, weave, or knit. *COMPLEX, PLY*] To intertwine; to interweave; to render complex or intricate to involve.—*a.* Composed of various parts intimately united; complex; involved; intricate; *fold*, folded together, as the valves of the gill or chaff in some grasses.—*Complicated*, *kom-pli-kēt-d, a.* and *a.* *Complicate*; involved; intricate.—*Complicatedly*, *kom-pli-kēt-i, adv.* In a state of being complex or intricate.—*Complicately*, *kom-pli-kēt-i, adv.* In a complicated manner.—*Complicateness*, *kom-pli-kēt-i-ness, n.* The state of being complicated.—*Complication*, *kom-pli-kē'shon, n.* The act of complicating or state of being complicated, entanglement; complexity; something complicated; an aggregation of things involved, mixed up, or mutually united; *cause*, *cause*, *cause*, or causes complicate.—*Complicative*, *kom-pli-kē-tiv, a.* Tending or adapted to involve or complicate.

Compliment, *kom-pli-mēt, n.* [*Fr. complie, Accomplir.*] An accomplishment (*Shak.*) *Complimentary*, *kom-pli-mē-ti, a.* The state of being an accomplice; partnership in crime. *Compliment*, *kom-pli-mēt, n.* [*Fr. compliment, it. complimento, from complere, to fill up, to satisfy, L. complere, to complete; same word as complement, which formerly was used in this sense.*] An act or expression of civility, respect, or regard; deliberate flattery; expression of commendation or admiration; praise.—*v.t.* To pay a compliment to; to flatter or

gratify by expressions of approbation, esteem, respect, or by acts implying the like.—*Complimentary*, *kom-pli-mē-ti-ari, a.* Full of or using compliments; intended to express or convey a compliment or compliments; expressive of civility, praise, or respect.—*Complimentarily*, *kom-pli-mē-ti-ari-i, adv.* In a complimentary manner.—*Complimentor*, *kom-pli-mē-ti-er, n.* One who compliments.

Compline, *kom-plin, n.* [*From a. complie, from L. complere, to complete*—*com*, together, and *plere*, to fill; to complete] The complete hours of the religious exercises of the day. The last of the seven canonical hours in the Roman Catholic breviary; the last prayer at night, to be recited after sunset.

Complot, *kom-plōt, n.* [*Fr. complot, a plot, from L. complotum. COMPLICATE.*] A plotting together; a plot; a conspiracy. [*Shak.*—*v.t.* To plan together; to contrive; to plot.—*v.i.* *to be plotted*—*complot*, to be plotted.—*v.t.* To conspire; to form a plot.—*Complotter*, *kom-plōt-er, n.* One joined in a plot; a conspirator.

Comply, *kom-pli, v.t.* *to comply, complying*. [*From L. complere, to complete*—*com*, together, and *plere*, to fill; to complete] *Comply*, *like supply from supply—com*, with, and *plere*, to fill. The meaning has been affected by *ply* and *plung*. To adopt a certain course of action at the desire of another; to yield, to consent; to agree; to use alone or followed by *with*.—*Compliable*, *kom-pli-ā-bl, a.* *Compliant*. [*Mit.*]—*Compliance*, *kom-pli-āns, n.* The act of complying; a yielding as to a request, wish, desire, or disposition to yield to others' complaisance.—*Complacancy*, *kom-pli-ān-si, n.* A disposition to yield, or a habit of yielding to others.—*Complacant*, *kom-pli-ān-t, a.* Inclined to comply; yielding; desiring; or desiring; ready to accommodate; obliging.—*Complacantly*, *kom-pli-ān-t-i, adv.* In a complacant or yielding manner.—*Complier*, *kom-pli-ēr, n.* One who complies.

Component, *kom-pō-nēt, n.* [*L. componens, com, together, and pono, to place.*] Component; constituting; entering into as a part.—*n.* A constituent part.—*Compositional*, *kom-pō-zh-i-nē-si, a.* Composition; structure; nature.

Comport, *kom-pōrt, v.t.* [*Fr. comporter, to admit of, endure, from L. comportare, to bear or carry together—com, together, and portare, to carry, to be suitable, agree, accord; fit, suit; with with pride comports ill with poverty.*—*v.t.* To behave; to conduct; used *refl.*—*Comportment*, *kom-pōrt-mēt, n.* Behaviour; demeanour; deportment.

Composant, *kom-pō-zant, n.* Same as *Composant*.

Compose, *kom-pōz, v.t.* *to compose, composing*. [*From Fr. composer, to compose*—*com*, together, and *posere, to place, L. posuere* (see *Posse*), but early identified with *L. compono, composition, to compose*, from *com*, and *pono*, to place, so also *dispose, expose*.] To form by uniting two or more things; to form, frame, or fashion; to form by being combined or united; to constitute; to make; to write, as an author; to become the author of (a book, a piece of music); to calm; to quiet; to settle; to adjust (differences); *fine arts*, to arrange the leading features of; *printing*, to set in proper order for printing; *music*, to arrange the leading features of; *poetry*, to set in proper order for printing; *literary, musical, or artistic composition*.—*Composed*, *kom-pōz-d, a.* Free from disturbance or agitation; calm; sedate; quiet; tranquil.—*Composedly*, *kom-pōz-d-i, adv.* In a composed manner; calmly; without agitation; sedately.

Composure, *kom-pō-zh-ur, n.* The state of being composed; a settled state of mind; sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.—*Composuer*, *kom-pō-z-er, n.* One who or that which composes; one who writes an original work; most commonly, one who composes musical pieces.—*Composuer*, *kom-pō-z-er, n.* [*L. composuer, from composui, to compose*.] Made up of distinct parts, elements, or substances; compounded.

Arch, a term applied to one of the orders because the capital belonging to it is composed out of those of the other orders, exhibiting leaves, volutes, &c.; but applied to plants forming a vast order, and having flowers formed of many petals composed of many florets, as in the daisy, dandelion, &c.—*Composite carriage*, a railway-carriage made up of compartments of different classes, as first, second, and third.—*Composite ship*, a ship having a wooden skin on an iron framework.—*n.* Anything made up of parts or of different elements; a compound; a composition.—*Composition*, *kom-pō-zh-i-shon, n.* [*L. compositio, Fr. composition, to compose*—*com*, together, and *ponere, to put*—*compos*, partly to compose, partly to the verb compound.] The act of composing or compounding, or the state of being composed or compounded; the act of producing some literary or musical piece; what is composed, as a literary, musical, or artistic production; the act of writing for practice in English or a foreign language; the act of making a mutual agreement for the discharge of a debt, or the payment of the amount or rate paid in compounding with creditors; *gram*, the act of forming compound words; the arrangement of parts in a whole; mode of arrangement; a material composed of two or more ingredients; *printing*, the act of setting types or characters in the composing-stick, to form lines, and of arranging the lines in the galley to make a column or page; and *poetry*, this to the same end.—*Compositive*, *kom-pō-zh-i-tiv, a.* Having the power of compounding or composing; proceeding by composition.—*Compositor*, *kom-pō-zh-i-ter, n.* *Printing*, one who sets types and makes up the galleys and forms.—*Composing-stick*, *a.* A printer's instrument in which types are arranged into words and lines, and in which the length of the lines is adjusted.

Compost, *kom-pōst, n.* [*O Fr. composte, it. composta, a mixture, from L. compositum, from compono, COMPOSE.*] A mixture or composition of various manuring substances for fertilizing land; a composition or plastering the exterior of houses.—*v.t.* To manure with compost; to plaster.

Composure. Under *Compose*. *Computation*, *kom-pō-tā'shon, n.* [*L. computatio, from computo, to calculate, to count, to drink.*] The act of drinking or tipping together.—*Computator*, *kom-pō-tā-ter, n.* One who drinks with another.

Compu't, *kom-pōt, n.* [*Fr.*] Fruit, generally stone-fruit, stewed or preserved in syrup.

Compound, *kom-pōund, a.* [Originally a participle of *O.E. compoene, compoene*, to compound. See the verb.] Composed of two or more parts, elements, or ingredients; not simple; *but*, made up of smaller parts of like kind; with or similar to the whole.—*Compound animals*, animals, such as coral polyps, in which individuals, distinct in form and mode of life, are yet connected by some part of their frame, so as to form a united whole.—*Compound fracture, surg.* a fracture in which a bone is broken and there is also laceration of the tissues.—*Compound interest*, that interest which arises from the principal with the interest added.—*Compound quantities*, *aly*, such quantities as are joined by the sign *+* and *-*, plus and minus; *arith.* quantities which consist of more than one denomination (as of pounds, shillings, and pence); hence the operations of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing such quantities are termed *compound addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division*.—*Compound time*, musical time arising when two or more measures are joined in one, as $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ —*Compound word*, a word composed of two or more words. *n.* Something produced by compounding two or more ingredients, parts, or elements, as a substance or word.—*v.t.* (*kom-pōund*). [*O.E. compoene, compoene, with d added (as in expand, propound, sowal, vulgar drowal, &c.) from L. compono—com, together, and ponere, to put, whence positum.*—*COMPOSE.*] To mix

up or mingle together; to form by mingling two or more ingredients or elements; to mix; to combine; to settle amicably; to adjust by agreement (a difference or controversy); to discharge (a debt) by paying a part.—*v. i.* To agree upon concessions; to come to terms of agreement; to arrange or make a settlement by compromise, especially, for a difference or controversy by agreement, and discharge a debt by paying a part of its amount; or to make an agreement to pay a debt by means or in a manner different from that stipulated or required by law (to *compound* with a person, *and for a debt*).—*n.* A settlement by agreement. Capable of being compounded.—*Compounder*, *komp-poun-der*, *n.* One who compounds.

Compound, kom'pound, *n.* [From Malay, *kampung*, a yard or court.] In the East Indies, the inclosure in which isolated houses stand, or surrounding a dwelling-house, offices, garden, &c.

house, offices, garden, etc. — *kom-pren-hen'd*, *adv.* [*kom-pren-hen'do* + *kom*, together, *prae*, before], and an obs. *hender*, to catch. To take in or include within a certain scope; to include by implication or signification; to embrace, to comprise, to take into the mind; to comprehend, to understand; to possess or have in idea; to understand — *Com-pre-hender*, *kom-pren-hen'd'r*, *n.* One who comprehends, one who understands thoroughly — *Com-pre-hensible*, *kom-pren-hen'si-b'l*, *a.* [*kom-pren-hen'si-bil'i-tas*, a quality of being comprehended], capable of being understood, conceivable by the mind; intelligible; also *Com-pre-hensible*, *kom-pren-hen-dib'l* — *Com-pre-hensibility*, *kom-pren-hen-si-bil'i-ti*, *n.* [*kom-pren-hen-si-bil'i-ty*, *n.* The quality of being comprehensible; the capacity of being understood] — *Com-pre-hensible*, *kom-pren-hen-si-b'l*, *adv.* In a comprehensible manner; conceivably — *Com-pre-hension*, *kom-pren-hen'shon*, *n.* [*kom-pren-hen'shon*] The act of comprehending; including, and including; a mind; understanding; power of the understanding to receive and contain ideas; capacity of knowing — *Com-pre-hensive*, *kom-pren-hen'siv*, *a.* Having the quality of comprehending; extensive; of extensive application; wide in scope; comprehending much in a comparatively small compass; having the power to comprehend or understand — *Com-pre-hensively*, *kom-pren-hen-siv-l*, *adv.* In comprehensively; to contain much in small compass; so as to contain much in small compass — *Com-pre-hensiveness*, *kom-pren-hen-siv-nes*, *n.* The quality of being comprehensive.

Compress, kom-pres', *v.t.* [*L. comprimere, compressio*—*com*, together, and *premo*, *pressum*, to press] To press together; to force, urge, or to press into. [*Compress*, to compress.] —**Compressed**, kom-pres'id, *a.* A soft mass formed of tow, lint, or soft linen cloth, so contrived as by the aid of a bandage to make due pressure on any part. —**Compressible**, kom-pres'ib'l, *a.* Pressed into narrow compass; condensed; *hot* and *cool*, flattened laterally or lengthwise. —**Compressibility**, kom-pres'ib'l-i-ti, *n.* —**Compressible**, kom-pres'ib'l-nes, *n.* —**Compressing**, kom-pres'ing, *v.* —**Compressingly**, kom-pres'ing-lī, *adv.* Capable of being compressed or forced into a narrower compass; yielding to pressure; condensable. —**Compression**, kom-pres'ion, *n.* The act of compressing; the act of forcing into closer union or density; the state of being compressed; condensation. —**Compressive**, kom-pres'iv, *a.* Having power to compress; tending to compress. —**Compressor**, kom-pres'or, *n.* [*L.*] One who or that which compresses. —**Comprise**, kom-priz', *v.t.* —**Comprised**, kom-priz'id, *a.* [*Fr. compriser*, part. of *comprendre*, to comprehend.] —**Comprisedly**, kom-priz'id-lī, *adv.* —**Comprisedness**, kom-priz'id-nes, *n.* To comprehend; to contain; to include (the German Empire comprises various states). —**Comprisable**, kom-priz'ib'l, *a.* The net of comprising;

[illegible]

Comptosgnathus, *komp-sog'na-thus*, *n.* [*Gr. komposos*, elegant, and *gnathos*, the jaw.] An extinct reptile having very close affinities to the birds, the neck being long, the head small, the hind-legs long.

Comptroller, *kon-tröl'er*, *n.* A controller; an officer who examines the accounts of collectors of public money—**Comptroller-ship**, *kon-tröl'er-ship*, *n.* The office of comptroller.

Compulsion, kom-pul'shun, *n.* [*L. compulsio, compulsio-nis*, constraint, compulsion, from *compello, compellere*, to compel. **COVER.**] The act of compelling; a constraint of the will. — **Compulsive, Compulsatory**, kom-pul-sa-tiv, kom-pul-sa-to-ri, *a.* Compelling; constraining. — **Compulsively, kom-pul'sa-tiv-ly**, *adv.* By compulsion. — **Compulsorily, kom-pul'si-v**, kom-pul'si-ri, *adv.* By compulsion. — **Compulsory, kom-pul'si-v**, *adj.* Exercising compulsion; compulsory. — **Compulsively, kom-pul'si-v**, *adv.* By or under compulsion; by force. — **Compulsive-ness, kom-pul'si-veness**, *n.* Force. — **Compulsorily, kom-pul'si-ri**, *adv.* In a compulsory manner; by force or constraint. — **Compulsory, kom-pul'so-ri**, *a.* Exercising compulsion; compelling. — **Compulsory, kom-pul'so-ri, *adj.* Enforced; due to compulsion; compulsory. — **Compunction, kom-punk-shun**, *n.* [*L. compunctio, compungo* — *com*, and *pungo*, to prick or sting. **PUNGENT.**] The stinging or pricking of the conscience; remorse; contrition; the causing of pain to someone; contrition; remorse. — **Compunctious, kom-punk-shus**, *a.* Causing compunction; stinging the conscience; remorseful. — **Compunctiously, kom-punk-shus-ly**, *adv.* Compunctious; com-**

[illegible]

—**Computation**, kom-pū-tā'sh'on, *n.* [*L. computatio.*] The act or process of computing, reckoning, or estimating; calculation; the result of a computation. —**Computer**, kom-pū-tā'tēr, *n.* A computer; a calculator. —**Computer**, kom-pū'tēr, *n.* One who computes; a reckoner; a calculator.

Comrade, kom'rād, n. [O.E. *camarade*, *camerade*, from Sp. *camarada*, Fr. *camarade*, one who occupies the same chamber, from L. *camera*, a chamber.] An associate in occupation or friendship; a close companion; a mate.—**Comradeship**, Comradery, kom'rād-ship, kom'rād-ri, n.

The state or feeling of being a comrade;
companionship; fellowship.

Comtism, kom'tizm, *n.* The philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte; **positivism**.—**Comtist**, kom'tist, *n.* A disciple of Comte; a positivist. Used also adjectively.

Con, *kon*, *adv.* and *n.* [Abbrev. from *CON*, *contra*, against.] Against, in the phrase *pro and con*, for and against, as a noun, a statement, argument, point, or consideration supporting the negative side of a question (to discuss the *pros* and *cons*).

Con, kon, v.t. — *conned*, *conning*. [A form of *con.*] To perse carefully and attentively; to study over; to learn; to direct the steering of (a ship). — *Conning-tower*, a turret on a ship from which the vessel's movements are directed.

movements are directed.
Conacre, kon'ä-kér, *n.* [For *corn-acre*.] In Ireland, the subletting of tilled land in small portions for a single crop.

Conation, ko-ná'shon, *n.* [*L. conor, conatus*, to attempt.] *Metaph.* the faculty of voluntary agency, embracing desire and volition.—**Conative**, ko-ná-tiv, *a.* Relating to the faculty of conation.

Concamerato,[†] kon-kam'ér-at, *v.t.* [*L. concamero*, to arch—*con*, and *camera*, an arch (whence *chamber*).] To arch over; to vault. — **Concameration**,[†] kon-kam'ér-á-shon, *n.* An arching; an arch or vault.

Concatenate, kon-kat'e-nā, *v.t.*—concatenated, concatenating. [1. *concateno*, *concatenatum*, to link together—*con*, together, and *catena*, a chain. **CHAIN.**] To link together; to unite in a successive series or chain, as things depending on each other.—**Concatenation**, kon-kat'e-nā' shon, *n.* The state of being concatenated or linked together; a series of links united.

Concave, *kon-kāv*, *a*. [*L. concavus*—*con-*, and *cavus*, hollow. *Cave*, hollow and curved. *Concave*, hollow and concave.] A superficial body; presenting a hollow or incurvation towards some direction expressed or understood; incurved; — *a*. A hollow, an arch or vault; a cavity. — *adv.* *Concavely*, *con-kāv-ly*.
Concave, *kon-kāv-shun*, *n*. The act of making concave. — *Concavely*, *kon-kāv-ly*, *adv*. So as to be concave; in a concave manner. — *Concaveness*, *kon-kāv-ness*, *n*. The state of being concave. — *Concavities*, *kon-kāv-ē-tēz*, *n*. Hollowness; a concave surface, or the space contained in it. — *Concavo-concave*, *kon-kā'vō-kōn-kāv*, *a*. Concave or hollow on both surfaces, as a lens. — *Concavo-convex*, *kon-kāvō-kōn-vex*, *a*. Concave on one side and convex on the other.

On the other hand, *conceal*, *conceal*, *et al.* [From *L. cōcelo*, to conceal—*con*, together, and *celo*, to hide, same root as *E. hell, hole, hull, etc.*] To hide; to withdraw from observation; to cover or keep from sight; to keep close or secret; to forbear to disclose; to withhold from utterance or declaration; to be unable, or unable to be, revealed, or capable of being revealed, hid, or kept close.—*Concealed*, *con-sel-ded*, *hid*. In a clandestine manner; so as not to be detected.—*Concealness*, *con-sel-ness*, *n.* A state of being concealed.—*Concealer*, *con-sel-er*, *n.* One who conceals.—*Concealment*, *con-sel-ment*, *n.* The act of concealing, hiding, or keeping secret; the state of being hid or concealed; privacy; shelter from observation; cover from sight.

[Concede, *kon-sēd*, *kōL*—*conceded*, *conceding*.
[1.] *Concedo, concessum*, to yield, grant—*con-*
together, and *cedo*, to yield, grant. I concede
as true, just, or reasonable what I wish to let pass
as true, just, or reasonable as a privilege; to yield
up; to allow; to surrender.—*a.* To make
concession; to grant a request or petition;
to yield.—*Conceding*, *conceding*.
[2.] *Concedo, concedere*, to concede.—*Conceder*,
kon-sēd-er, *kon-sēd-er*. One who concedes.—*Con-*
cessible, *kon-sē-si-bl*, *ad*. Capable of being
conceded.—*Concession*, *kon-sē-shən*, *n.*
concessio, concessum. A yielding; a grant;
concessio, granting; a yielding to demand
or claim; the thing yielded; a grant; a
grant upon, over, some scheme or work to be
done.—*Concessionary*, *kon-sē-shən-er*, *ad*.
[3.] *Concedo, concedere*, to concede.—*Con-*
cessionnaire, *kon-sē-shən-er*, *n.* [Fr. *con-*
cessionnaire.] A person to whom a con-
cession for carrying out some scheme has

ch, chain; ch, So. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; rn, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure

of the cardinals shut up for the election of a pope; hence, the body of cardinals; a private meeting; a close assembly.—Conclavist, kon'klā-vist, n. An attendant whom a cardinal is allowed to take with him into the conclave for the choice of a pope.

Conclude, *kon-k'la'k'*, *v.t.*—*conclude*, *con-*
cluding. [*1. conclude*—*con*, and *claud*, to
 shut; whence also *clause*, *close*.] To shut
 up or inclose; to close or complete; to
 bring to an end; to arrive at by reasoning;
 to deduce, as from premises; to judge,
 end, finish, bring to a conclusion; to settle
 or arrange finally [*to conclude an affair*];
 to determine; to form a judgment; to
 form a final judgment; to come to a decision;
 to resolve; to determine; generally formed
 by an infinitive or a clause; [*to conclude*,
concluding, *concluded*, *concluder*, *g.*
one—*con*—*cludes*.]—*Concluding*, *kon-*
k'la'k'ing, *a.* Final; ending; closing.—*Con-*
clusion, *kon-k'lu'zhon*, *n.* [*1. Conclude*.] A
 final judgment; a determination; the last
 part; often in the phrase *in conclusion*—
 finally, lastly; determination; final deci-
 sion; inference; *logic*, the inference of a
 syllogism; a strong statement; a conclu-
 sionment (obsolete except in the phrase
to try conclusions).—*Conclusive*, *kon-k'lu-*
'siv, *a.* Putting an end to debate or argu-
 ment; bringing to a final result; deci-
 sive; determining; decisive; bringing out or
 leading to a regular logical conclusion.—
Conclusively, *kon-k'lu'sivl*, *adv.* In a con-
 clusive manner; in a final way; conclu-
 sively; near. The quality of being con-
 clusive or decisive.

Concoct, *kon-kok't*, *v. t.* [*L. concoquo, concoctum*—*con*, and *coquo*, to cook. *Cook*.] To digest by the stomach; to ripen or mature; to form and prepare in the mind; to devise; to plan; to plot (a scheme, a conspiracy). — **Concocter**, *kon-kok'ter*, *n.* One who concocts. — **Concoction**, *kon-kok'shon*, *n.* [*L. concoctio*.] Digestion; the act of concocting or devising. — **Concoctive**, *kon-kok'tiv*, *a.* Maturing; ripening.

Concomitant, *kon-kom'i-tan*, *a.* [From *L. com*, together, and *comitor*, to accompany, from *comis*, a companion.] • Accompanying; coinciding with a concurrent; attending; of things, circumstances, &c. — *n.* A thing that accompanies another; an attendant; an accessory — **Concomitance**, *kon-kom'i-tans*, *kon-kom'i-tan-si*, *n.* The state of being concomitant, a being together or in association with another thing. — **Concomitantly**, *kon-kom'i-tan-ti*, *adv.* So as to be con-

kom-kom-i-tant-n, adv. So as to be com-
comitant; concurrently; unitedly.

Concord, kon'kord or kong'kord, n. [*Fr. concorde, l. con, and cor, cordis*, the heart.] Agreement or union in opinions, sentiments, views, or interests; harmony; agreement between things; suitableness; music, the pleasing combination of two or more sounds; the relation between two or more sounds which are agreed to in construction.—**Concordance,** kon'kordans, n. The state of being in concord; agreement; harmony; a book in which the principal words in any work, as the Scriptures, Shakspeare, &c., are arranged alphabetically, and the book, chapter, and verse in which they occur are

Concordant, -kən-kord'ənt, a. [*L.*] In agreement; harmonious. — Concordantly, -kən-kord'ənt-lī, ad. In a concordant manner. — Concordate, -kən-kord'at, -kən-kord'at-ē, v. [*F.*] An agreement; compact; convention; especially, a formal agreement between the see of Rome and any secular government. — Concordist, -kən-kord'ist,

Concorporate, *kon-kor-po-rat*, *v. t.* and *i.* **concorporate**, *kon-kor-por-ing*. [*U. concorporo*—*con*, together, and *corpus*, a body. To unite in one mass or body; to unite in any close union.—*a.* United in the same body.—**Concorporation**, *kon-kor-po-ra'shon*, *n.* Union of things in one mass or body.

Concourse, *kon'kōrs* or *kong'kōrs*, *n.* [*Fr. concours*, from *L. concursus*, from *concurro*, to run together—*con*, and *curro*, to run.] A moving, flowing, or running together; confluence; a meeting or coming together of people; the people assembled; a throng; a crowd; an assemblage of things; agglomeration.

Concreate /kon'krē-āt, v.t.—*concreated, con-creating.* [Prefix *con*, and *create.*] To create with or at the same time.

Concreceble, *i* kon-kres'i-bl, *a*. Capable of concreting; capable of being changed from a liquid to a solid state. — **Concrecive**, *i* kon-kres'iv, *a*. Growing together; unit-

Concrete, kŏn'krĕt or kŏng'krĕt, *a.* [*L. concretus*, from *concreresco*, to grow together — *con*, and *creresco*, to grow; seen also in *decrease*, *increase*, *crecent*, &c.] Formed by union of separate particles in a mass; united in a solid form; *logic*, a term applied to an object as it exists in nature, invested with all its attributes, or to the notion or name of such an object. *Ab-*

CONCRETE, *n.* A mass formed by concretion of separate particles of matter in one body; a compound; *logically* a concrete term; a compact mass of gravel, coarse pebbles, or stone chippings cemented together by hydraulic or other mortar, employed extensively in building, especially under water.—*v.t.* and *t.*—*concreted, concreted.* To coagulate; to congeal; to thicken.—*Concretely*, *kon-kre'ti*, *adv.* In a con-

Concretely, kon-kret'n, *adv.* In a concrete manner; not abstractly. — Concrete-ness, kon-kret'nes, *n.* A state of being concrete. — Concretion, kon-kre'shon, *n.* The act of concretizing or growing together.

The act of concentering or growing together so as to form one mass; the mass or solid matter formed by growing together, a clot; a lump; *geol.* a lump or nodule formed by molecular aggregation as distinct from crystallization.—*Morbid concretions*, hard substances which occasionally make their appearance in different parts of the body.

—Concrecional, Concretionary, kon-kre'shon-al, kon-kre'sho-na-ri, *a.* Pertaining to concretion; formed by concretion; consisting of concretions.—Concretive, kon-kre'tiv, *a.* Causing to concreate or become congealed or solid.—Concretively, kon-kre'tiv-ly, *adv.* In a concretive manner.

Concubine, kōng'kū-bin, n. [*L. concubina*, from *concumbo*, to lie together—*con*, and *cumbo* or *cubo*, to lie down.] A paramour male or female; a woman who cohabits with a man without being legally married.

with a man without being legally married to him; a kept-mistress; a wife of inferior condition, such as were allowed in ancient Greece and Rome; a lawful wife, but not united to the man by the usual ceremonies.

—Concubinage, k'ong'kü-b-nä, n. The act or practice of having a concubine or concubines; the state of being a concubine; a living as man and wife without being married.—Concubinary, Concubinal.

Concubiniarian, kon-kū'bi-na-ri, kon-kū'bi-nal, kon-kū'bi-nā'ri-an, a. Relating to concubinage; living in concubinage.

Concupiscence, kon-kū'pi-sens, n. (L. *concupiscentia*, from *concupisco*, to lust after.)

—*con*, and *cupio*, to desire.] Lustful feeling; lust; sinful desire. — **Concupiscent** ken-kū'pī-sent, *a.* Desirous of unlawful pleasure; libidinous; lustful. — **Concupiscible**, ken-kū'pī-sī-bl, *a.* Concupiscent

Concur, *ken-kèr'*, *v.i.*—*concurrere*, *concurrere*. [L. *concurro*, to run together—*con* and *curro*, to run; seen also in *course*, *current*, *incur*, *recur*, &c.] To run or meet

together; to agree, join, or unite, as in one action or opinion (to *concur with* a person in an opinion); to assent; with *to* (*Mil.*); to unite or be conjoined; to meet together; to be combined; to unite in

contributing to a common object (cause that *concur* to an effect); to coincide or have points of agreement (*Shak.*).—**Concurrence, Concurrence**, kon-kur-ens, kon-kur-en-si, n. The act of concurring; con-

junction: combination of agents, circumstances, or events; agreement in opinion or consent as to a design to be carried out; approbation; consent with joint aid or contribution of power or influence.—Concurrent, *kon-kur'ent*, *a.* Con-

curring or acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act, contributing to the same event or effect; operating with; conjoined; associate; concomitant, joint and equal; existing together and operating on the same objects (the *concurrent jurisdiction* of law courts).—*n.* One who concurs; one agreeing to or pursuing the same course of action; that which concurs; joint or contributory cause.—**Concurrently**, *con-kur-ent-ly, adv.* So as to be concurrent; in union or combination; unitedly.—**Concurrentness**, *con-kur-ent-nes, n.* The state of being concurrent.

CONCUSSE, *kon-kus'*, *v.t.* [*l. concutio, concussum*, to shake, and as a law term to extort—*con*, together, and *quatio, quassum* (in composition *cutio, cussum*), to shake.]
QUASS | To shake or agitate; to force by

QUASH, *ku'-shak* or *ag'itash*; to force by threats to do something, especially to give up something of value; to intimidate into a desired course of action; to coerce.—**Concussive**, *kon-kus'iv*, *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking; agitating.—

Concussion, kon-kush'ən, n. [*L. concussio, concussio*], a shock, extortion. The act of shaking, particularly by the stroke or impulse of another body; the shock occasioned by two bodies coming suddenly into

Collision; a shock; *surg.* applied to injuries sustained by the brain and other organs from falls, blows, &c.; the act of extorting by threats or force; extortion. — *Concussion*, *kon-kú-shi-ent* *a.* Coming suddenly

Condemn, *kon-dem'*, *v.t.* [*L. condemnare*, *condemno*, *intens.*, and *damao*, to condemn, *reprobo*, *damao* 15] To pronounce to banterly

whence *damm*.] To pronounce to be utterly wrong; to utter a sentence of disapprobation against; to pronounce to be guilty; to sentence to punishment; to utter sentence against judicially; opposed to acquit. *Acquiesce* to judge or pronounce to be

absolve; to judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service, or to be forfeited.—**Condemned cell or ward**, in prisons, the cell in which a prisoner sentenced to death is detained till his execution.—**Con-**

demnable, kon-dem'na-bl, *a.* Worthy of being condemned. — Condemnation, kon-dem-nā'shon, *n.* [*L. condemnatio.*] The act of condemning; the state of being condemned; the cause or reason of a sentence of condemnation. (N.T.). — Condem-

tence of condemnation (N.T.).—Condemnatory, kon-dem'na-to-ri, a. Condemning; bearing condemnation or censure.—Condemner, kon-dem'er, n. One who condemns.

Condense, *kon-dens'*, *v.t.*—*condensed*, *condensing*. [*l. condense*—*con*, and *dense*, to make dense. *DENSE*.] To make more dense or compact; to reduce the volume or compass of; to bring into closer union

of parts; to consolidate; to compress (to *condense* a substance, an argument, &c.); to reduce (a gas or vapour) to the condition of a liquid or solid.—*v.i.* To become close or more compact, as the particles of a

body; to change from the vaporous to the liquid state. — **Condensed**, kon-denst', a. Made dense or close in texture or composition; compressed; compact (a *condensed* style of composition). — **Condenser**, kon-

condensér, *n.* One vessel or that which condenses; a pneumatic instrument or syringe in which air may be compressed; a vessel in which aqueous or spirituous vapours are reduced to a liquid form by coldness.

are resumed to a liquid form, e. g., by means of a lens to gather and concentrate rays collected by a mirror and direct them upon an object; an instrument employed to collect and render sensible very small quantities of electricity.—*Condensability*, the property of being condensed.

kon-den'sa-bl'i-ti, *n.* Quality of being condensable.—**Condensable**, **Condensable**, **Condensable**, *adj.* Capable of being condensed; capable of being compressed into a smaller compass, or made

more compact. — Condensate, *kōn-den-sāt*, *v.t.* and *i.* — *condensated*, *condensating*. To *condense*. — *Condensation*, *kōn-den-sā-shōn*, *n.* [*L. condensatio*.] The act of condensing or making more dense or

compact; the act of bringing into smaller compass; consolidation; the act of reducing a gas or vapour to a liquid or solid form. — **Condensative**, *kon-den-sa'tiv*, *a.* Having a power or tendency to condense.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, ring; r, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.

mously; greatly; shamefully; odiously; de-
mentally. [Collog.]—**Confounder**, *kon-fun-der*, *n.* One who or that which confounds.
Confraternity, *kon-fra-tér-ni-ti*, *n.* A frat-
ernity or brotherhood.

Confront, *kon-frun-t*, *v.t.* [*Fr. confronter*—*L. con*, together, and *frons, frontis*, the countenance or front.] To stand facing; to face; to stand in front of; to meet in hostility; to oppose; to set face to face; to bring into the presence of; followed by *with*.—**Confrontation**, *kon-frun-ta-shon*, *n.* The act of confronting.—**Confronter**, *kon-frun-ter*, *n.* One who confronts.

Confucian, *kon-fu-shi-an*, *n.* A follower of Confucius, the famous Chinese philosopher.—**Confucian**, *kon-fu-shi-an*, *a.* Relating to Confucius.—**Confucianism**, *kon-fu-shi-an-izm*, *n.* The doctrine or system of morality taught by Confucius, which has been long adopted in China, and inculcates the practice of virtue but not the worship of any god.

Confuse, *kon-fuz*, *v.t.*—*confused*, *kon-fuzd*, [*L. confusus*, from *confundere*.] **CONFUSE** [To mix up without order or clearness; to throw together indiscriminately; to dis-
range, disorder, jumble; to confound; to perplex or derange the mind or ideas of; to embarrass; to disconcert.] *Syn.* under **ANASH**.—**Confused**, *kon-fuzd*, *p.* and *a.* Mixed up together without order or ar-
rangement; indiscriminately mingled (as confused heaps, disarrayed, perplexed, em-
barrassed, disconcerted).—**Confusedly**, *kon-fuzd-lí*, *adv.* In a confused manner; in a mixed mass; without order; indiscrimin-
ately; with agitation of mind.—**Confused-
ness**, *kon-fuzd-nis*, *n.* A state of being
confused.—**Confusion**, *kon-fu-zhon*, *n.* [*L. confusio*.] A state in which things are
confused; an indiscriminate or disorderly
mingling; disorder; tumultuous condition;
perturbation of mind; perplexity; con-
fusion; distraction; abashment; disconcertment;
overthrow; defeat; ruin.—**Confusive**, *kon-
fu-ziv*, *a.* Having a tendency to confusion.
Confute, *kon-fut*, *v.t.*—*confuted*, *kon-futd*,
[*L. confuto*, to confute, to dispute, to
confute—*con*, together, and *fu*, a pitcher,
from root of *fundo*, to pour.] To prove (an
argument, statement, &c.) to be false, de-
fective, or invalid; to disprove; to over-
throw; to prove a person to be wrong; to
convict of error by argument or proof.—
Confutable, *kon-fu-ta-bl*, *a.* Capable of
being confuted.—**Confutation**, *kon-fu-ta-
shon*, *n.* The act of confuting, disproving,
or proving to be false or invalid.—**Confu-
tive**, *kon-fu-tiv*, *a.* Adapting or designed
to confute.—**Confuter**, *kon-fu-ter*, *n.* One
who confutes.

Conge, *kon-jé*, *Fr. pron. kón-zhá*, *n.* [*Fr.*
leave, permission; from *L. committere*,
leave of absence, from *committere*, *com-mis-
sum*, to go or come—*com*, and *mis*, to go.]
Leave to depart; farewell; dismissal; a
peremptory leave-taking; a leave of ab-
sence on other occasions; a bow or a cour-
tesy.—*Conge d'honneur* (leave to elect), the
sovereign's or pope's permission to a dean
and chapter to elect a successor; the per-
son to be chosen being recommended by the
crown. The form *Conge* is also used, and
sometimes a verb; to take leave; to make
a conge or bow.

Congeal, *kon-jel*, *v.t.* [*L. congelare*—*con*, to-
gether, and *gelare*, to freeze, from *gelu*, cold,
whence also *gelid*, jelly.] To change from a
fluid to a solid state by cold or loss of heat;
to freeze; to coagulate; to check the flow
of; to make the blood run cold.—*vt.* To
pass from a fluid to a solid state by cold;
to coagulate.—**Congealable**, *kon-jel-a-bl*,
a. Capable of being congealed.—**Congealable-
ness**, *kon-jel-a-bl-nis*, *n.* The quality of
being congealable.—**Congealment**, *kon-
jel-a-mnt*, *n.* Congelation.—**Congelation**,
kon-jel-a-shon, *n.* [*L. congelatio*.] The act
or process of congealing; the state of being
congealed; what is congealed or solidified;
a concretion.

Congee, *cong-é*, *n.* [*L. conger*, together,
and *gens, genera*, a kind or race.] A
thing of the same kind or nearly allied;

a plant or animal belonging to the same
genus.—**Congeneric**, *kon-jen-er-ik*, *a.* Be-
longing to the same kind or nature; belonging
to the same genus.—**Congenerous**, *kon-jen-er-us*,
a. Congeneric; *anat.* applied to muscles
which occur in the same action.

Congential, *kon-jé-ni-al*, *a.* [*L. con*, and
genialis, *E. genial*.] Partaking, of the
same nature or natural characteristics; of
kindred, sympathetic; suited for each
other.—**Congentiality**, *kon-jen-i-al-i-ty*,
n. The state of being congenial, natural affinity; suit-
ableness.—**Congentializing**, *kon-jen-i-al-iz-
ing*, *v.* To make congenial.—**Congentially**, *kon-jen-
i-al-lí*, *adv.* In a congenial manner.

Congenital, *kon-jen-i-tal*, *a.* [*L. congenitus*—*con*, and *genitus*, born, root *gno*, to pro-
duce.] Belonging or pertaining to an in-
dividual from birth (a congenital defect).

Conger, *cong-er*, *n.* [*Fr. conger*, *n.* [*L. conger*,
a conger-eel.] The *gr-eel*, a large vor-
acious species of eel, sometimes growing to
the size of 10 feet, and weighing 100 lbs.
Congerics, *kon-jér-iz*, *n. sing. and pl.* [*L.*
from *congero*, to amass—*con*, and *gero*, to
bear.] A collection of several particles or
bodies in one mass or aggregate; an ag-
gregation; a conglomeration.

Conger, *kon-jér*, *v.t.* [*L. congero*, *con-
gerere*, *con*, and *gero*, to bear.] To heap to-
gether; *med.* to cause an unnatural ac-
cumulation of blood in.—**Congested**, *kon-
jést*, *a.* *Med.* containing an unnatural ac-
cumulation of blood, affected with con-
gestion.—**Congestion**, *kon-jest-yon*, *n.* [*L.*
congestio.] *Med.* an excessive accumula-
tion of blood in an organ, the functions of
which are thereby disordered.—**Conges-
tive**, *kon-jest-iv*, *a.* Pertaining to conges-
tion; indicating an unnatural accumula-
tion of blood in some part of the body.

Conglobate, *kon-glo-bat*, *a.* [*L. conglobatus*—*con*, together, and *globa*, a ball, or round
body; gathered into a ball or small spheri-
cal body; combined into one mass.—*vt.*—
conglobated, *conglobating*.] To collect or
form into a ball; to combine into one mass.
vt. To collect or combine into one mass.
—**Conglobately**, *kon-glo-bat-lí*, *adv.* In a
round or roundish form.—**Conglobation**,
kon-glo-ba-shon, *n.* The act of forming or
gathering into a ball; a round body.—
Conglobing, *kon-glo-bing*, *v.* [*L. conglobans*,
conglobans.] To conglobate.

Conglomerate, *kon-glom-er-át*, *a.* [*L. con-
glomerare*, *conglomeratum*—*con*, and *glomus*,
glomeris, a ball, a clow.] Gathered into a
body; round body; crowd; together;
clustered.—*vt.*—**Conglomerated**, *conglom-
erating*.] To gather into a ball or round
body; to collect into a round mass.—*n.* A
kind of rock made up of rounded frag-
ments of various rocks cemented together
by a matrix of siliceous, calcareous, or
other cement; gravel solidified by cement
into a rock; pudding-stone.—**Conglomer-
ation**, *kon-glom-er-a-shon*, *n.* The act of
conglomerating; collection; accumulation;
what is conglomerated; a mixed mass; a
mixture.

Conglutinate, *kon-glu-ti-nat*, *v.t.*—*conglu-
tinated*, *conglutinating*. [*L. conglutina-
re*, *conglutinatum*—*con*, and *glutina*, glue, *GLUE*.]
To glue together; to unite by some glu-
tinous or tenacious substance; to reunite;
to coalesce.—*v.i.* To coalesce; to unite by
the intervention of some glutinous sub-
stance.—*a.* Glued together; but, united by
some adhesive substance, but not organi-
cally united.—**Conglutinant**, *kon-glu-ti-
nant*, *a.* Gluing; uniting.—**Conglutina-
tion**, *kon-glu-ti-a-shon*, *n.* The act of
gluing together; a joining by means of some
tenacious substance; union; coalescence.—
Conglutinative, *kon-glu-ti-nat-iv*, *a.* Hav-
ing the power of uniting or agglutinating.
—**Conglutinator**, *kon-glu-ti-nat-ór*, *n.* That
which has the power of uniting wounds.
Congou, *cong-gó*, *n.* [*Chinese kong-fu*,
labour.] The second lowest quality of
tea, being the third picking from a
plant during the season.

Congratulate, *kon-grat-ú-lat*, *vt.*—*congrat-
ulated*, *congratulating*. [*L. congratulari*—
con, and *gratulari*, from *gratus*, grateful,

pleasing, Grace.] To address with ex-
pressions of sympathetic pleasure on some
piece of good fortune happening to the
party addressed; to compliment upon an
event deemed happy; to wish joy to; to
felicitate, also *refl.* to have a lively sense
of one's own good fortune; to consider
one's self lucky.—**Congratulable**, *kon-
grat-ú-l-a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being
congratulated.—**Congratulation**, *kon-grat-
ú-lan-t*, *n.* Congratulating; expressing
pleasure in another's good fortune.—**Congra-
tulation**, *kon-grat-ú-lá-shon*, *n.* The
act of congratulating; words used in con-
gratulating; expression to a person of
pleasure in his good fortune; felicitation.
—**Congrulator**, *kon-grat-ú-lá-ter*, *n.* One
who congratulates.—**Congratulatory**, *kon-
grat-ú-lá-ter-ú*, *a.* Containing or express-
ing congratulation.

Congregate, *kon-gré-gát*, *v.t.*—*congregated*,
congregating. [*L. congregare*, *con*, and *gre-
gis*, a herd, GREGARIOUS.] To collect
into an assembly; to assemble; to bring
into one place or into a crowd or united
body.—*vt.* To collect; to assemble; to
meet in a crowd.—*a.* Collected; com-
pact; close.—**Congregation**, *kon-gré-gá-
shon*, *n.* The act of congregating; the act
of bringing together or assembling; a col-
lection or assembly.—**Congregational**,
kon-gré-gá-shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to
an assembly, especially an assembly of
persons met for the worship of God; or a
number of people organized as a body for
the purpose of holding religious services in
common.—**Congregational**, *kon-gré-gá-
shon-al*, *n.* Pertaining to congregation;
pertaining to the Independents or Con-
gregationalists, or to Congregationalism.—
Congregationalism, *kon-gré-gá-shon-al-izm*,
n. A system of administering church
affairs by which each congregation has the
right of regulating the details of its wor-
ship, discipline, and government.—**Con-
gregationalist**, *kon-gré-gá-shon-al-ist*,
n. One who belongs to a congregational
church or congregation, or a congrega-
tionalist.

Congress, *kong-gres*, *n.* [*L. congressus*,
a meeting, from *congrederi*, *congressus*,
to come together—*con*, and *grederi*, to go;
—*grederi*, from *grede*, to go, *grepe*, &c.]
A meeting together of individuals or an
assembly of envoys, commissioners, deputies,
&c.; a meeting of sovereign princes or of
the representatives of several courts, for
the purpose of arranging international
affairs; the legislative assembly of the
United States of America, consisting of
the Senate and House of Representatives.
—*vt.* To come together; to assemble; to
meet.—**Congressional**, *kong-gres-shon-al*,
a. Pertaining to a congress or to the congress
of the United States.—**Congressman**, *kon-
gres-man*, *n.* A member of the United States Congress.

Congrove, *kong-grév*, *n.* A kind of lucifer
match.—*vt.* To light, to call for
the inventor, Sir William Congreve, an iron
rocket for use in war.

Congruate, *kon-grú*, *v.t.* [*L. congruere*, to suit,
to be congruous.—*vt.* To be consistent; to
agree.—*vt.* To be consistent; to agree.—
Congruency, *kon-grú-en-ty*, *n.* Consistency,
Congruence, *kon-grú-en-si*, *n.* [*L. congruentia*.]
—*vt.* Consistency of one thing to
another; agreement; consistency.—**Con-
gruent**, *kon-grú-ent*, *a.* Suitable; agree-
ing; corresponding.—**Congruently**, *kon-
grú-ent-lí*, *adv.* In a congruent manner.
—**Congruity**, *kon-grú-en-ty*, *n.* Consistency,
Congruousness, *kon-grú-us-nis*, *n.* The state or qual-
ity of being congruous; agreement be-
tween things; consistency; propriety;
consistency; propriety.—**Congruous**, *kon-
grú-us*, *a.* [*L. congruus*.] Accordant; har-
monious; well adapted; appropriate; meet-
ing.—**Congruously**, *kon-grú-us-lí*, *adv.* In a
congruous manner; suitably; pertinently;
agreeably; consistently.

Conic, *kon-í*, *Ec.* Under **CONA**.
Coniotheca, *kon-i-thé-ka*, *n.* *pl.* **Conio-
theca**, *kon-i-thé-ka*, *Gr.* *konios*, konios,
dust, and *théke*, a case.] Bot. An anther-
cell.

Coniroster, *kon-i-roster*, *n.* [*L. conia*, a
cone, and *rostrum*, a beak.] A member of
the Conirostres (*kon-i-rostres*), a section
of ornithomorphous birds, the members of
this genera which have a strong bill,
more or less conical, and without notches.

tent-li, *adv.* In a consistent manner; in agreement; suitably or agreeably to one's other acts or professions.

Consistory, kon-sis-to-ri, *n.* [*L. consistorium*, a place of assembly, from *consistere*, to stand or be seated.] A spiritual or ecclesiastical court; the court of a bishop for the trial of ecclesiastical causes arising within the diocese; an assembly of prelates; the college of cardinals at a consistory; a consistory or council; in some Reformed churches, an assembly or council of ministers and elders.—**Consistorial**, kon-sis-to-ri-al, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a consistory, or ecclesiastical court.

Console, kon-sol, *v.t.*—*consolled, consoling.* [*L. consolator*, to console—*con*, and *solor*, to comfort; akin *solace*.] To cheer the mind in distress or depression; to comfort; to soothe; to solace.—**Consolable**, kon-sol-a-bl, *a.* Capable of receiving consolation.—**Consolation**, kon-sol-a-shun, *n.* [*L. consolatio*.] The act of consoling; alleviation of misery or distress of mind; a comparative degree of happiness in distress; a comfort arising from any circumstances that abates the evil or supports and strengthens the mind, as hope, joy, courage, and the like; comfort of the mind; that which comforts or refreshes the spirit; a degree of comfort.

Consolatory, kon-sol-a-to-ri, *a.* Tending to console or give comfort; refreshing to the mind; assuaging grief.—**Consoler**, kon-sol-er, *n.* One that consoles.—**Consoling**, kon-sol-ing, *a.* Adapted to console or comfort.

Console, kon-sol, *n.* [*Fr.*, perhaps from *consolider*, to consolidate.] A variety of bracket, either useful or ornamental; an ornamental bracket projecting from a wall, employed to support a cornice, bust, vase, or the like.—**Console-table**, *n.* A table whose leg or legs is supported by a bracket or console.

Consolidate, kon-sol-id-at, *v.t.*—*consolidated, consolidating.* [*L. consolido, consolidatum*—*con*, and *solidus*, solid.] To make solid or compact; to harden; to make dense and firm; to bring together into one close mass or body; to make firm or establish power.

Consolidation, kon-sol-id-a-shun, *n.* To grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid.—*a.* Formed into a solid mass.

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as distinguished from a *queen regnant*, who rules alone, and a *queen dowager*, the widow of a king.—*v.t.* (kon-sol't). To associate; to unite in company; to keep company; followed by *with*, *v.t.* To marry; to unite in company; to accompany.—**Consortable**, kon-sor't-a-bl, *a.* Suitable.

Conspicuous, kon-spi-k'u-us, *a.* [*L. conspicuus*, from *conspicio*, to look or see—*con*, and *spicio*, to see.] Struck by or prominent to the eye; easy to be seen; manifest; clearly or extensively known, perceived, or understood; eminent; distinguished (conspicuous abilities).—*adv.* (kon-spi-k'u-us-li, *adv.* In a conspicuous manner; in a manner to be clearly seen; prominently; eminently; remarkably.—**Conspicuousness**, kon-spi-k'u-us-ness, *n.* The state of being conspicuous.

Conspire, kon-spi-er, *v.i.*—*conspired, conspiring.* [*L. conspiro* to plot—*con*, and *spiro*, to breathe, lit. to breathe together.] To agree by oath, covenant, or otherwise to commit a crime; to plot; to form a secret design; to conspire to agree, concur, or conduce to one end (circumstances conspired to defeat the plan).—*v.t.* To plot; to plan; to devise; to contrive; to conspire to produce.—**Conspiracy**, kon-spi-er-i, *n.* [*L. conspiratio*, from *conspiro*.] A secret combination of men for an evil purpose; an agreement or combination to commit some crime in concert; a plot; concerted treason.

Conspirant, kon-spi-rant, *a.* [*Shak*.]—**Conspirator**, kon-spi-r-er, *n.* One who conspires; one who engages in a plot to commit a crime, particularly treason.—**Conspiring**, kon-spi-ring, *a.* Uniting or concurring to one end.

Constable, kon-sta-bl, *n.* [*Fr. constable*, from *con*, and *stabilis*, count of the stable.] An officer of high rank in several of the medieval monarchies; the keeper or governor of a castle belonging to the king or to a great baron; now usually a police officer.—**Constabulary**, kon-sta-bl-i, *n.* A body or jurisdiction of constables; a district in charge of a constable.—**Constableness**, kon-sta-bl-ship, *n.* The office of a constable.—**Constabulary**, kon-sta-bl-i, *n.* Pertaining to constables; consisting of constables.—*a.* The body of constables of a district, city, or country.

Constant, kon-stant, *a.* [*L. constans*, pp. of *consto*, *con*, and *sto*, to stand.] Not undergoing change; continuing the same; permanent; immutable; fixed or firm in mind, purpose, or principle; notably firm; or firm or unchanging in affection or duty; faithful; true; loyal.—*n.* That which is not subject to change; *math.* a quantity which remains the same throughout a problem.—**Constantly**, kon-stant-li, *adv.* Firmly; steadily; invariably; continually; perseveringly.—**Constancy**, kon-stant-si, *n.* [*L. constantia*.] Fixedness; a standing firm; immutability; steady, unshaken determination; firmness or firmness of mind under sufferings; steadiness in attachments; perseverance in enterprise.

Constantia, kon-stant-sha, *n.* A kind of wine, both white and red, from the farms around *Constantia*, Cape of Good Hope.

Constellation, kon-stel-la-shun, *n.* [*L. constellation*—*con*, together, and *stella*, a star.] A group of the fixed stars to which a name has been given; an assemblage of splendours or excellences (a constellation of poetic genius).

Consternation, kon-ster-na-shun, *n.* [*L. consternatio*, from *consterno*, *con*, and *sterno*, to throw or strike down.] Astonishment; amazement or horror that confounds the faculties, and incapacitates a person for consultation and execution; a state of terror, wonder, or surprise.

Conspicate, kon-spi-kat, *v.t.*—*conspicated, conspiring.* [*L. conspiro, conspicio*, to look or see—*con*, and *spicio*, to see.] To crowd together—*con*, together, and *spicio*, to crowd, to cram.] To step up by dilling

a passage; to make costly.—**Constipation**, kon-sis-ti-pa-shun, *n.* A state of the bowels in which the evacuations do not take place as frequently as usual, or are very hard and expelled with difficulty; costiveness.

Constitute, kon-sis-ti-ut, *a.* [*L. constituere*, pp. of *constituo*, *con*, and *stituo*, to set. *STATUTE, STATUTE.*] Forming or existing as an essential component or ingredient; composing, or making up as an essential part; component, elementary (the constituent parts of vegetation).—*n.* One who or that which establishes or determines; that which constitutes or composes, as a part, or an essential part, of an essential ingredient; one who elects or assists in electing another as his representative in a deliberative or administrative assembly; one who empowers another to transact business for him.—**Constitution**, kon-sis-ti-tu-shun, *n.* A body of constituents who appoint or elect persons to any office or employment, especially to municipal or parliamentary offices.

Constitution, kon-sis-ti-tu-shun, *n.* [*L. constitutio, constitutum*—*con*, and *stituo*, to set. *STATUTE, STATUTE.*] To settle, fix, or enact; to establish; to form or compose; to make up; to bring a thing which it is to appoint, or elect, to an office or employment; to make and empower.—**Constituter**, kon-sis-ti-tu-er, *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

Constitution, kon-sis-ti-tu-shun, *n.* The act of constituting; enacting, establishing, or appointing; the peculiar structure and connection of parts which makes or characterizes a system or body; natural condition of the human body as regards mental health or strength; the established form of government in a state; a system of fundamental rules, principles, and ordinances for the government of a nation; a particular law, ordinance, or regulation made by the authority of any superior, civil or ecclesiastical.—**Constitutional**, kon-sis-ti-tu-shun-al, *a.* Pertaining to a constitution; consistent with constitution, or natural condition of body or mind; consistent with the constitution of a state; authorized by the constitution or fundamental rules of a government; legal; as, a constitutional proceeding proceeding ultimately from the people.—*n.* A walk taken for health and exercise.—**Constitutionalism**, kon-sis-ti-tu-shun-al-izm, *n.* The theory or principle of a constitutional rule or authority; constitutional principles; adherence to a constitution.

Constitutionalist, kon-sis-ti-tu-shun-al-ist, *n.* One adherent to the constitution of government; an upholder of the constitution of his country.—**Constitutionality**, kon-sis-ti-tu-shun-al-i-ti, *n.* The state of being constitutional.—**Constitutionally**, kon-sis-ti-tu-shun-al-i, *adv.* In a constitutional manner; in consistency with a natural constitution of mind or body; naturally.—**Constitutive**, kon-sis-ti-tu-tiv, *a.* Forming, composing, enacting, or establishing; constituting; as, a constitutive principle.—**Constitutively**, kon-sis-ti-tu-tiv-ly, *adv.* In a constitutive manner.

Constrain, kon-strain, *v.t.* [*Fr. contraindre*, from *con*, and *traindre*, to bind together.] To compel or force; to urge with a power sufficient to produce the effect; to drive; to necessitate; to constrain by force; to constrain.—**Constrainable**, kon-strain-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being constrained; liable to constraint or to restraint.—**Constrained**, kon-strain-d, *a.* With a constrained feeling; with a feeling of something checking to speak in a constrained tone.—**Constrainedly**, kon-strain-d-li, *adv.* In a constrained manner; with constraint.—**Constrainer**, kon-strain-er, *n.* One who constrains.—**Constraint**, kon-strain, *n.* A constraining, compelling, or restraining;

or continued application of the mind to
subject; thoughtful; meditative; hav-

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the power of thought or meditation (the contemplative faculty). — **Contemplatively**, *kon-tem-plat-iv-ly, adv.* With contemplation; thoughtfully. — **Contemplativeness**, *n.* State of being contemplative. — **Contem-tem-plat-er, n. One who contemplates.**

Contemporary, *kon-tem-por-ary, kon-tem-por-ri, ko-tem-por-ri, a.* [L. *con*, and *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] Living, existing, or occurring at the same time; of persons or things.—*n.* One who lives at the same time with another. [*Contemporary* is the commoner spelling and the one that is in accordance with analogy.] — **Contemporariness**, *kon-tem-por-ri-ness, n.* State of being contemporary. — **Contemporaneity**, *kon-tem-por-ri-ni-ti, n.* State of being contemporaneous; contemporariness. — **Contemporaneous**, *kon-tem-por-ri-us, a.* [L. *contemporaneus*.] Contemporary; *muti- contemporaneous*. — **Contemporaneously**, *kon-tem-por-ri-us-ly, adv.* At the same time with some other event.—**Contemporaneousness**, *kon-tem-por-ri-us-ness, n.* Contemporaneity.

Contempt, *kon-tem-pt, n.* [L. *contemptus*, from *contemere*.] **CONTEMPT.** The feeling that causes us to consider and treat something as mean, vile, and worthless; disdain; scorn for the state of being despised; *in law*, disobedience to the rules or orders of a court, or a disturbance of its proceedings. — **Contemptibility**, *kon-tem-pt-ib-il, a.* Being contemptible. — **Contemptible**, *kon-tem-pt-ib-il, a.* [L. *contemptibilis*.] Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn or disdain; despicable; mean; vile; despised or neglected from insignificance. [*A contemptible plaintiff*.] — **Contemptibly**, *kon-tem-pt-ib-il-ly, adv.* In a contemptible manner; with scorn or disdain; despitely. — **Contemptuousness**, *kon-tem-pt-u-s-ness, n.* Disposition to contempt; scornfulness; haughtiness.

Contend, *kon-temd, v.* [L. *contendo*, to strive, contend—*con*, intens., and *tendo*, stretch; whence *E. tend, tent, attend, pretend*; root also in *ferre*.] To strive, to struggle in opposition, absolutely or with against or with preceding an object; to use earnest efforts to obtain, or to defend and preserve; with *for* before the object; to strive in debate, to wrangle. — **Contender**, *n.* One who contends; a combatant; a champion. — **Contending**, *kon-temd-ing, p. and a.* Striving, struggling in opposition; debating; quarrelling; chaffing; opposing; rival; *in law*, contending claimant. — **Contention**, *kon-ten-shon, n.* [L. *contentio*.] The act of contending; contest, struggle, or strife; strife in words, debate; angry contest; quarrel; controversy; competition; emulation; a point that a person maintains, or the argument in support of it. — **Contentions**, *kon-ten-shus, a.* [Fr. *contentieux*.] Apt to contend; given to angry debate, quarrelling, jealousy; relating to or characterized by contention or strife; involving contention. — **Contentiously**, *kon-ten-shus-ly, adv.* In a contentious manner. — **Contentiousness**, *kon-ten-shus-ness, n.* The state or quality of being contentious; a disposition to contend.

Content, *kon-ten-t, a.* [L. *contentus*, from *concipere*, to contain, and *teneo*, to hold. **CONTAIN.** Having a mind at peace; satisfied, so as not to repine, object, or oppose; not disturbed; contented; easy.—*Content and non-content* are words by which assent and dissent are expressed in the House of Lords, answering to the *ay* and *no* used in the House of Commons.—*et*.

To make content; to quiet, so as to stop complaint or opposition; to appease; to make *easy* in any situation; to please or gratify.—*n.* The state of being content; contentment.—*kon-ten-t, n.* The thing or things held, included, or comprehended within a limit or line; *geom.* the area or quantity of matter or space included in certain lines. (Usually in the pl.) — **Contented**, *kon-ten-ted, a.* Satisfied with what one has or with one's circumstances; easy in mind; not complaining, opposing, or demanding more.—**Contentedly**, *kon-ten-ted-ly, adv.* In a contented manner; quietly; without concern.—**Contentedness**, *kon-ten-ted-ness, n.* State of being contented. — **Contentment**, *kon-ten-tment, n.* [Fr. *contentement*.] The state or feeling of being contented; content; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet or craving for something else; acquiescence in one's own circumstances. — **Contentment** is passive, *satisfaction* is active. The former implies the absence of fretting or craving, the latter an active feeling of pleasure.

Contention, *kon-ten-shon, n.* Under **CONTEST**. — **Contentious**, *kon-ten-shus, a.* [L. *contentiosus*—*con*, together, and *terminus*, a border.] Terminating at a common point, having common boundaries or boundaries at the boundary. Also **Cotermious**, *ko-ter-mi-nus, a.*

Contest, *kon-tes-t, v.* [Fr. *contester*, from *L. contestari*, to call to witness, to call witnesses—*con*, together, and *testis*, a witness. **DETEST.** To make a subject of contention or dispute; to enter into a struggle for; to struggle to defend; to controvert; to oppose; to call in question; to dispute. (*Contest* is—*tri*.) To strive; to contend; followed by *with*—*n.* (*Contest*.) A struggle for victory, superiority, or in defence; struggle in arms; dispute; debate; controversy; strife in argument. — **Contestable**, *kon-tes-t-ib-il, a.* Capable of being disputed or debated; doubtful; convertible. — **Contestableness**, *kon-tes-t-ib-il-ness, n.* — **Contestant**, *kon-tes-t-ant, n.* One who contests. — **Contestingly**, *kon-tes-t-ant-ly, adv.* In a disputing, fought, litigated manner. — **Context**, *kon-tekst, n.* [L. *contextus*, connection, from *con*, together, and *texo*, to weave.] The parts of a book or other writing which immediately precede or follow a sentence quoted.—**Contextual**, *kon-tekst-ur-al, a.* Pertaining to contexture. — **Contexture**, *kon-tekst-ur, n.* The manner of interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing with respect to each other; constitution.—**Contextured**, *kon-tekst-ur-d, a.* Woven; formed into texture.

Conticant, *kon-ti-ent, a.* [L. *contingens*, *contingens*, *p.p.* of *contingere*, *con*, together, and *tueo*, to be silent.] Silent; hushed; quiet; said of a number of persons. — **Contiguous**, *kon-tig-ue-us, a.* [L. *contiguus*—*con*, and *tango*, to touch. **CONTACT.** Situated so as to touch; meeting or joining at the surface or border; close together; neighbouring; bordering or adjoining. — **Contiguity**, *kon-tig-ue-i-ti, n.* The state of being contiguous; closeness of situation or place; a linking together, as of a series of objects.—**Contiguously**, *kon-tig-ue-us-ly, adv.* In a contiguous manner; without inter-vening space.—**Contigueness**, *kon-tig-ue-us-ness, n.* The state or quality of being contiguous; contiguity.

Continence, *kon-ti-nens, n.* [L. *continencia*, from *continere*, to hold or withhold. **CONTAIN.** The restraint which a person imposes upon his desires and passions, the restraint of the passions, or sexual enjoyment; abstinence from pleasures; chastity. — **Continent**, *kon-ti-nent, a.* [L. *continens*.] Refraining from sexual commerce; chaste, abstinent, moderate or temperate in general. — **Continence**, *kon-ti-nent-i, n.* The state or manner of being chaste.

Continent, *kon-ti-nent, n.* [L. *continens*, *n.* continent or mainland, lit. land holding

together—*con*, and *teneo*. **CONTAIN.**] An arbitrary term applied to a connected tract of land of great extent; one of the great divisions of the habitable globe. — **Continental**, *kon-ti-nen-tal, a.* Pertaining or relating to a continent; of or belonging to the continent of Europe, as distinguished from Britain.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of a continent. Also **Continentalist**, *kon-ti-nen-tal-ist, n.*

Contingency, *kon-tin-jen-si, n.* [L. *contingens*, *p.p.* of *contingere*—to fall or happen to—*con*, and *tango*, to touch. **CONTACT.**] A quality of being contingent; the possibility of happening or coming to pass; fortuitousness; something that may happen; a possible occurrence; a fortuitous event, or one which may occur. Also **Contingence**, *kon-tin-jen-s, n.* — **Contingent**, *kon-tin-jent, a.* Possibly occurring; liable to occur; not determinable by any certain rule; accidental; casual; dependent upon what is undetermined or unknown; dependent upon the happening of something else.—**Contingent**, *kon-tin-jent, n.* A contingency; a quota or suitable proportion, as of troops furnished for some joint enterprise. — **Contingently**, *kon-tin-jent-ly, adv.* — **In a contingent manner**, *kon-tin-jent-ly, adv.* — **Contingentness**, *kon-tin-jen-t-ness, n.* The state of being contingent.

Continue, *kon-tin-ue, v.* — **continued**, *kon-tin-ued, a.* [L. *continuo*, to carry on, to keep on, continue, from *continuus*, unbroken, continuous—*con*, together, and *teneo*, to hold. **CONTAIN.**] To remain in a situation; to abide for any time; indefinitely; to last; to endure; to be permanent; to persevere; to be steadfast or constant in any course.—*to*. To protract or lengthen out; not to cease from; to prolong. — **Continue**, *kon-tin-ue, v.* To make long; to persevere in; not to cease to do or use; *to*. To suffer or cause to remain as before. — **Continuable**, *kon-tin-ue-ib-il, a.* Capable of being continued. — **Continually**, *kon-tin-ue-ly, adv.* [Fr. *continuellement*.] Proceeding without interruption or cessation; not intermitting; unceasing; of frequent recurrence; often repeated; incessantly. — **Continuously**, *kon-tin-ue-ly, adv.* Without pause or cessation; unceasingly; very often; in repeated succession; from time to time. **Syn.** under **CONTINUOUS**. — **Continuation**, *kon-tin-ue-shun, n.* The state of continuing, or remaining in a particular state or course; permanence, as of habits, condition, or abode; a state of lasting; constancy; perseverance; duration; the act of continuing; prolongation. — **Continuative**, *kon-tin-ue-shun, n.* [L. *continuatio*.] The act of continuing or prolonging; extension or carrying on to a further point; the portion continued. — **Continuative**, *kon-tin-ue-shun, n.* [L. *continuatio*.] The act of continuing also the part prolonged; continuance the state of continuing. — **Continuative**, *kon-tin-ue-iv, a.* [Fr. *continuer*.] Continuing; persisting.—*n.* What is continuative. — **Continuator**, *kon-tin-ue-ur, n.* One who continues; one who has begun forward any course. — **Continued**, *kon-tin-ued, a.* — **Continued**, *kon-tin-ued, p. and a.* Protracted or extended; proceeding without cessation; unceasing. — **Continued fraction**, *n.* One whose denominator is an integer with a fraction, whose denominator is an integer, and so on. — **Continuing**, *kon-tin-ue-ing, p. and a.* Abiding; continuing; permanent.—**Continuity**, *kon-tin-ue-i-ti, n.* [L. *continuitas*.] Connection uninterrupted; cohesion; close union of parts; unbroken texture.—**Continuously**, *kon-tin-ue-ly, adv.* [L. *continuo*.] Without interruption; without break.—*Continuously* unbroken, *continuously* does not imply unceasing continuity, but the habitual or repeated renewals of an act, state, &c. — **Perpetual** is *continuo* with the idea of lasting.—**Continuously**, *kon-tin-ue-ly, adv.* In a continuous manner; in continuation; without interruption. **CONTINUE.**

Conundrum, kō-nun'drum, *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A sort of riddle, in which some

Convention kon-ven-shun, n. [*L. conventio*].
CONVENE kon-ven, v. [*L. convenire*].
 To assemble; to represent; to assemble for
 dialogue; or to assemble for consultation
 on important concerns, civil, political,
 or ecclesiastical; a special agreement or
 contract between two countries or par-
 ties; an agreement previous to a definitive
 treaty; conventionality; — **Conventional**,
 kon-ven-shunal, a. [*L. conventionalis*].
 Formed by agreement; tacitly agreed
 upon; arising out of custom; an agree-
 ment; satisfied or depending on a
 tacit concurrence and not on any prin-
 ciple; resting on mere usage. — **Conven-
 tionalism**, kon-ven-shunal-izm, n. That
 which is conventional; something received

Converse, *kon'vers*, *a*. [*L. conversus*, turned round, *converso*, *conversionem*, to turn round — *con-*, and *verso*, *versum*, to turn. CONVERSE, *n.i.*] Turned so as to be transposed or inverted, put the opposite, reverse, or contrary way (*converse* statement, proposition, way) — *n.* Something forming a counterpart; what is contrary or opposite; a statement or proposition produced by inversion or interchange of terms; thus the *converse* of "religion is true wisdom," is "true wisdom is religion." — *Conversely*, *kon'vers*-*ly*, *adv.* In a converse manner; with inversion of order; put the converse way. — *Con-*

[illegible]

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hēr; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tūbe, tub, bull; oil, pound; u, Sc. alone—the Fr. u.

stance secreted by marine coelenterate strobila; their common support and polyps for corals, exhibiting a great variety of forms and colours; a toy or plaything for infant made of coral; the unimpregnated eggs in the lobster, so called from being of a bright red colour.—*Coralline*, resembling coral.—*Corallaceae*, coral-al'ishus, *a.* Like coral, or partaking of its qualities.—*Corallid*, kor'alid, *a.* Furnished with coral; covered with coral.—*Coralliferous*, Coralligerous, kor-al-i'fer-us, kor-a-lij'erus, *a.* Containing or consisting of coral; producing coral.—*Coralliform*, kor-al-i-form, *a.* Resembling coral.—*Coralligenous*, kor-a-lij'enus, *a.* Producing coral.—*Coralline*, kor'al-in, *a.* Consisting of coral; like coral; containing coral.—*n.* One of the coral polyps; containing zoophytes; a sea-weed with calcareous fronds; an orange-red colour.—*Corallite*, kor'al-it, *a.* A mineral substance or petrification in the form of coral; a calcareous substance secreted by a single polyp.—*Coralloid*, Coralloidal, kor'al-oid, kor'al-oid, *a.* Having the form of coral; branching like coral.—*Corall-rag*, *a.* *Geol.* a term for the highest part of the middle colitic series—a variety of limestone containing an abundance of petrified corals.—*Coral-reef*, Coral-island, *n.* One of those reefs or islands of coral which are produced by the growth of coral.—*Corall-tree*, *a.* A genus of leguminous plants, of several species, natives of Africa and America, with trifoliate leaves and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers.—*Corall-wood*, the coral cabinet-wood, susceptible of a fine polish, and of a beautiful red or coral colour.

Corb, kor'b, *n.* [*L.* *corbula*, a basket.] A basket used for carrying minerals in mines; a corb; a corbel.—**Corbel**, kor-ban, *n.* [*Heb.* *corban*, an offering, sacrifice.] *Jewish antiq.* a solemn consecration of anything to God, as of one's self, one's services, or one's house; an altar-basket; a treasury of the church.—**Corbell**, kor-bel, *n.* [*Fr.* *corbelle*, from *L.* *corbicula*, dim. of *corbis*, a basket.] *Port.* a basket, to be filled with earth and set upon a parapet.—**Corbel**, kor-bel, *a.* A carved basket with sculptured flowers and fruits.—**Corbel**, kor-bel, *n.* [*L.* *L. corbellus*, a dim. from *L. corbis*, a basket.] *Arch.* a piece of stone, wood, or iron projecting from the wall, and used to support some superincumbent object.—*v.t.* *L.* *corbellare*, *corbelling*, *Arch.* to support on a corbel or corbels; to provide with corbels.—**Corbel-steps, *n.* Steps into which the sides of a gable from the eaves to the apex are broken.—**Corbel-table, *n.* An architectural arrangement which requires the support of numerous corbels.—**Cercule**, Cercle, kor'kul, kor'kul, *n.* [*L.* *cerculus*, a dim. of *corus*, the heart.] *Bot.* the heart of the seed or rudiment of a future plant, attached to and involved in the cotyledons.****

Cord, kord, *n.* [*Fr.* *corde*, from *L. chorda*, *Gr.* *chorda*, a string or gut, the string of a lyre.] A string or small rope composed of several strands twisted together; a quantity of cord, originally measured with a cord or line containing four cubic feet, or a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad; *fig.* what binds, restrains, draws, or otherwise in moral effects resembles a cord; corded cloth; corduroy.—*v.t.* To bind with a cord or rope; to pile up for measurement and sale by the cord.—**Cordage**, kor'dij, *n.* Ropes or cords collectively; the ropes in the rigging of a ship.—**Corded**, kor'ded, *and* *n.* Fastened with cords, made of cords, or striped or furrowed, as by cords.—**Corded cloth**, *n.* Cordate, Cordated, kord'at, kord'at-ed, *a.* [*L.* *corbis*, the heart.] Having the form of heart; heart-shaped.—**Cordately**, kord'at-ly, *adv.* In a cordate form.—**Cordiform**, kord'i-form, *a.* Heart-shaped.—**Cordiller**, kord'e-l'er, *n.* [*Fr.* from *corde*, a riddle or cord worn by the order.] A Franciscan friar under the strictest rules and wearing a cord of beads around his neck.—**Cordial**, kord'i-al, *a.* [*Fr.* *cordial*, from *L.* *cor*, cordis, the heart; same root as *E.*

heart.] Proceeding from the heart; hearty; sincere; hypocritical; warm; affectionate; reviving the spirits; refreshing; invigorating (*a cordial liquor*).—*n.* Anything that strengthens, comforts, gladdens, or exhilarates; an exhilarating liquor; an aromatic and sweetened spirit employed as a beverage.—**Cordiality**, Cordialness, kord-i-al-i-ty, kord-i-al-ness, *n.* The state of being cordial; sincere affection and kindness; genial sincerity; hearty warmth of heart; heartiness.—**Cordially**, kord-i-al-ly, *adv.* In a cordial manner; heartily; sincerely; without hypocrisy; with real affection.

Cordiform. Under **CORDATE**.—**Cordillera**, kor-de-y'la, *n.* [*Sp.* from *L. chorda*, a string, *Corb.*] A ridge or chain of mountains; specifically, the mountain range of the Andes in South America.—**Cordon**, kor'don, *n.* [*Fr.* and *Sp.* *cordon*, *Corb.*] A line or series of military posts having mutually particular advantages; a line of posts on the borders of a district infected with disease, to cut off communication; a ribbon worn across the breast by knights of the different orders.—**Cordovan**, kor'do-van, kor'do-van, *n.* [*Fr.* *cordovan*, *Sp.* *cordoban*, from *Cordova* or *Cordoba* in Spain, where it is largely manufactured.] Spanish leather, goat-skin tanned and dressed.—**Cordovan**, kor'do-van, *a.* A word used in cordwain or Cordovan leather; a shoemaker.

Corduroy, kor'do-roi, *n.* [*Fr.* *cordon du roy*, the king's cord.] A thick cotton stuff having a ribbed or corded surface.

Core, kor, *n.* [*Fr.* *cor*, *cor*, from *L.* *cor*, the heart, whence *cordial*.] The heart or inner part of a thing; particularly the central part of fruit containing the kernels or seeds; a centre or central point; as the iron bar of an electro-magnet round which is wound a coil of insulated wire, the conducting wires of a submarine telegraph, &c. The interior part of a column, the internal mould which forms a hollow in the casting of metals; *fig.* the heart or deepest and most essential part of anything (the core of a question).—*v.t.* To reach the core of.—**Core**, kor, *n.* [*Fr.* *cor*, *cor*, from *L.* *cor*, the heart, whence *cordial*.] Wanting a core; without pulp; weak.

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in Europe and Northern Asia, which produces a small, red, acid, cherry-like fruit, used in preserves and confectionery. Sometimes called *Cornelian-tree*. — *Cornelian-cherry*, *n.* The edible fruit of the *cornel-tre*.

Cornellian, kor-nell'-an, *n.* Same as *Caenelian*.

Cornet, kor-nét, [*Fr. corne*, *horn*, *horn*, a horn, projecting. The point where two converging lines or surfaces meet, or the space between; an angle; a secret or retired place; a nook or out-of-the-way place; any lofty corner of the forest]. — *v.t.* To drive into a corner, or into a position of great difficulty or necessary surrender. [Colloq.] — **Cornetted**, kor-nét'-ed, *a.* Having corners. — **Cornet-stone**, *n.* The stone which forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice; hence, that which is of the greatest importance; that on which any system is founded.

Cornet, kor-nét, [*Fr. dim. of cornu, L.* a horn]. A kind of brass wind-instrument, a cornet, or a small troop of horses; said to be so called because each company had a cornet player; formerly the title of the officer who carried the ensign or colours in a troop of horse in the British army. — **Cornet-platoon**, kor-nét'-plá-toun, *n.* [*Fr. cornet with pistons*] A brass or silver wind-instrument, capable of producing the notes of the chromatic scale from the valves and pistons with which it is furnished. — **Cornet-ry**, kor-nét'-ri, *n.* The commission or rank of a cornet.

Cornice, kor-nis, [*O. Fr. cornice*, *It. cornice*, from *Gr. korónis*, a summit, from *korónē*, a crown. *Crown* is derived from a projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed; specifically, the highest part of an entablature resting on the frieze. — **Corniced**, kor-nist, *a.* Having a cornice.

Corniculate, **Cornific**, **Corniform**, &c. *CONNEUS*.

Cornish, kor-nish, *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall, in England. — **Cornish engine**, a small, self-acting steam-engine for pumping water. — *n.* The ancient language of Cornwall, a dialect of the Celtic.

Cornopæan, kor-nó-pé-an, *n.* A kind of horn, the cornet-platoon. [*Fr. cornu, L.* a horn].

Cornucopia, kor-nú-kó-pi-a, *n.* [*L. cornu-copia*, the horn of plenty]. A wreathed horn, filled to overflowing with rich fruit, flowers, and grain, used in sculpture, &c., as a symbol of plenty, peace, and concord.

Corolla, kor-ó-la, *n.* [*L. corolla*, *dim. of corolla*, a crown]. *Bot.* The part of a flower inside the calyx, surrounding the parts of fructification, and composed of one or more petals, generally to be distinguished from the calyx by the fineness of its texture and the gayness of its colours. — **Corolla**, kor-ó-lá-shun, *a.* Pertaining to, or wreath. — **Corollated**, kor-ó-lá-ted, *a.* *Bot.* Like a corolla; having corollas. — **Corollet**, kor-ó-lét, *n.* *Bot.* One of the partial petals which make a compound rose; the dorsal in an aggregate flower. — **Corolline**, kor-ó-lín, *a.* *Bot.* Of or belonging to a corolla. — [*Fr. corollaire*, from *L. corolla*, *the crown*, from *coron*, which follows over and above what is directly demonstrated in a mathematical proposition; any consequence necessarily concurrent with or following from the main one; an inference; a conclusion; a surplus (*Shak* II).

Coromandel-wood, kor-ó-man del, *n.* A beautiful brown wood from the coast of Coromandel.

Corona, kor-ó-na, [*L.* a crown. *Crown*]. A technical term for various things supposed to have some resemblance to a crown, as a halo or luminous circle around one of the heavenly bodies; a luminous appearance observed during total eclipses of the sun, which lies outside the chromosphere; arch, the lower margin of a coronal cloud; a coronial having a broad vertical face, usually of considerable projection; *bot.* The circumference or margin of a radiated

composite flower; also an appendage of the corolla or petals of a flower proceeding from the base of the limb. — **Coronal**, kor-ó-nál, *a.* Pertaining to a coronal, belonging to the crown or top of the head; in this sense pron. kor-ó-nál, — *n.* (*kor-ó-nál*). A crown; wreath; garland. — **Coronamen**, kor-ó-ná-men, *n.* The superior margin of an animal's hoof. — **Coronary**, kor-ó-ná-ri, *a.* Relating to a crown; resembling a crown; seated on the top of the head, or placed as a crown; *anat.* resembling a crown or circle.

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Coronach, kor-ó-nach, [*Gael. and Ir.*] A dirge, a lamentation for the dead among the Highlanders and Irish.

Coronoid, kor-ó-noí-d, [*Gr. korónē*, a crown, and *oides*, form]. Resembling the beak of a crow; applied in *anat.* to one or two processes or projecting parts.

Corozo-nut, kor-ó-zo, *n.* The seed of a tropical American palm, whose hardened albumen, under the name of vegetable ivory, is used for small articles of turnery.

Corporal, kor-pó-rál, [*Corrupted from L. corpus, the body*]. The lowest non-commissioned officer of a company of infantry, next below a sergeant, in *ships-of-war*, a petty officer who attends to police matters.

Corporal, kor-pó-rál, [*L. corporalis*, from *corpus*, body]. Belonging or relating to the body; bodily; also material or not spiritual. — *Syn.* under *Body*. — **Corporal**, kor-pó-rál-ti, *n.* The state of being corporal; corporation; confraternity. — **Corporally**, kor-pó-rál-lí, *adv.* Bodily; in or with the body (*corporally press*). — **Corporate**, kor-pó-rá-t, *a.* [*L. corporatus*]. Consisting of a body, as number of individuals who are empowered to transact business as an individual; formed into a body; united; collectively one (*Shak*). — **Corporately**, kor-pó-rá-tí, *adv.* In a corporate capacity. — **Corporateness**, kor-pó-rá-tí-nés, *n.* The state of a body corporate. — **Corporation**, kor-pó-rá-shon, *n.* A body corporate, single person; a society having the capacity of transacting business as an individual; the body or bodily form of a body (colloq.). — **Corporal**, kor-pó-rál, *a.* Of or pertaining to a body; having a body; or pertaining to a material body; material; opposed to *spiritual* or *immaterial*. — *Syn.* under *Body*. — **Corporalism**, kor-pó-rá-lizm, *n.* The principles of corporatism; materialism. — **Corporalist**, kor-pó-rá-líst, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist. — **Corporality**, kor-pó-rá-lí-ti, *n.* The state of being corporal. — **Corporally**, kor-pó-rál-lí, *adv.* In a bodily form or manner. — **Corpority**, kor-pó-rí-ti, *n.* The state of having a body or of being embodied; materiality.

Corporant, kor-pó-rá-nt, [*It. corpo*, a holy body]. A name given to a ball of electric light often observed in dark tempestuous nights about the rigging; St. Elmo's light.

Corps, kór, *n.* pl. **Corps**, kór-z. [*Fr. from L. corpus*, body]. A body of troops; any division of an army. — **Corps d'armée**, kór-z ármé, *n.* Pertaining to a corps, belonging to the crown or top of the head; in this sense pron. kor-ó-nál, — *n.* (*kor-ó-nál*). A crown; wreath; garland. — **Coronamen**, kor-ó-ná-men, *n.* The superior margin of an animal's hoof. — **Coronary**, kor-ó-ná-ri, *a.* Relating to a crown; resembling a crown; seated on the top of the head, or placed as a crown; *anat.* resembling a crown or circle.

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Cosey, Cosy, kō'zi, a. [Akin to Norse *koselig*,
cosy, *koss* sig, to enjoy one's ease.] Well
sheltered; snug; comfortable; social. Writ-

oil, pound: G. Sc. abaque—the Fr. u.

and opposite measures.—*n.* To make a counterpoint; to counterpoise.
Counterpoint, koun'tér-póint, *n.* An opposite motion; a motion counteracting another.—*n.* Countermove, Countermove-ment, koun'tér-móv, koun'tér-móv-mént, *n.* A movement in opposition to another.
Counterpane, koun'tér-pán, *n.* [From older *counterpoint*, O. Fr. *contrepunct*, corruptly derived from *L.L. culcita puncta*, lit. stitched quilt, Quetz. *Forer*,] A bed-cover; a coverlet for a bed; a quilt.
Counterpart, koun'tér-párt, *n.* A part that answers to or resembles another, as the several parts or copies of an indenture corresponding to the original; a thing or person exactly resembling another; a copy; a duplicate; the thing that supplements another thing or completes it; a complement.
Counterplot, koun'tér-plót, *v.t.* To oppose or frustrate by another plot or stratagem.—*n.* A plot or artifice set afoot in order to oppose another.
Counterpoint, koun'tér-póint, *n.* The art of writing music in several distinct parts or themes proceeding simultaneously, as distinguished from harmony, which depends more for its effect on the composition and progress of the melody than on the melody of each separate part; so called because the points which formerly represented musical notes were written under or against each other on the lines; often used, but improperly, as equivalent to *harmony*.
Counterpoise, koun'tér-póiz, *v.t.* To weigh against with equal weight; to equal in weight; to counterbalance; to act against with equal power or effect; to balance.—*n.* A weight equal to and acting in opposition to another weight; equal power or force acting in opposition; state of being in equilibrium by being balanced by another weight or force.
Counterpoison, koun'tér-póiz-n, *n.* One poison that destroys the effect of another; an antidote.
Counterpressure, koun'tér-pré-shár, *n.* Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in a contrary direction.
Counterproject, koun'tér-prój-ékt, *n.* A project brought forward in opposition to another.
Counterproof, koun'tér-prúf, *n.* An impression yielded by a newly-printed proof of an engraved plate, by passing the proof again through the press with a fresh sheet of paper, on which the ink is thrown off.
Counterrevolution, koun'tér-ré-vólú-shon, *n.* A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things.
Counterscarp, koun'tér-skárp, *n.* *Fort.* The slope of the ditch nearest the enemy and opposite the scarp; the face of the ditch sloping down from the covered-way.
Countersign, koun'tér-sígn, *v.t.* To sign in document; formally or officially in proof of its genuineness; to attest or witness by signature.—*n.* A private signal, word, or phrase given to a guard with orders to let no man pass without first giving that sign; a watchword; also, the signature of a subordinate to a writing signed by his superior, to attest its authenticity.—*Countersignature*, koun'tér-sígn-á-túr, *n.* The name of a secretary or other subordinate officer countersigned to a writing.—*Countersignal*, koun'tér-sígn-nál, *n.* A signal to answer or correspond to another.
Countersink, koun'tér-síngk, *v.t.* To form a cavity in timber or other materials so as to receive the head of a bolt, screw, &c., and make it flush with the surface; to sink below or even with a surface, as the head of a screw, bolt, &c., by means of a depression for it in the material.—*n.* A drill or brace-bit for countersinking; the cavity made by countersinking.
Counterterror, koun'tér-tér-ór, *n.* *Just.* The highest male adult voice, having about the same compass as the alto, with which term this is sometimes confounded; a singer with this voice.
Countervail, koun'tér-váil, *v.t.* [Fr. *counter-vail*, *AVAIL*.] To act with equivalent force or effect against anything; to balance; to compensate; to equal.—*n.* Equal

weight, strength, or value; compensation; requital.
Counterwall, koun'tér-vól, *n.* *CONTRAVALLATION.*
Counterview, koun'tér-vú, *n.* An opposite or opposing view; a posture in which two persons front each other; opposition; contrast.
Counterweigh, koun'tér-wá, *v.t.* To weigh against; to counterbalance.—*Counterweight*, koun'tér-wít, *n.* A weight in the opposite scale; a counterpoise.
Counterwheel, koun'tér-wíel, *v.t.* To cause to wheel in an opposite direction.
Counterwork, koun'tér-wérk, *v.t.* To work in opposition to; to counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.—*n.* A work in opposition or in answer to another.
Country, koun'trí, *n.* [Fr. *contrée*, from *L.L. contrata*, contra, from *L. contra*, against, opposite; *country* being thus literally the land opposite or before us. *Adv. encounter*,] A tract of land; a region; the land occupied by a particular race of people; a state, a person's native adopted land; *The country*, the rural parts of a region, as opposed to cities and towns; the inhabitants of a region; the people; the public; the parliamentary electors of a state, or the constituents of a state, collectively.—*Counties*, which is king, to a district at a distance from a city; rural; rustic.—*Countrified*, koun'trí-fid, *n.* Having the airs or manner of a rustic.
Countryman, koun'trí-mán, *n.* One born in the same country with another; one who dwells in the country as opposed to the town; a rustic; an inhabitant or native of a region.—*Countrywoman*, koun'trí-wí-mán, *n.* A woman belonging to the country, as opposed to the town; a woman born in the same country; a female inhabitant or native of a region.—*Country-dance*, *n.* *Country and dance*; not a dance, but a game, which is kind of the quadrille. A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite to each other in lines.
County, koun'tí, *n.* [L.L. *comitatus*, from *comitatus*, a comitatus, *v.t.* Originally, the district or territory of a count or earl; now, a district or particular portion of a state or kingdom, separated from the rest of the territory for certain purposes, as the administration of justice, a shire (which see, a count; an earl or lord).—*Counting*, *v.t.* Pertaining to a county.—*County town*, the chief town of a county; that town where the various courts of a county are held.
Coup, kú, *n.* A French term for stroke or blow, and used in various connections, to convey the idea of promptness, force, or violence.—*Coup d'état* (kód-ét), a sudden decisive blow in politics; a stroke of policy; specifically, a daring or forcible alteration of the constitution of a country without the consent or concurrence of the people.
Coup de grace (kód-grás), the finish stroke.—*Coup de main* (kód-mán), a sudden attack or enterprise.—*Coup d'oeil* (kód-oyé), glance of the eye; a comprehensive view.—*Coup de soleil* (kód-só-layé), sun-stroke.
Coupe, kó-pé, *n.* [Fr.] The front or end compartment of a diligence; the front or end compartment of a railway carriage.
Coupler, kúp-er, *n.* A device for coupling carrying two inside, with driver's seat.
Couple, kúp-él, *n.* [Fr. *couple*, from *L. copula*, a band, bond, connection.] Two of the same kind, or kind, coupled together; a husband and wife; a pair; a male and female connected by marriage, betrothed, or otherwise allied; *each*, two equal and parallel forces acting in opposite directions; *elect*, the pairs of plates of two metals which compose a battery, called a *galvanic* or *voltaic couple*; *carp*, one of a pair of opposite rafters in a roof, united at the top where they meet.
Un-coupled, *coupling*, To link, chain, or otherwise connect; to fasten together; to unite, as husband and wife; to marry.
Un-couple, To couple.—*Coupler*, kúp-er, *n.* One of the parts which connect mechanically, the mechanism by which any two of the links of keys, or keys and pedals, of an organ are connected together.—

Couplet, kúp-let, *n.* Two verses or lines of poetry, especially two that rhyme together; a pair of rhymes.—*Coupling*, kúp-ling, *n.* The act of one who couples; that which couples or connects; a coupler; a contrivance for connecting one portion of a system of shafts with another; the chains or rods connecting the carriages, &c., of a train.—*Coupling-box*, *n.* The box or ring of metal connecting the contiguous ends of two lengths of shaft permanently connected.
Coupon, kó-pón, *n.* [Fr. from *couper*, to cut.] An interest certificate printed at the bottom of transferable bonds, and so called because it is cut off or detached and given up when a payment is made; hence, generally one of a series of tickets which binds the issuer to make certain payments, perform some service, or give value for certain amounts at different periods, in consideration of money received.
Coupure, kó-púr, *n.* [Fr. from *couper*, to cut.] *Fort.* an intrenchment made by one besieged behind a breach, with a view to the recapture of the place; also a passage cut to facilitate sallies.
Courage, kúr-ij, *n.* [Fr. *courage*, from *L. cor*, the heart; whence also *cordial*, &c.] That quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear; bravery; intrepidity; valour; boldness; resolution; disposition or frame of mind (*Shak*).—*Courageous*, kúr-í-jús, *a.* Possessing characteristics by courage; brave; bold; daring; intrepid.—*Courageously*, kúr-í-júsh, *adv.* In a courageous manner.—*Courageousness*, kúr-í-júsh-nés, *n.*
Courier, kúr-í-ér, *n.* [Fr. *courrier*, from *courir*, *L. curro*, to run.] A messenger sent express with letters or despatches; an attendant on a party travelling abroad whose especial duty it is to make arrangements at hotels and on the journey.
Course, kúrs, *n.* [Fr. *course*, *course*, a course, a race, direction, way, &c.; from *L. cursus*, *L.L. also cursum*, from *curro*, *cursum*, to run (which see),] *adv.* In a particular direction. A running, race, flight, career; a moving or motion forward in any direction; a continuous progression or advance; the direction of motion; the line of an individual's career; the ground or path marked out for a race; continuous or gradual advance; progress; order of succession; stated or orderly method of proceeding; customs; or established sequence; series of successive and methodical proceedings, systematized order in arts or sciences for illustration or instruction (*course* of studies, &c.); way of life or conduct; line of behavior; to follow (evil course); the part of a meal served at one time; *arch*, a continued range of stones or bricks of the same height throughout the face or faces of a building; *namd*, one of the sails that hang from a ship's lowest yards; *pl.* the menstrual flux; *catamenia*—*v.t.*—*to course*, *to course*, To hunt; to pursue; to chase; to hunt (hares) with greyhounds; to drive with speed; to run through a series of things; *to course*, *to speed*, to run or move *all*.—*Of course*, by consequence; in regular or natural order; naturally; without special direction, or provision.—*Course*, kúr-í-ér, *n.* One who courses; a swift horse; a war-horse; used chiefly in poetry; a swift-footed cream-coloured bird of the plover tribe; any bird of the cursorial order, or runner.
Court, kúrt, *n.* [O. Fr. *cort*, *cort* (Fr. *cort*, from *L. curia*, *curia*, contracted from *cohors*, *cohors*, a yard, a court—*co* for *con*, and *hor*, a root seen in *hortus*, a garden, also in *portus*, a harbor, &c.) An inclosed or covered area, whether behind or in front of a house, or surrounded by buildings; a court-yard; an alley, lane, close, or narrow street; the place of residence of a king or sovereign prince; all the surroundings of a sovereign in his regal state; the collective body of persons who compose the retinue or council of a sovereign; a hall, chamber, or room in which a sovereign presided; the persons or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes, as distinguished from the counsel or jury; any judicial body, civil, military, or ecclesiastical.

To stretch out one's neck like a crane; hence, *heating*, to look before one leaps; to pull up at a dangerous jump.—*Crane*, *krā'nai*, *n.* The right of using a crane at a wharf, &c.; the sum paid for the use of a crane.—*Crane-fly*, *n.* A dipterous insect having very long legs, and lanceolate spreading wings; the daddy-longlegs is a well-known species.—*Crane's-bill*, *n.* The popular name given to the species of craneium from the long slender beak of their fruit.

Cranium, *krā'nī-um*, pl. *Crania*, *krā'nī-a*, *n.* [L. *cranium*, from *Gr. kranion*, a skull.] The bones which inclose the brain; the cranium.—*Cranial*, *krā'nī-al*, *a.* Relating to the cranium.—*Craniofacial*, *krā'nī-fā-shi-al*, *a.* Pertaining to the cranium and face.—*Craniology*, *krā'nī-ol-ō-jī*, *n.* The knowledge of the cranium or skull; the art of determining the intellectual and moral peculiarities of individuals by the shape of their skulls; phrenology.—*Cranio-logical*, *krā'nī-ol-ō-jī-cal*, *a.* Pertaining to craniology.—*Craniolept*, *krā'nī-ol-ō-jīst*, *n.* One who tests or measures in craniology.—*Cranimeter*, *krā'nī-mē-ter*, *n.* An instrument for measuring skulls.—*Cranimetrical*, *krā'nī-mē-ter-i-cal*, *a.* Pertaining to cranimetry.—*Cranometry*, *krā'nī-mē-ter-i*, *n.* The art of measuring skulls.—*Cranoscopy*, *krā'nī-ō-sko-pī*, *n.* An examination of the skull with the view of discovering its distinctive characters; phrenology.—*Cranoscopyist*, *krā'nī-ō-sko-pīst*, *n.* One skilled in cranioscopy; a phrenologist.

Crank, *krā'ngk*, *n.* [Allied to *cringe*, *crinkle*; *D. krekkel*, something bent, a curve, *krinkelen*, to bend.] An iron axis with the end bent in an elbow curve as used in looms for communicating circular motion in a grindstone, for changing circular motion into motion backwards and forwards or the reverse (steam-engine), or for merely changing the direction of motion (as in bell-hanging); any bend, turn, winding, or involution; a twisting or turning in speech.—*v.i.* To run in a winding course, to bend, wind, and turn.

Crank, *krā'ngk*, *a.* [See *crank*, weak, sick, *D. and G. krank*, *Icel. kránkr*, sick, ill.] Liable to be overcast, as a ship when she has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail; in a shaky or crazy condition; loose, disjoined.—*Cranks*, *krā'ngk-es*, *n.* The condition or property of being crank.—**Cranky**, *krā'ngk-i*, *a.* Liable to be overcast; full of whims or whims; not to be depended on; unsteady; crazy.

Crannog, *krā'nog*, *n.* [Fr. *crann*, Gael. *crann*, a tree or pile.] The name given in Ireland and Scotland to the fortified islands in lakes, or to platforms supported by piles, which were in use as dwellings, places and places of refuge among the old Celts; a lake-dwelling.

Cranny, *krā'nī*, *n.* [Fr. *crén*, a notch, from *L. crena*, a notch; comp. *G. krinke*, a rent.] A small rent opening, a crevice, or chink, in a wall or other substance.—*v.t.* To become intersected with or penetrated by crannies or clefts; to enter by crannies (look).—**Cranned**, *krā'nī-d*, *a.* Having chinks, fissures, or crannies.

Crape, *krāp*, *n.* [Fr. *crêpe*, *O. Fr. crape*, from *L. crapis*, curled, Cuisse.] A thin transparent stuff like gauze made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill, woven without creases, and much used in mourning, light shawls, the dress of the clergy, &c.—*v.t.*—*Crapped*, *krāp-i*, *a.* To frizzle or curl; to form into ringlets.—**Crappy**, *krā'pī*, *a.* Like crape.

Crapple, *krāp'le*, *n.* [Fr. *crapule*, intoxication.] Drunkenness; the sickness occasioned by intemperance.—**Crapulent**, *krāp'le-nt*, *a.* Drunk; sick, or intoxicated; connected or associated with drunkenness.

Crash, *krāsh*, *v.t.* [Imitative. Comp. *crash*, *crash*, &c.] To break to pieces violently; to dash with tumult and violence.—*v.i.* To make the loud and terrific sound of a thing or things falling and breaking; or to make any similar noise.—*n.* The loud sound of a thing or things falling and

breaking; a sound made by dashing; the collapse of a commercial undertaking; bankruptcy; failure.

Crash, *krāsh*, *n.* [L. *crassus*, thick.] A kind of linen cloth, mostly used for towels.

Crasis, *krā'sis*, *n.* [Gr. *krasis*, a mixing.] Med. the mixture of the constituents of a fluid, as the blood; hence, temperament; constitution; *crasis*, a figure by two different letters are contracted into one long letter or into a diphthong: called also *Syncretism*.

Crass, *krās*, *a.* [L. *crassus*, thick; coarse; not thin; not fine; applied to fluids and solids; *fig. gross*; dense; stupid, obtuse.

—**Crassament**, *krā-sa-mēnt*, *n.* [L. *crassamentum*] The thick red part of the blood, as distinct from the serum or aqueous part; the clot.—**Crastide**, *krās-tīd*, *n.* Grossness; coarseness; thickness.—**Crassness**, *krās'nes*, *n.* Grossness.

Crate, *krāt*, *n.* [L. *crates*, wicker-work.] A kind of basket or hamper of wicker-work, used for the transportation of *fig. m. and* similar wares.

Crater, *krā-ter*, *n.* [L. *crater*, from *Gr. krater*, a great cup, a mixing vessel, from *kerannymi*, to mix.] The orifice or mouth of a volcano, of *fig. m.* circular cup-like hollow of a volcanic cone.—**Crateriform**, *krā-ter-i-fōrm*, *a.* Having the form of a crater; shaped like a goblet.—**Craterous**, *krā-ter-us*, *a.* Belonging to like a crater. [Brooming.]

Crutch, *krāsh*, *v.t.* [Imitative, same as *crunch*, *crunch*.] To crush with the teeth; to crunch.

Cravat, *krā-vāt*, *n.* [Fr. *Cravate*, a Croat, and hence a cravat, because this piece of dress was adopted in the seventeenth century from the Croats who entered the French service.] A neckcloth, an article of muslin, silk, woollen, or other material worn by men about the neck.—**Cravatted**, *krā-vāt-i-d*, *a.* Wearing a cravat.

Crave, *krāv*, *v.t.*—*craved*, *craving*. [A Sax. *cræfan*, to ask—Icel. *krefja*, Sw. *krafja*, Dan. *kræve*, to crave, to ask.] To ask for with earnestness or importunity; to ask for the submissiveness of humanity; to beg, entreat, implore, solicit; to call for, as a gratification; to long for; to require or demand, as a passion or appetite.—*v.i.* To beg, ask, beseech, or implore; to long or hanker eagerly; with *for*.

Craver, *krāv-er*, *n.* One who craves.—**Craving**, *krāv-ing*, *n.* Vehement or inordinate desire; a longing.—*a.* Ardently or inordinately desirous or longing.—**Cravingly**, *krāv-ing-lī*, *adv.* In an earnest or craving manner.

Craven, *krā'v'n*, *n.* [O. Fr. *cravanter*, to overgrow, from a L.L. *crepantare*, from *L. crepare*, to break; akin *crepus*, *crapula*.] Formerly one vanquished in trial by battle and yielding to the conqueror; hence, a recreant; a coward; a weak-hearted; a flightless fowl.—*a.* Cowardly; base.

Cravell, *krā'v'l*, *n.* [Of same origin as *crave*, *D. kranje*, *G. krapen*, the throat, *crav*.] The crop or first stomach of fowls; the stomach, in a general sense.

Crawfish, *n.* The crayfish; also the spiny water bug, a marine crustacean.

Crawl, *krāl*, *v.t.* [Of same origin as *Sw. krala*, also *krafja*, Icel. *krafja*, Dan. *kræve*, *G. kralaba*, to crawl.] To move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; to move slowly on the hands and knees, as a human being; to creep; to move or walk weakly, slowly, or timorously; to advance slowly, or to make an inane one's self to behave meanly or despicably.—*n.* The act of crawling; slow creeping motion.—**Crawler**, *krāl-er*, *n.* One who or that which crawls; a creeping reptile; a most creeping animal.—**Crawlingly**, *krāl-ing-lī*, *adv.* In a crawling manner.

Crayfish, *krāw'fish*, *krā'fish*, *n.* [A curious corruption of comparatively modern origin; formerly *crayfish*, *cray*, from *O. Fr. crevice*, *O. H. G. krebis*, *G. kreb*, *crab*, *crab*.] The river lobster, a ten-footed crustacean found in streams, and resembling the lobster, but smaller, used as food; also the scud lobster.

Crayon, *krā'ōn*, *n.* [Fr. *crayon*, from *crata*, *L. crata*, chalk, *whitens*, *crataceus*.] A pencil or cylinder of coloured pipe-clay, chalk, or charcoal, used in drawing upon paper; a composition pencil made of soap, resin, wax, and lamp-black, used for drawing upon lithographic stones.—*v.t.* To sketch with a crayon; hence, to sketch roughly.

Cræze, *krāz*, *v.t.*—*cræzed*, *cræzing*. [Same as *Sw. kräza*, to crash, break; Dan. *kræse*, to crackle; from sound of crushing.] To crush, *crash*, *cræze*, *krāz*, *kræze*, *kræze*, *kræze*, to put out of order; to impair the natural force or energy of; to derange the intellect of; to render insane.—*v.i.* To become crazy or insane; to become; shattered; to break down in one's craziness; an unordinate desire or longing; a passion; a wild fancy or notion.—**Cræzed**, *kræz-i-d*, *a.* Broken down; impaired; decept; crazy.—**Cræzy**, *krā'zi*, *a.* Decept; feeble; shattered; unsound; of the body or any structure; disordered, deranged, weakened, or shattered in mind.—**Cræzily**, *krā'zī-lī*, *adv.* In a crazy manner.—**Cræziness**, *krā'zī-nes*, *n.* The state of being crazy; imbecility or weakness of intellect; demerment.

Crack, *krāk*, *v.t.* [Imitative, same as *more*; acute and prolonged sound than *crack*; comp. *Fr. craquer*, to crack; *W. creak*, to scream.] To make a sharp harsh grating sound of some continuance, as by the friction of hard surfaces.—*v.i.* To cause to make a harsh or protracted noise.—*n.* A sharp, harsh, grating sound.

Cream, *krēm*, *n.* [Fr. *crème*, from *L. L. crementum* (or *crema*), *cream*—a word suggested by *L. cremor*, thick juice or broth. It Sp. and *Fr. crema*, thick cream.] Any part of a liquor that separates from the rest, rises, and collects on the surface; more particularly, the richer and butyraceous part of milk, which rises and forms a scum on the surface of milk; it is specifically lighter than the other part of the liquor, the best part of a thing; the choice part; a sweetmeat prepared from cream (as, *ice cream*).—**Cream of tartar**, the scum or boiling solution of tartar, obtained from the tartar or argol that forms on the inside of wine casks, frequently employed in medicine.—*v.t.* To skim; to take the cream off by skimming; to take the best part of.—*v.i.* To gather cream; to gather a covering on the surface; to flower.

Crème, *krēm*, *n.* [Fr. *crème*, *krēm*, *n.* Full of cream; having the nature of or resembling cream.—**Crèmeux**, *krēm-ēs*, *a.* The state of being creamy.—**Crèmeux**, *krēm-ēs*, *a.* A cake filled with custard made of eggs, cream, &c.—**Cream-cheese**, *n.* A cheese made with milk to which a certain quantity of cream is added.—**Cream-coloured**, *a.* Having the colour of cream.—**Creamery**, *krēm-ē-ri*, *n.* An establishment to which farmers send their milk to be made into butter and cheese.—**Crème-facé**, *a.* A white, pale, having a cream-colour.—**Crème-laid**, *a.* A term applied to ludd paper of a cream colour.—**Cream-nut**, *n.* The Brazil-nut.—**Cream-pot**, *n.* A vessel for holding cream at table.—**Cream-puff**, *n.* Applied to wove paper of a cream colour.

Crease, *krēs*, *n.* [Of Celt. origin; same as *Armor. kriz*, a wrinkle, a plait.] A line or mark made by folding or doubling anything; hence, a sunken mark, however produced; specifically, the name given to certain lines marking boundaries near the wickets in the game of cricket.—*v.t.*—**Creased**, *krēs-i-d*, *a.* To make a crease or mark in, as by folding or doubling.—**Crease**, *krēs-i*, *a.* Full of creases; characterized by creases. [Tens.]

Crease, *krēs*, *n.* [Malay.] A Malay dagger. **Creasote**, *Creosote*, *krēs-ōt*, *krēs-ōt*, *n.* [Gr. *kratos*, power, force, *Creosote*, *krēs-ōt*, *n.* A heavy colourless liquid obtained from wood-tar; it has a sweetish burning taste and a strong smell of peat-smoke, is a powerful antiseptic, and is used in surgery and medicine.

Create, *krēat*, *v.t.*—*created*, *creating*. [L. *creo*, *creatum*, to create; same root as *Skr. kṛi*, to make.] To produce from nothing; to bring into being; to cause to exist; to

make or form, by investing with a new
that a thing constitutes to appoint (to
create a peer); to be the occasion of; to bring
about; to cause; to produce (*create* a dis-
turbance).—*Creatable*, *kré-a-tá-b'l*, *a*. Cap-
able of being created.
The act of creating; producing;
or causing to exist; especially, the act of
bringing this world into existence; the act
of investing with a new order; the ap-
pointing of things; the things created;
that which is produced or caused to exist;
the world; the universe.—*Creational*,
kré-a-sh'nal, *a*. Pertaining to creation.
Creative, *kré-a-tív*, *a*. Producing; ap-
pointing; exercising the act of crea-
tion.—*Creator*, *kré-a-tér*, *n*. [L.] One who
or that which, creates, produces, causes,
or constitutes; distinctively, the Almighty
Maker of all things; the Lord, the Father.
The state or condition of a
creator.—*Creatress*, *kré-a-tres*, *n*. She
who creates, produces, or constitutes.—
Creation, *kré-a-tür*, *n*. The act of creat-
ing; the act of creating; the thing created;
a thing; a created being; any living being;
a human being, in contempt or endear-
ment; a person who owes his rise and for-
tune to another; the will or influence of another;
a mere tool.—*Of* or belonging to the
world (*creature* comforts).—*Creaturally*,
kré-a-tür-i-l, *a*. Of or pertaining to crea-
ture.—*Creaturship*, *kré-a-tür-shíp*, *n*. The
state of a creature.

Gréatic, kré-at'ik, a. [*G*r. *kreatos*, *kreatos*, flesh.] Relating to flesh or animal food.

Creatin, kré-a'tín, n. [*L*. *creatus*, created.] A substance obtained from animal flesh by chemical processes.

Crèche, kráš, n. [*F*r. *An institution or establishment where, for a small payment, children are taken care of and educated during the day in cases where the mothers daily go from home to work.*

Credence, krédens, n. [*L*. *credentis*, belief, from *crēdo*, *credere*, I believe.] Reliance or evidence derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others; belief or credit (to give a story credence); to have faith (to take by the side of the bread and wine are placed before they are consecrated: called also *Credence-table*).

Credendum, kré-den'dum, n., pl. *credenda*, -da, n. [*L*.] That ought to be believed; a principle of faith.—*Credient*, kré'dént, a. Believing; giving credit; easy of belief; having credit: not to be questioned.—[*Shak*]—*Credential*, kré-dén'shal, n. One who has authority or document to confidence; witness; testimonials or documents given to a person as the warrant on which belief, credit, or authority is claimed for him among strangers, such as an ambassador, a foreign court.

Credible, kred-i-bl, *a.* [*L. credibilis.*] Capable of being believed; such as one may believe; worthy of credit, reliance, or confidence as to truth and correctness; applicable to persons and things.—**Credibility**, Cred-i-bil-i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being credible.—**Credibly**, kred-i-blī, *adv.* In a credible manner; so as to command belief (to be credibly informed).

Credit, kred'it, n. [*Fr* *cred*; *L.* *cred* *trust*.] **GREK** 1. Reliance on testimony; belief; faith; trust; good opinion. **GREK** 2. A trust; confidence; integrity, ability, and virtue; reputation derived from the confidence of others; esteem; honour. **GREK** 3. That which brings some honour or estimation; reputation for some quality. **GREK** 4. The selling of goods or lending of money in the confidence of future payment. **GREK** 5. *trust*; *book-keeping*, the side of an account in which payment or other discharge of the claim against the debtor is entered; *debit*. **GREK** 6. The time given for payment of goods sold on trust.—*v.t.* To believe; to confide in the truth of; to sell, or lend in confidence of future payment. **GREK** 7. To enter upon the debit side of an account.—*v.i.* To credit for.—*Letter of credit*, a paper given by bankers or others at one

place to enable a specified person to receive money from their agents at another place. **Creditable**, kred'i-tə-bl, a. Accompanied with reputation or esteem; the cause of credit or honour; honourable; estimable. — **Creditability**, kred'i-tə-bl-i-ti, kred'i-tə-bl-i-nez, n. The quality of being creditable. — **Creditably**, kred'i-tə-bl, adv. Reputably; with credit; without disgrace. — **Creditor**, kred'i-ter, n. [*L.*] One who gives goods or money on credit; one to whom money is due; one having a just claim for money: correlative to *debtor*.


Credulous, kred'ŭ-lŭ-s, a. [*L. credulus*, from *credo*, to believe.] Apt to believe without sufficient evidence; unsuspecting; easily deceived.—**Credulously**, kred'ŭ-lŭ-s-lī, *adv.*
With credulity.—**Credulousness**, **Credulity**, kred'ŭ-lŭ-s-nes, kred-dŭ'li-tī, *n.* The state or quality of being credulous; disposition or readiness to believe without sufficient evidence.

Creed, *kred*, *n.* A Sax. *creda*, from L. *credo*, I believe, the first word of the Apostles' Creed, whence also *credence*, *credit*, *credible*, also *grant*, *recrunt*.] A brief and authoritative summary of the articles of Christian faith; hence, a statement or profession of fundamental points of belief; a system of principles of any kind which are believed or professed.

Creek, krēk, n. [O. E. *creke*, *cryke*, a creek, a bay; D. *kreek*, Icel. *kriki*, a crack, a corner; akin to *crook*.] A small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea or of a river; a small river; a brook (in this sense chiefly American).—Creeky, krē'ki, a. Containing creeks; full of creeks.

Creel, krel, n. [Gael. *cruidhleag*; same root as *cradle*.] An osier basket or pannier, specifically, a large deep fish-basket for carrying on the back.

Creep, krep, vi. pret. & pp. crept. [A Sax. *creopan* = D. *kriipen*, *icri*, *kriipa*, Sw. *kriipa*, Dan. *krybe*, to creep or crawl, akin *cripple*, *cramp*.] To move with the body on the ground or any surface, as a reptile, or as many insects will get about on very short legs; to crawl, to move along on a surface in great haste; to move slowly, to creep, or timorously; to move secretly and insensibly, as time; to move slowly or insidiously; to move or behave with extreme servility or humility; to cringe; to fawn; to have a sensation such

as might be caused by worms or insects creeping on the skin.—*Creep*, *krēp*, *krēp*. One who or that which creeps; a creeping plant, which moves along the surface of the earth, or attaches itself to some other body, as ivy, an instrument of iron with hooks or claws for dragging the bottom of a well, river, or harbour.  *Creep*, *krēp*. The name of birds which resemble the creeping of a well, river, or harbour. The woodpeckers in their habits of creeping on the stems of trees in quest of insect prey.—The act of creeping or moving slowly and noiselessly. *Creeping*, *krēp*. A hole, a hole, a hole.

Creeping, krě'ping-li, *adv.* By creeping slowly; in the manner of a reptile.

Cremate, krĕ-măt', *v.t.*—cremated, cremating. [*L. cremo, crematum*, to burn.] To burn; to dispose of (a human body) by burning instead of interring.—**Cremation**, krĕ-mă-shən, *n.* The act or custom of burning the body of a dead person.

Cremation, kré-mé-shon-ist, n. One who favours the practice of cremation. — **Crematory**, kré-má-to-rya, n. Connected with or employed in cremation. — **Crematorium**, kré-má-to-rya, n. A place for cremation.

Cremona, kré-mó-na, n. A general name given to the unrivalled violins made in Cremona in North Italy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Cremor, krě'ně'r, n. [L.] A creamy liquid or substance resembling cream.
Crenate, Crenated, krě'nāt, krě'nā-ted,

L. crenatus, notched, *crena*, a notch. Notched; indented; scalloped; *dot*, applied to a leaf having its margin cut into even and rounded notches or scallops. — *Cre-
ture*, *kre'na-tür*, *n.* A tooth of a crenate leaf, or any other part that is crenate. *Crenelle*, *kre-nel'*, *n.* [O. Fr. *crenel*, from

L. crena, a notch.] An embrasure in an embattled parapet or breastwork to fire through; an indentation; a notch.—*Crenellate*, *krĕnĕl'at*, *v.t.* To furnish with crenelles or similar openings; to embattle.—*Crenellation*, *krĕnĕl'ā-shon*, *n.* The act of crenellating; a crenelle or indentation.—*Crenulate*, *Crenulated*, *krĕn'ū-lāt*, *krĕn'ū-lā-ted*, *a.* Having the edge cut into very small scallops, as a leaf or a shell.

Creole, kré'ól, n. [Fr. *créole*, Sp. *criollo*: said to be of Negro origin.] A native of the West Indies or Spanish America, but not of indigenous blood: sometimes restricted to descendants of Europeans.—**Creolean**, kré'ól-ən, a. Pertaining to or resembling Creoles.

Creosote, krě'ō-sōt, n. CREASOTE.
Crepitate, krep'i-tāt, v. i.—crepitated, crepi-
tating. [*L. crepito*, *crepitatum*, freq. from

crepito, (*crepitum*, *crepitans*.) To burst, to crackle (whence *crice*.) To burst with a small sharp abrupt sound rapidly repeated, as salt in fire or during calcination; to crackle; to snap.—*Crepitant*, *krep'i-tant*, *a.* Relating to the sound of the lungs in pneumonia; crackling.—*Crepitation*, *krep-i-tā'shon*, *n.* A sharp crackling sound or rattle, as of dried twigs or salt thrown on the fire, or such as is produced by the lungs in pneumonia.

Crept, krept, pret. & pp. of *creep*.
Crepuscular, krē-pus'kū-lér, a. [*L. crepus-*
culum, twilight.] Pertaining to twilight:

glimmering; flying or appearing in the twilight or evening, or before sunrise, as certain insects.

Crescendo, kre-shen'dō. [It.] *Mus.* a term signifying that the notes of the passage are to be gradually swelled: usually writ-

Crescent, kres'ent, a. [*L. crescens, crescentis*, from *cresco*, to grow, see also in increase.

decrease, aceria, concrete, &c.) Increasing; growing; waxing. [*Mil.*] — *a.* The increasing of a new moon, which, when receding from the sun, shows a curving rim of light terminating in points or horns; anything shaped like a new moon, as a range of buildings whose fronts form a concave curve; the figure or likeness of the new moon, as that borne in the Turkish flag, or national standard; the standard itself, and figuratively, the Turkish power. — *Crescented*, *kre-sen'ted*, *a.* Adorned with a crescent; shaped like a crescent. — *Crescent-shaped*, *kre-sen'tid*, *a.* Crescent-shaped.

Cress, kres, n. [A. Sax. *carse*, cress, *D. kers*, G. *kresse*, Sw. *karse*.] The name of various plants, mostly cruciferous, in general use as a salad, such as water-cress.

common in streams, and having a pungent taste; garden cress, a dwarf cultivated species; Indian cress, a showy garden annual whose fruits are made into pickles.—Cressy, kres'i, a. Abounding in cresses. [Tenn.]

Crezzelle, kre-sel, n. [It. crezzella] wooden rattle used in some Roman Catholic countries during Passion Week instead of bells.

Cresset, kres'et, n. [O. Fr. *crusset*, *crusset* akin to E. *cruse*, G. *kruse*, a jar.] A term most commonly applied to a lamp or fire pan suspended on poles and a series of a pole, or to a lantern light in a kind of iron basket; also a large lamp formerly

Crest, krest, n. [O.Fr. *creste*, L. *crista*, *crest*.] A tuft or other excrescence upon the top of an animal's head, as the corn

the top of an animal's head, as the crest of a cock, &c.; anything resembling, suggestive of, or occupying the same relative position as a crest, as the plume or tuft of feathers, or the like, affixed to the top of

the helmet; *her.* a figure placed upon wreath, coronet, or cap of maintenance above both helmet and shield; the *feam*; feather-like top of a wave; the highest

part or summit of a hill, ridge, slope, &c. the like; the rising part of a horse's neck. *fig.* pride, high spirit, courage, daring. (*Shak.*).—*v.t.* To furnish with a crest; to come as a crest for; to adorn as with.

serve as a crest for, to adorn as with plume or crest.—Crested, kres'ted, *a.* Furnished with a crest or crests.—Crestless, kres'tles *a.* Without a crest; without

crestless, and without a crest, without family crest, and hence of low birth.

(Shak) — Crest-fallen, a. Dejected; sunk; bowed; dispirited; spiritless.
Cretaceous, kre-tā'shūs, a. [*L. cretaceus*, from *creta*, chalk.] Composed of or having the qualities of chalk; like chalk; abounding with chalk; chunky. — *Cretaceous group*, in geol. the upper strata of the secondary series, immediately below the tertiary series, and superincumbent on the colitic system, containing immense chalk beds.

Cretin, krē-tin, n. [*Fr. crétin*.] A name given to certain deformed and helpless idiots in the valleys of the Alps. — *Cretinism*, krē-tin-izm, n. The state of a cretin; a peculiar endemic disease resembling rickets, but accounted with idiocy, common in Switzerland, and found also in some other mountainous countries.

Cretonne, kre-ton, n. [*Fr.*] A cotton cloth with various textures of surface printed with pictorial and other patterns, and used for curtains, covering furniture, &c.
Cretzer, kre-tser, n. *KRETZER*.

Crevasse, krē-vās, n. [*Fr. crevasse*. *Crevice*.] A fissure or rent; generally applied to a fissure across a glacier, and in the United States to a breach in the embankment of a river.

Crevice, krē-vīs, n. [*Fr. crevasse*, from *crever*, *L. crepare*, to burst, to crack; akin *crutch*, *creptus*, to creep, to crawl; *cleit*; a fissure; a crenny; a rent. — *v.t.* To crack; to daw.

Crew, krō, n. [*From O. Icel. krá, a swarm; or forlaid crowd*, number added, company. Accounted a company of people who assemble; a crowd; a band; a gang; a herd; a horde; a company; the company of seamen who man a ship, vessel, or boat; the company belonging to a vessel.

Crew, krō, *pret. of crawl*.

Crewel, krō-el, n. [*From D. krad, a curl*.] A kind of fine worsted or thread of silk or wool, used in embroidery and fancy work.

Crib, krīb, n. [*A. Sax. crēb, crīb; D. kribbe*, *Dan. krybbe*. Icel. and *krubla*, a *D. kribbe*, a crib.] A small habitation or cottage; a hovel; the manger or rack of a stable or house for cattle; a feeding-place for cattle; a small frame or box in which a child to sleep in; a theft, or the thing stolen (colloq.); a literal translation of a classic author for the use of students (colloq.); in the game of cribbage, a set of cards made up of two to three dealt by the hand of each player. — *v.t.* *cribbed*, *cribbing*. To shut or confine in a narrow habitation; to cage (*Shak*); to pilfer or purloin (colloq.). — *Cribbage, krīb-bā, n. A game at cards played with the pack by two, three, or four persons; so called because the dealer receives a *crib*, or additional hand partly drawn from the hands of his opponent or opponents. — *Cribbage-board*, a board used for marking in the game of cribbage.*

Cribble, krīb-l, n. [*L. cribellus*, dim. of *cribrum*, a sieve.] A corn-sieve or riddle; coarse flour or meal; a riddle (*colloq.*).

Cribbling, krīb-bl, *v.t.* To sift; to cause to pass through a sieve or riddle. — *Cribbrate*, *Cribrore*, krīb-brā, krīb-rō, a. [*L. cribrum*, a sieve.] Perforated with sieves. — *Cribbration*, krīb-brā-shūn, n. The act of *cribbling*.

Cribbriform, krīb-brī-fōrm, a. Resembling a sieve or riddle; pierced with holes.

Crick, krīk, n. [*Akin to crook*.] A spasmodic affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back, making motion of the part difficult.

Cricket, krī-ek, n. [*O. Fr. criquet*, from its sharp creaking sound; comp. *D. krek*, a cricket; *Krieken*, to chirp. *Icel. crink*, creak.] An orthopterous insect of eleven species, nearly allied to the grasshoppers, noted for the chirping or creaking sound produced by the friction of the bases of its wing-cases against each other. — *Cricketer*, a bird, a. The grasshopper warbler, so called from its note resembling that of a cricket.

Cricket, krī-ek, n. [*Fr. criquet*, a kind of game.] A favourite open-air game played generally by two parties of eleven each, with bats, ball, and wickets. — *v.t.* To engage in the game of cricket. — *Cricketer*, n. One who plays at cricket.

Crisold, krī-ōld, a. [*Gr. krosai*, a ring,

and *eidos*, appearance.] Ring-like; applied to a round ring-like cartilage of the arnax. *Crisol*, krī-er, n. Under *Criv*.

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worked into the belt-rope of a sail so as to form a ring or eye, &c.

Crinite, krī-nīt, a. [*L. crinitus*, from *crinis*, hair.] Having the appearance of a tuft of hair; *test.* having tufts of long weak hairs on the surface.

Crinkle, krīng-k, *v.i.* — *crinkled*, *crinkling*.

[*L. krinkelen*, to turn or wind; akin *crank*.]

To turn or wind; to bend; to wrinkle; to run in and out in little or short bends or turns; to curl. — *v.t.* To curl; to wind; to turn or wrinkle; to make with many flexures. — *n.* A wrinkle; a winding or turn; sinuosity.

Crinoid, krī-nōid, n. [*Gr. krasin*, a lily, and *eidos*, likeness.] A lily-stem, usually one of an order of echinoderms having star-shaped bodies, supported by a long, slender, calcareous jointed stem; most of the species are fossil. — *Crinoid*, *Crinoidal*, krī-nōid-al, a. Continuing or consisting of the stems of crinoids.

Crinoline, krī-nō-līn, n. [*Fr.* from *crin*, *L. crinis*, hair, and *lin*, *L. linum*, flax.] A stiff fabric of horse-hair, &c.; a skirt or petticoat stiffened by horse-hair, hoops, &c.

Crinose, krī-nōs, a. Having the form of crinoids.

Crio-sphinx, krī-ō-sfīng-s, n. [*Gr. krios*, a ram, and *sphinx*.] A sphinx having the head of a ram.

Cripple, krīp, n. [*A. Sax. crypel* = *G. kryppel*. *Icel. kryppill*, a cripple, a lame person.]

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of the piston of a steam-engine and moving between parallel guides.—**Cross-multiplication**, *n.* **Duodecimal**.—**Cross-pollination**, *n.* Same as **Cross-fertilization**.—**Cross-purpose**, *a.* A contrary purpose; a misunderstanding; inconsistency; *pl.* a sort of conversational game consisting in the mixing up of questions and answers.—**To be at cross-purposes**, to misunderstand each other, and so to act counter without intending to.—**Cross-question**, *vt.* To cross-examine.—**Cross-reference**, *n.* A reference from one part of a book to another where additional information on the subject is to be had.—**Cross-road**, *n.* A road that crosses another, or the place where two roads intersect another; a by-road.—**Cross-sea**, *n.* A swell in which the waves run in different directions, owing to a sudden change of wind, or to the opposing effect of winds and currents.—**Cross-staff**, *n.* A surveying instrument consisting of a staff carrying a brass circle, divided into four equal parts or quadrants: used for taking off.—**Cross-stone**, *n.* A grayish-white or milk-white mineral, of the corundum family, so called from the joint-like intersection of its rhombic crystals.—**Cross-tree**, *n.* *pl.* **Naut.** horizontal pieces of timber at the upper ends of the lower and top masts, to sustain the frame of the tops and extend the shrouds.

Crotch, *kroch*, *n.* [Same as **CUTCH**.] A fork or forking; the parting of two branches.

Crotchets, *kroch'et*, *n.* [*Fr. crotchet*, dim. from *croc*, a hook. **CROCURE**, **CROOK.] A peculiar turn of the mind; a whim or fancy; a perverse conceit; *print*, a bracket; *music*, a black-faced note with a stem.—**Crotcheteer**, *kroch'et-ee*, *n.* One given to some favourite theory, whim, hobby, project, or crotchets.—**Crotchety**, *kroch'et-i*, *a.* Full of crotchets; whimsical; fanciful; old.—**Crotchetyness**, *kroch'et-i-ness*, *n.* The state of being crotchety.**

Croton, *kro'ton*, *n.* [*Gr. krotón*, a tick, from the appearance of the seeds.] A genus of East Indian shrubs from the seeds of which is extracted an oil of active and dangerous purgative properties, which, when applied externally, acts as an irritant and suppurative.

Crouch, *krouch*, *vt.* [A softened form of **croak**, with modification of meaning.] To bend down; to stoop low; to lie close to the ground, as an animal; to bend servilely; to stoop meanly; to fawn; to cringe.—**To crouch**, to bend or cause to bend lowly.

Croup, *krop*, *n.* [*Fr. croupe*, the hump, *group*.] Same origin as **croop**. The hump or buttocks of certain animals, especially of a horse; hence, the place behind the saddle.

Croup, **Croop**, *krop*, *n.* [*Sc. croup*, *croup*, hoarseness; allied to *croak*, *kropan*, to *croak*, to call; *a. Sax. kreoþan*, to call.] A dangerous disease mostly attacking children, and consisting of inflammatory affection of the windpipe, attended with a short barking cough and difficult respiration, generally brought on by exposure to cold.

Croupier, *kro'p-ee*, *n.* [*Fr. croupier*, from *croup*, *hump*, or *hinder part*.] One who superintends and collects the money at a gaming table; one who at a public dinner party sits at the lower end of the table as assistant-chairman.

Crow, *kro*, *n.* [*a. Sax. crūwe*, a crow, *crūwan*, to crow or croak, from the cry; like *Gr. krāthē*, a crow, *krāthen*, to crow; *Goth. krak*, a croaking; *L. croco*, *Gr. croak*, to croak. **COMP. CRU**, *crūwe*, *crōk*.] The general name of those omnivorous birds as the raven, rook, jackdaw, carrion crow, hooded crow &c.; usually of a black colour, and having the voice harsh and croaking; the cry of the ruck is a caw, caw, caw, caw.—**As the crow flies**, in a direction straight forward, resembling the flight of the crow.—**To have a crow to pick with one**, to have something demanding explanation from one; to have some fault to find with one; to have a disagreeable matter to settle.

v.t.—**crowed** *ex vivo*; *pp. crowed*. [*a. Sax. crūwan*.] To cry or make a noise as a

cock, in joy, gaiety, or defiance; to boast in triumph; to vaunt; to vapour; to swagger; to utter sound expressive of pleasure, as a child.—**Crowbar**, *kro'bar*, *n.* A bar of iron with a bent and sometimes forked end, used as a lever for forcing open doors or raising weights.—**Crow-berry**, *n.* The jet-black berry of a small evergreen shrub common on heaths in Scotland and north of England.—**Crow-foot**, *n.* **Naut.** a complicated small cord, spreading out from a long block, used to suspend the awnings, &c.; a popular name for the species of buttercups, from the leaf being supposed to have the shape of the foot of a crow.—**Crow-quill**, *n.* A crow's feather made into a pen and used where very fine writing is required, as in lithography, tracing, &c.—**Crow's-bill**, *n.* A kind of forceps for extracting bullets and other things from wounds.—**Crow's-foot**, *n.* The wrinkles brought on by age under and around the outer corners of the eyes.—**Crow's-foot**, *n.* A caltrop (which see).—**Crow's-nest**, *n.* A bag or box fitted up on the main-mast cross-tree of an Arctic vessel for the shelter of the lookout man.

Crowd, *kroud*, *n.* [*a. Sax. crōddan*, to press; *O.D. cruden*, to press, to push; *L.G. krāden*, to oppress.] A number of persons or things crowded or closely pressed together; a number of persons congregated without order, a throng; the lower orders of people; the populace; the vulgar; the mob.—**To press** into a crowd; to drive together; to fill by pressing a number of persons together without order; to fill to excess; to throng about; to press upon; to encumber or annoy by multitudes or excess of numbers.—**To press** in numbers; to swarm; to throng; to press forward.—**Crowder**, *krou'd*, *n.* The crwth (which see).

Crowder, *krou'd-er*, *n.* A fiddler.
Crown, *kroun*, *n.* [*O.Fr. corone*, *Fr. couronne*, *L. corona*—**CROWN**; *Gr. korōnē*, any thing crowned or clothed with a crown, *krōnē*, *krōnān*, round.] An ornament for the head, in the form of a wreath or garland, worn as a symbol of honour, victory, glory, &c.; a rich headdress covering of gold, gems, pearls, &c., worn by monarchs on occasions as a badge of sovereignty; hence, royal power; royalty; kingly government or executive authority; the wearer of a crown; the sovereign, as head of the state; honours; the portion of a tooth which is completed; accomplishment; highest or most perfect state; acme; the top part of anything, as of the head, or of a covering for the head, of a mountain or other elevated object; the portion of a tooth which appears above the gum; the end of the shank of an anchor, or the point from which the arms proceed; a coin anciently stamped with a crown (the English crown being a silver piece, value 5s.); paper of a particular size (15 by 20 inches), so called from formerly having the watermark of a crown.—**To crown**, to cover, decorate, to consummate, to perfect.—**To crown**, to pertaining to, or connected with, the crown or government.—**Crown or demesne lands**, the lands, estate, or other real property belonging to the crown or sovereign.—**Crowning**, *krou'ing*, *n.* Forming the crown or summit; completing; perfecting; final.—**Crown-glass**, *n.* The finest sort of common window-glass.—**Crown-work**, *n.* A kind of carving, as a pediment, &c.—**Crownlet**, *kroun'let*, *n.* A small crown.—**Crown-prince**, *n.* The prince royal who is apparently successor to the crown.—**Crown-taw**, *n.* A species of circular saw cut outwork running in the fluted, consisting of two demi-bastions at the extremities, and an entire bastion in the middle, with curtains.

Crowth, *krouth*, *n.* **Crowth**.
Crozler, *crozi*, *n.* [*Fr. crozier*, *crozier*, from *Fr. crois*, a cross. **CROSS**.] A staff about 5 feet long, surmounted by an ornamental cross or crucifix, borne by or before an archbishop on solemn occasions; also (and more properly) a bishop's pastoral staff terminating in a crook.—**Crozlered**, *crozi'ered*, *ad.* Bearing a crozier.

Crucial, *kru'shal*, *a.* [*Fr. crucial*, from *L. crux*, *crucis*, a cross. **CROSS**.] Relating to or like a cross; having the shape of a cross; transverse; intersecting; trying or searching, as if bringing; to the cross; decisive or crucial experiment. **Cruciate**, *kru'shi-āt*, *vt.* *L. crucio*, *crucialum*, to torture.] To torture; to torment; to afflict with extreme pain or distress.—**A Tortured**; *bol*, having four parts arranged like the arms of a cross; cruciform.—**Crucifer**, *kru'si-fer*, *n.* One who carries (and, *fero*, to bear). A plant belonging to a very extensive order, all the members of which have flowers with six stamens, two of which are short, and four sepals and petals, the spreading lines of the petals cross with the cross, whence the name.—**Cruciferous**, *kru'si-fer-us*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the crucifers.—**Cruciform**, *kru'si-form*, *a.* Cross-shaped; disposed in the form of a cross.

Crucible, *kru'si-bul*, *n.* [*L. cruciambulum*, from the root seen in *Crux*, *Crux*, *Ercr*, *D. kroes*, pitcher; akin *crucet*.] A chemical vessel or melting-pot, made of earth, black-lead, platinum, &c., and so tempered and baked as to endure extreme heat without fusing; a small crucible or scorching test.

Crucify, *kru'si-fi*, *vt.*—**crucified**, *crucifying*, [*Fr. crucifier*, *L. crux*, cross, and *figo*, to fix. **CROSS**, **FIX**.] To nail to a cross; to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross or other mode of execution by fastening a criminal to a cross with cords. **Scrip.** to subdue or mortify (to *crucify* the flesh).—**Crucifier**, *kru'si-fi-er*, *n.* One who crucifies.—**Crucifix**, *kru'si-fiks*, *n.* [*L. crucifixus*, crucifixion, *crucifixus*, crucifix, from the figure of Christ crucified upon it.—**Crucifixion**, *kru'si-fiks-shon*, *n.* The act of nailing or fastening a person to a cross, for the purpose of putting him to death; death upon a cross, especially the death of Christ.—**Crucigerous**, *kru'si-ger-us*, *a.* Bearing the cross.

Cruel, *kru'd*, *a.* [*L. crudus*, raw, unripe; akin *crudelis*, cruel; from same root as *E. raw*.] Raw; not cooked; in its natural state; not digested in the stomach; not altered, refined, or prepared by any artificial process (*crude* salt or alum); unripe; not having reached the mature or perfect state; without preparation; unfinished; immature; not matured; not well formed, arranged, or prepared in the intellect (motions, plan, theory).—**Crudely**, *kru'd-li*, *adv.* In a crude manner; without due preparation; without form or arrangement; without maturity or digestion.

Crudeness, *kru'd-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being crude; rawness; unripeness; a state of being uncooked or undigested; immaturity.—**Crudity**, *kru'd-i-ty*, *n.* [*L. cruditas*.] Crudeness; that which is crude.

Cruel, *kru'el*, *a.* [*Fr. cruel*, from *L. crudelis*, *cruel*, *Crude*.] Disposed to give pain to others; harsh or cruel; destitute of pity, compassion, or kindness; unreluctant; applied to persons; exhibiting or proceeding from cruelty; causing pain, grief, or distress; inhuman; tormenting; vexing; or inflicting disposition, mood, manner, act, words, &c.—**Crudely**, *kru'eli*, *adv.* In a cruel manner; with cruelty; inhumanly; barbarously; painfully; with severe pain or torture; extremely (colloq.).—**Crudelly**, *kru'eli*, *adv.* [*O.Fr. crudelle*, *L. crudellus*.] The state or character of being cruel; savage or barbarous disposition; any act which inflicts unnecessary pain; a wrong; an act of great injustice or oppression.

Cruet, *kru'et*, *n.* [*Contr. from Fr. cruchette*, dim. of *cruche*, a pitcher. **AKIN** *cruse*.] A vial or small glass bottle for holding vinegar, oil, &c.—**Cruet-stand**, *n.* A frame, often of silver, for holding cruets. **Cruciate**, *kru'z*, *vt.*—**cruciated**, *cruciating*. [*D.*

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CULLY, *kul'i*. *v. t.*—*Cullyed*, *kul'i-d*. To deceive; to trick, cajole, or pose on; to jilt.—*Cullyism*, *kul'i-izm*. The state of being a cully.

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Culma, kulm, n. [*L. culmus*, a stalk.] *Herb.* the jointed stem of grasses, which is botanically in most, but woody and tree-like in the bamboo. — **Culmiferous**, kul-mi-fer-us, a. Bearing culms.

Culm, kulm, n. [Perhaps another spelling of *coom*, or akin to *coal*.] Anthracite shale, an impure shaly kind of coal. — **Culmiferous**, kul-mi-fer-us, a. Abounding in culm.

Culmen, kul'men, n. [*L.*] Top; summit; highest ridge. — **Culminant**, kul'mi-nant, a. Being vertical, or at the highest point of altitude; hence, predominating. — **Culminate**, kul'mi-nat-ing, v. or a. Being at the meridian; being at its highest point, as of rank, power, size, &c. — **Culmination**, kul'mi-nat-shun, n. The transit of a heavenly body over the meridian, or highest point of altitude for the day. *Fig.* the condition of any person or thing arrived at the most brilliant or important point of his or its progress.

Culpable, kul-pa-bul, a. [*L. culpabilis*, from *culpa*, a fault.] Deserving censure; blamable; blameworthy; immoral; said of persons or their conduct. — **Culpability**, kul-pa-bi-li-ti, n. State of being culpable; faultiness; guilt. — **Culpably**, kul-pa-bul-ly, adv. In a culpable manner; blamably; in a faulty manner. — **Culpatory**, kul-pa-to-ri, a. Inculpatory; censuring; reproachful.

Culprit, kul-prit, n. [*Probable* from old law Latin *culpatas*, one accused, from *L. culpa*, to blame, accuse.] A person arraigned in court for a crime; a criminal; a malefactor.

Cult, kult, n. [*Fr. cultus*, worship, from *colo*, *cultus*, to till, worship.] Homage, worship; a system of religious belief and worship; the rites and ceremonies employed in worship.

Cutch, kulch, n. The spawn of the oyster.

Culten, kul'ten, n. [*L.*] A count.

Cultivate, kul-ti-vat, v.t. — *cultivated*, *cultivating*. [*L. cultivare*, *cultivation*, from *L. cultus*, pp. of *colo*, *cultum*, to till, to prepare or improve. — *Fig.* plough, dress, sow, and reap; to raise or produce by tillage; to improve by labour or study; to refine and improve; to labour to promote and increase; to cherish; to foster; to cultivate a taste for poetry; to devote study, labour, or care to; to study [to cultivate literature]; to study to conciliate or gain over; to labour to make better; to civilize. — *Cultivable*, *cultivable*, kul-ti-va-bul, a. Capable of being tilled or cultivated. — **Cultivation**, kul-ti-va-shun, n. The act or practice of cultivating; husbandry; study, care, and practice directed to improvement or progress; the state of being cultivated or refined; culture; refinement. — **Cultivator**, kul-ti-va-tor, n. One who cultivates; especially, a farmer or agriculturist; an agricultural implement used for the purpose of loosening the earth about the roots of growing crops.

Culturate, **Cultivated**, **Cultivator**, kul-tri-ut, kul-tri-ut, kul-tri-ut, n. [*L. cultivatus*, from *cultor*, a ploughshare or pruning knife.] Sharp-edged and pointed; culter-shaped. — **Culturostral**, kul-tri-ut-stral, a. [*L. culter*, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a bill shaped like a culter; said of such birds as cranes, herons, storks, &c.

Culture, kul'tur, n. [*L. cultura*, from *colo*, *cultum*, to till.] Tillage; cultivation; training or discipline by which man's moral and intellectual nature is elevated; the result of such training; enlightenment; civilization; refinement. — **Culturable**, kul'tu-ra-bul, a. Capable of being cultured or refined. — **Cultural**, kul'tu-ral, a. Pertaining to culture; educational. — **Cultured**, kul'turd, a. Cultivated; tilled; having culture; refined. — **Cultureless**, kul'tur-less, a. Having no culture. — **Cultus**, kul'tus, n. [*L.*] Cult or religious system.

Culverin, kul-ver-in, n. [*Fr. coulverine*,

from *l. coluber*, a serpent.] A long, slender piece of ordnance or artillery, serving to carry a ball to a great distance. — **Culver**, kul'vor, n. [*A. Sax. culfer*.] A pigeon; a dove. — **Culver-house**, n. A dove-cote. — **Culvertal**, kul-ver'tal, n. A dove-tail joint.

Culvert, kul'vort, n. [*Fr. culvert*; *Fr. culvert*, a covered walk, from *cavare*, to cover. *Cover*.] An arched drain of brickwork or masonry carried under a road, railway, canal, &c., for the passage of water.

Cumarin, ku'ma-rin, n. Same as *Coumarin*.

Cumans, ku'mans, n. Quamash (which see). — **Cumber**, kum'ber, v.t. [*Fr. cumber*, from *L. L. cumber*, *cumber*, a mass, from *L. cumber*, a heap (whence also *accumulate*), by insertion of *b* (comp. *number*) and change of *t* to *r*.] To overload; to overburden; to check, stop, or retard, as by a load or weight; to make motion difficult; to obstruct; to perplex or embarrass; to distract or trouble; to cause trouble or obstruction in, as by anything useless.

— **Cumber**, kum'ber, n. Hindrance; burdensomeness; embarrassment. — **Cumber**, kum'ber, n. A. *Fr.* from *cum*, distress, or encumbrance. — **Cumberstone**, kum'ber-stun, a. Troublesome; burdensome; embarrassing; vexatious; unwieldy; unmanageable; not easily borne or moved. — **Cumberstonely**, kum'ber-stun-ly, adv. — **Cumberstone**, kum'ber-stun, n. — **Cumber**, kum'ber, n. A. That which cumpers or cumpers; an encumbrance. — **Cumberous**, kum'ber-us, a. Serving to cumber or encumber; burdensome; troublesome; rendering action difficult or toilsome; unwieldy. — **Cumberously**, kum'ber-us-ly, adv. In a cumberous manner. — **Cumberousness**, kum'ber-us-ness, n.

Cumbrian, kum'br-i-an, a. Of or pertaining to Cumber-land; *geom.* applied to the lowest strata and partly fossiliferous beds in Cumberland and W. Cumberland.

Cumfry, kum'fri, n. Conifery.

Cumin, kum-in, kum-in, n. [*L. cuminum*, *Gr. kymion*, *Heb. kamon*, *cumin*.] An annual umbelliferous plant found wild in Egypt and Syria, and cultivated for its agreeable aromatic seeds, which possess well-marked stimulating and carminative properties.

Cummer-band, kum'er-band, n. *Am.* [Hind. *cummar*, the waist, and *bandhna*, to tie.] A girdle or waist-band worn in Hindustan.

Cumshaw, kum'sha, n. [*Chinese koon-tai*.] In the East, a present or bonus.

Cumulate, kul-mu-lat, v.t. — *cumulated*, *cumulating*. [*L. cumulo*, *cumulatum*, to heap up, from *cumulus*, a heap, even also in *accumulate*; akin *cumber*.] To form a heap of; to heap together; to accumulate. — **Cumulative**, kul-mu-lat-ing, n. The act of heaping together; a heap. — **Cumulo**, kul-mu-lat-ing, a. Forging a mass; aggregated; increasing in force, weight, or effect by successive additions; argumentative, dialectic. — *Cumulative system*, in elections, that system by which each voter has the same number of votes as there are persons to be elected, and can give them all to one candidate or distribute them as he pleases. — **Cumulo**, kul-mu-lat-ing, n. Full of heaps. — **Cumulo-cirro-stratus**, kul-mu-lat-ing-ro-stratus, n. A form of cloud which produces rain; a rain cloud; a nimbus. — **Cumulo-stratus**, kul-mu-lat-ing-stratus, n. A species of cloud in which the cumulus at the top, mixed with cirri, overhangs a flatish stratum or base. — **Cumulus**, kul-mu-lus, n. A species of cloud which assumes the form of a dome convex or conical heads, resting on a flatish base.

Cuneal, ku-ne-al, n. [*L. cuneus*, a wedge, whence also *cune*.] Having the form of a wedge. — **Cuneate**, ku-ne-at, a. Wedge-shaped. — **Cuneiform**, ku-ne-i-form, a. Wedge-shaped; cuneiform.

Cuneiform, ku-ne-i-form, a. Having the shape or form of a wedge; wedge-shaped; the epithet applied to the narrow-sided inscriptions found on old Babylonian and Persian monuments, from the characters resembling a wedge.

Cunning, kun-ing, a. [*O. E. cunnig*, from *A. Sax. cennan*, *cel. kennan*, *Goth. kunnan*, to know, *cel. can, ken, know*.] Having skill or dexterity; skillful; wrought with skill; ingenious; shrewd; sly; crafty; astute; designing; subtle. — *n.* Knowledge; skill; artifice; artfulness; craft; deceitfulness; dissimulation; fraudulent skill or dexterity. — **Cunningly**, kun-ing-ly, adv. In a cunning manner; artfully; craftily; with subtlety; with fraudulent contrivance; skillfully; artfully. — **Cunningness**, kun-ing-ness, n. Cunning.

Cup, kup, n. [*A. Sax. cyppe*, from *L. cupa*, a tub, a cask, in later times a cup.] A vessel of small capacity, used commonly to drink from; a chalice; the contents of a cup; the liquor contained in a cup, or that it may contain; anything formed like a cup (the *cup* of an acorn, of a flower. — *In his cups*, intoxicated; tipsy. — *v.t.* — **Cupped**, kup-ped, v. To perform the operation of cupping upon. — **Cupbearer**, n. An attendant at a feast who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests.

Cupboard, kup'bard, n. Originally, a board or shelf for a table to stand on; hence, a case or enclosure in a room with shelves to receive cups, plates, dishes, and the like. — **Cupful**, kup'ful, n. As much as a cup holds. — **Cup-moat**, n. A species of fishhook called a cup-moat, to which its erect form. — **Cup-valve**, n. A valve, the seat of which is made to fit a cover in the form of a vase, or of the portion of a sphere. — **Cupping**, kup-ping, n. To perform the operation of cupping performed by a scarificator and a glass called a cupping-glass from which the air has been exhausted. — **Cupping glass**, n. A glass vessel like a cup, used to exert suction on the skin.

Cupel, kup-el, n. [*L. cupella*, dim. of *cupa*, a tub.] A small, shallow, porous, cup-like vessel; generally made of earthenware, and used in refining metals. — **Cupellation**, kup-el-la-shun, n. The refining of gold or silver by a cupel.

Cupid, kup-id, n. [*L. Cupido*, from *Cupidus*, desire, *cupere*, to desire.] The god of love, and *fig.* love.

Lovely, kup-id-ly, n. [*L. cupiditas*, from *cupidus*, desirous, from *cupere*, to desire, akin *cupid*.] An eager desire; to possess something inordinate or unlawful desire, especially of wealth or power; avarice; covetousness.

Cupola, kup-la, n. [*It. cupola*, dim. of *L. cupa*, a cup, a tub.] A small, spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a dome, or the round top of a dome; the round top of any structure, as of a furnace, the furnace itself. — **Cupola**, furnace, n. A furnace for melting iron, or casted from the cupola or dome leading to the chimney.

Cupreous, kup're-us, n. [*L. cupreus*, from *cuprum*, copper.] Copper; consisting of copper; resembling copper in colour. — **Cuprous**, kup'rus, a. Of or belonging to copper. — **Cupriferous**, kup-prif-er-us, a. Producing or affording copper. — **Cuprite**, kup'rit, n. The red oxide of copper.

Cupula, kup-u-la, n. [*From L. cupula*, *Cup*.] A form of involucre, occurring in the oak, the beech, and the hazel, and consisting of scales, covering their bases. — **Cupule**, kup-u-lu, n. A small cup-like vessel. — **Cupule**, kup-u-lu, n. A small cup-like vessel.

Cur, ker, n. [*Sw. kurre*, *D. kurre*, a dog, from root of *l. lacer*, to gnaw, to maul, to devour.] A degenerate dog; a worthless or contemptible man; a booby. — **Curious**, ker-ish, a. Like a cur; having the qualities of a cur; snappish; snarling; churlish; quarrelsome; unamiable. — **Curiously**, ker-ish-ly, adv. In a curious manner. — **Curiousness**, ker-ish-ness, n. The quality of being curious; snappishness; churlishness.

Curable, kup-er-a-bul, a. Capable of being cured. — **Curative**, kup-er-a-tiv, a. A liquid or ointment flavoured with orange-peel, cinnamon, and mace; so named from the island of Ceylon, where it was first made.

Curacy, kup-er-a-shi, n. The office of a curate. — **Curara**, kup-er-a, n. A

timber.—*Cut glass*, glass having the surface shaped or ornamented by grinding and polishing.—*Cut nail*, a nail manufactured by being cut from a roller plate of iron by machinery.—*a. The opening made by an edged instrument; a gash; a notch; a wound; a stroke or blow as with an edged instrument; a smart stroke or blow, as with a whip, anything that wounds one's feelings deeply, as a sarcasm, criticism, or act of discourtesy; a part cut off from the rest; an ear passage, by which an angle is cut off; the block on which a picture is carved, and by which the artist receives the impression from such a block; the act of dividing a pack of cards; manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion; the act of passing a person without recognizing him, or of avoiding him so as not to be recognized by him.—*Long cuts*, a draw lot, as of paper, &c., cut of unequal lengths.—*Cutter*, *cut'er*, *n.* One who or that which cuts; one who cuts out cloth for garments according to measurements; *small*, a small boat used by dyers of white cloth, and rigged nearly like a sloop, with one mast and a straight running bowsprit.—*Cutter-bar*, *n.* A bar of the bar of a forcing machine, in which the cutters or cutting tools are fixed.*

Cutting, *cut'ing*, *v.* Penetrating, dividing by the edge, serving to penetrate or divide; sharp; piercing the heart; wounding the feelings; sarcastic satire; severe.—*The act or operation of cutting; the cut; a place cut out of a thing; a plant from which a new individual is propagated; an excavation made through a hill or rising ground in constructing a road, railway, canal, &c.*—*Cuttingly*, *cut'ing-ly*, *adv.* In a cutting manner.—*Cut-purse*, *n.* One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing them or their contents; one who steals from the person; a thief; a robber.—*Cut-away*, *n.* A coat, the sleeves of which are rounded or cut away; used also adjectively.—*Cut-off*, *a.* That which cuts off or shortens; that which is cut off steam-engines, a contrivance for economizing steam.—*Cut-throat*, *n.* A murderer, an assassin, a ruffian.—*a. Murderous; cruel; barbarous.*—*Cut-water*, *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow which cuts the water; the lower portion of the pier of a bridge formed with an angle or curve directed up stream.

Cutaneous. From *Cutis*.
Cutch, *kuch*, *n.* *Catechu*.
Cutch, *kuch*, *n.* The spawn of the oyster.
Cutch, *kuch*, *n.* In Hindostan, an inferior kind of lime used for paper and temporary building; hence, used adjectively in the sense of temporary, makeshift, inferior. *Pecan*.

Cutichery. *kut'ich-er*, *n.* In the East Indies, a court of justice or public place.
Cute, *kut*, *a.* [An abbrev. of *acute*.] *Acute*; clever; sharp. [Colloq.]—*Cuteness*, *kut-nis*, *n.* The quality or character of being cute. [Colloq.]

Cuticle, *kut'ikl*, *n.* [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, skin.] *Avet*, the outermost thin transparent skin which covers the surface of the body; the epidermis or scarf-skin; *bet*, the thin external covering of the bark of a plant; the outer part of the epidermis.—*Cutaneous*, *kut'ich-er*, *a.* Belonging to the skin, existing on or affecting the skin.—*Cuticle*, *kut'ikl-er*, *n.* Pertaining to the cuticle, the external coat of the skin.—*Cuticular*, *kut'ikl-er*, *a.* To render cuticular.—*Cutin*, *kut'in*, *n.* A peculiar modification of cellulose, contained in the epidermis of leaves, petals, and fruits.—*Cutis*, *kut*, *n.* [L.] *Avet*, the dense resisting skin which forms the general envelope of the body below the cuticle; the dermis or true skin.

Cutlass, *kut'las*, *n.* [Fr. *cutelas*, from O Fr. *cutel*, a knife.] A kind of sword, called *cut-felling*, dim. of *cut*, a knife.] A broad carving sword used by cavalry, samurai, &c.

Cutter, *kut'er*, *n.* [Fr. *couteur*, from L. *cutis*, a knife.] *Cut*, *er*, *v.* One whose duty is to cut; one who cuts; one who uses a cutting instrument to make or deal in knives and other cutting instruments; one who sharpens or repairs cutlery; a knife-grinder.—*Cutlery*, *kut'er-ry*, *n.* The business of a cutter; a kind of cutting instruments

Cuttle, *kut'let*, *n.* [Fr. *colette*, lit. a little side or rib, from *côte*, side. COAST.] A piece of meat, especially real cranberry, used in cooking generally a part of therib with the meat belonging to it.

Cuttle, *kut'let*, *n.* [A. Sax. *cuttels*, a cuttle-fish; G. *kuttel-fisch*.] A two-gilled cephalopodous mollusc, having a body in which the arms are so directed as to be covered with suckers, used in locomotion and for seizing prey, a calcareous internal shell, and a bag or sac from which the animal has the power of ejecting a black ink-like fluid, used so to darken the water and conceal it from pursuit.—*Cuttle-bone*, *n.* The internal calcareous plate of the cuttle-fish, used for polishing wood, as also for pounce and tooth-powder.

Cuturo-bark, *kut'ur-o-bark*, *n.* CUSCO-BARK.
Cyale, *si-uk*, *n.* [Fr. *kyanos*, blue.] Of or pertaining to the colour blue or azure, *cyane*, containing cyanogen (*cyane* acid, *cyane* ether).—*Cyanide*, *si-an-id*, *n.* A combination of cyanogen with a metallic base, used in the manufacture of a new substance used in photography and electrotyping.—*Cyanin*, *si-an-in*, *n.* The blue colouring matter of certain flowers, as of the corn-flower and violet; a fugitive blue dye used in printing.—*Cyanogen*, *si-an-je-n*, *n.* A gas of a strong and peculiar odour, which under a pressure of between three and four atmospheres becomes liquid, and is highly poisonous and unresistant.—*Cyanometer*, *si-an-om-i-ter*, *n.* A meteorological instrument for estimating or measuring degrees of blueness of the sky.—*Cyanosis*, *si-an-osis*, *n.* A disease in which the skin has a blue tint, arising from the mingling of *pet* the venous and arterial blood through defect in the heart.

Cyathiform, *si-ath-i-form*, *a.* [L. *cyath*, Gr. *kyathos*, a cup.] In the form of a cup or drinking-glass, a little widened at the top, and usually in a fluted form.—**Cyad**, *si-kad*, *n.* [Gr. *kykas*, a kind of plant.] One of a nat. order of gymnospermous plants, resembling palms in their general appearance, inhabiting India, Australia, the West of Africa, and tropical America.—**Cycadaceae**, *si-kad-see*, *n.* Belonging to the cycads.—**Cycadiform**, *si-kad-i-form*, *a.* Resembling in form the cycads.

Cycamen, *si-ka-men*, *n.* [From Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, referring to the round-shaped root-stock.] A European genus of low-growing herbaceous plants, with fleshy root-stocks and very handsome flowers, several of them being the favourite spring-flowering greenhouse plants.

Cycle, *si-kl*, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle or cycle.] A circle or orbit in the heavens; a circle of one or more years, or a period of time, in which a certain succession of events or phenomena is completed; a long period of years; an age; the aggregate of legendary or traditional matter accumulated round some mythological or heroic event or character, as the songs of Troy or King Arthur, &c.—*a.* A complete turn of leaves, &c., arranged spirally.—*Cycle of the moon*, or golden number, a period of nineteen years, during which the phases of the moon return on the same days of the month.—*Cycle of the sun* is a period of twenty-eight years, which having elapsed, the dominical or Sunday letters return to their former place according to the Julian calendar.—*a.* *Cycle*, *si-kl*, *v.* To recur in cycle.—*Cyclic*, *si-kl-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to or moving in a cycle or circle; connected with the cycle in the sense it has in literature.—*Cyclic poets*, Greek poets who wrote on matters and persons connected with the Trojan war.—*Cyclical*, *si-kl-ik-al*, *a.* Pertaining to a cycle; cyclic.—*Cyclical*, *si-kl-ik-al*, *n.* A circle generated by a point in the circumference of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line and kept always in the same plane, that is, such a line as a nail in the circumference of a cart-wheel describes in the air while the wheel runs.—*a.* Having a circular form; belonging to the Cycloids.—*Cycloidal*, *si-kl-oid-al*, *a.* Of or pertaining to a cycloid.—*Cycloidian*, *si-kl-oid-ian*, *n.* One of an order of fishes

having smooth, round or oval scales, without spines or gnamel, as the salmon and herring, used also adjectively.—*Cyclobranchiate*, *si-kl-o-brang-ki-at*, *a.* Having the branchia arranged circularly round the body, as in the limpets.

Cyclogen, *si-kl-o-je-n*, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *root gen*, to produce.] A dicotyledon with concentric woody circles, an exogen.
Cycloolith, *si-kl-o-lith*, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *lithos*, a stone.] *Archeol*, a circle formed by standing stones, popularly called a *Druidical Circle*.

Cyclon, *si-kl-on*, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *metron*, measure.] The art of measuring circles.

Cyclone, *si-kl-on*, *n.* [From Gr. *kyklos*, a circle.] A circular or rotatory storm of immense force, revolving at an enormous rate round a calm centre, and at the same time advancing at a rate varying from 2 to 30 miles an hour. In the northern hemisphere they rotate from right to left, and in the southern from left to right.—*Cyclon*, *si-kl-on*, *n.* Relating to a cyclone.—*Cyclonism*, *si-kl-on-izm*, *n.* The theory of cyclones; a state of being excited or subject to cyclones.

Cyclopaedia, *Cyclopædia*, *si-kl-o-pæ-di-a*, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *pædia*, a discourse.] A work containing definitions or accounts of the principal subjects in one or all branches of science, art, or learning; an encyclopædia.—*Cyclopaedic*, *Cyclopædic*, *Cyclopaedical*, *Cyclopædical*, *si-kl-o-pæ-dik*, *si-kl-o-pæ-dik-al*, *adjs.* Belonging to a cyclopædia.—*Cyclopaedist*, *Cyclopædist*, *si-kl-o-pæ-dist*, *si-kl-o-pæ-dist*, *n.* A writer in a cyclopædia; a compiler of a cyclopædia.

Cyclops, *si-kl-ops*, *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *ops*, an eye.] *Cyclops*, *si-kl-ops*, *n.* A circle, and *ops*, an eye. *Class. myth*, a race of giants who had but one circular eye in the middle of the forehead.—*Cyclopean*, *si-kl-o-pæ-an*, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; vast, rude, and to a term applied to a very early or primitive style of building distinguished by the immense size of the stones and the absence of any cement.—*Cyclopean*, *si-kl-o-pæ-an*, *n.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; a house of Cyclopean architecture.—**Cyclostome**, *si-kl-o-stom*, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *stoma*, a mouth.] One of a family of cartilaginous fishes which have circular mouths, as the lamprey.—**Cyclostomous**, *si-kl-o-stom-us*, *a.* Having a circular mouth or aperture.

Cyclostylar, *si-kl-o-styl-er*, *a.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *stylos*, a pillar.] *Arch*, composed of a circular range of columns without an interior building.

Cyssiology, *si-ssi-ol-og-ee*, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, pregnancy, and *logos*, a discourse.] *Physiol.* the branch of science which concerns itself with gestation.

Cynnet, *si-net*, *n.* [Dim. of Fr. *cygne*, from L. *cygnus*, a swan.] A young swan.

Cylinder, *si-lin-dr*, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, from *kyklos*, to roll.] A body shaped like a roller, an elongated solid body of uniform diameter throughout its length, and terminating in two flat circular surfaces which are equal and parallel; that part of a steam-engine in which the force of steam is contained and put into motion by certain printing-machines, and on which stereotypic plates may be secured.—*Cylindrical*, *si-lin-drik*, *si-lin-drik-al*, *adjs.* Having the form of a cylinder, or partaking of its properties.—*Cylindrically*, *si-lin-drik-al-ly*, *adv.* In the manner or shape of a cylinder.—*Cylindricity*, *si-lin-drik-ity*, *n.* The condition of possessing a cylindrical form.—*Cylindrical*, *si-lin-drik-al*, *n.* A small cylinder.—*Cylindroid*, *si-lin-droi-d*, *n.* Having the form of a cylinder.—*Cylindroid*, *si-lin-droi-d*, *n.* A solid body resembling a cylinder, but having the lateral surface cylindrical.

Cyma, *si-ma*, *n.* [Gr. *kyka*, a wave, a sprout, from *kyma*, to swell.] *Arch*, a moulding of a cornice, the profile of which is a double curve, concave joined to convex; an ogee moulding; *bet*, *cyma*.

Cymbal, *si-m-bal*, *n.* [L. *cyambalon*, from *kymbalon*, a cymbal, from *kymbos*, hollow.] A musical instrument, circular and hol-

low like a dish, made of brass or bronze, two of which are struck together, producing a sharp ringing sound.—Cymbalist, sim'ba-list, n. One who plays the cymbals.

Cymbiform, sim'bi-form, *a.* [Fr. *cymba*, a boat, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a boat; applied to the seeds and leaves of plants, and also to a bone of the foot.

Cyme, sim, n. [Fr. *kyma*, a wave, a sprout.] Bot. A branch of the inflorescence of the deciduous or determinate class, in which the flowers are in racemes, corymbs, or umbels, the successive central flowers expanding first.—**Cymiferous**, sim-ifer-ous, *a.* Bot. Producing cymes.—**Cymoid**, sim-oid, *a.* Having the form of a cyme.—**Cymose**, Cymous, sim'os, sim'us, *a.* Containing a cyme; in the form of a cyme.

Cymophane, sim'of-an, n. [Fr. *kyma*, wave, and *phane*, to show.] A silicic gem of a yellowish-green colour, the same as chrysoberyl.—**Cymophanous**, sim'of-an-ous, *a.* Having a wavy floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

Cymric, kim'rik, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cymry (kim'ri), the name given to themselves by the Welsh; Welsh; pertaining to the ancient race to which the Welsh belong.—*n.* The language of the Cymry or ancient Britons; Welsh.

Cynanche, si-nang'k, n. [Fr. *kynanché*, a kind of sore throat, angina—*kyné*, *kynos*, a dog, and *anché*, to swallow.] A disease of the throat or windpipe of several kinds, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing.

Cynanthropy, sin-an thro-pi, [Fr. *kyn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *anthropos*, a man.] A kind of madness in which a man imagines himself to be a dog, and imitates its voice and actions.

Cynegatics, sin-eg'et-iks, n. [Fr. *kynégétique*—*kyné*, *kynos*, a dog, and *hégétique*, to lead.] The art of hunting with dogs.

Cynic, sin'ik, n. [L. *cynicus*, Gr. *kynikos*, from Gr. *kyn*, *kynos*, a dog.] One of an ancient sect of Greek philosophers who valued themselves on their contempt of riches, of arts, sciences, and amusements; a man of a curish temper; a surly or snarling man; a sneering fault-finder; a misanthrope.

Cynical, sin'ikal, *a.* Belonging to the sect of philosophers called Cynics; surly; sneering; captious.—**Cynically**, sin'ikal-ly, *adv.* In a cynical, sneering, captious, or morose manner.—**Cynicism**, sin'ikal-niz, *n.* The state or character of being cynical.—**Cynicism**, sin'ikal-niz, *n.* The practice of a

cynic; a morose contempt of the pleasures and arts of life.

Cynorexia, si-né-rek'sia, n. [Gr. *kyné*, *kynos*, a dog, and *orexis*, appetite.] A morbid voracious appetite.

Cynosure, si-no-zhor, n. [Gr. *kynosoura*, lit. dog's tail, the Little Bear—*kyné*, *kynos*, a dog, and *oura*, tail.] An old name of the constellation of Ursa Minor or the Little Bear, which contains the pole-star, and thus has long been noted by mariners and others; hence, anything that strongly attracts attention; a centre of attraction.

Cyperaceous, sip'er-shus, n. [Gr. *kyparissos*, an aromatic plant.] Belonging to the sedge family of plants; having the characters of the sedges.

Cypher, sip'er, n. Same as *Cipher*.

Cypress, sip'ers, n. [Fr. *cypres*, Gr. *kyparissos*.] The popular name of a genus of coniferous trees, some species of which have attained much favour in shrubberies and gardens as monumental evergreen trees, while the tree lot others are highly valued for its durability, the emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress branches having been anciently used at funerals.

Cyprian, sip'rin, *a.* Of or belonging to the Cyprian isle.

Cyprian, sip'rian, *a.* Belonging to the island of Cyprus; a term applied to a lewd woman, from the worship of Venus in Cyprus and women of this character.—*n.* A native of Cyprus; a lewd woman; a courtesan; a strumpet.—**Cypriot**, sip'ri-ot, *a.* A native of Cyprus.

Cyprian, sip'rian, *a.* [Gr. *kyprianos*, a carp.] Pertaining to the carp or allied fishes.

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and *stylos*, a pillar.] Arch. A circular portico projecting from the front of a building.

Cyst, sist, n. [Gr. *kystis*, a bladder.] A close sac or bag of vegetable or animal nature; a bladder-like body; a hollow organ with thin walls (as the urinary bladder); a bladder-like bag or vesicle which includes morbid matter in animal bodies.—**Cysted**, sist-ed, *a.* Inclosed in a cyst.—**Cystic**, Cystose, sist-ik, sist-ous, *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, a cyst; having cysts formed in, or shaped like, a cyst.—**Cysticle**, sist-ik-l, *a.* A small cyst.—**Cystiform**, sist-ik-form, *a.* In the form of a cyst.—**Cystirrhoea**, sist-ir-ré-a, *n.* [Gr. *rheo*, to flow.] Discharge of mucus from the bladder.—**Cystitis**, sist-it-is, *n.* Inflammation of the bladder.—**Cystocele**, sist-oh-sel, *n.* [Gr. *kéle*, a tumour.] A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.—**Cystolith**, sist-oh-lith, *a.* Med. relating to stone in the bladder.—**Cystotome**, sist-oh-tom, *n.* [Gr. *tomos*, cutting.] Surg. An instrument for cutting into the bladder.—**Cystotomy**, sist-oh-tom-é, *n.* The art or practice of opening encysted tumours; the operation of cutting into the bladder for the extraction of a calculus.

Cytherean, sit-oh-ré-an, *a.* [From *Cythera*, now Cerigo, a small island in the Adriatic.] Pertaining to Venus.

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D.

D, in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter and the third consonant, representing a dental sound; as, a numerical equivalent to 400; and the third and note of the natural scale, answering to the French and Italian re.

Dab, dab, *v.* [*dabbed*, *dabbing*.] Allied to *D.D.* *dabben*, to dabble, probably also to *D.D.* To strike quickly but lightly with the hand or with some soft or moist substance.—*n.* A gentle blow with the hand or some soft substance; a quick but light blow; a small bump or mass of anything soft or moist; a name common to many species of the flat-fishes, but especially to a kind of flounder which is common in many parts of the British coast.—**Dabbler**, dab'ler, *n.* One who or that which dabs or is used to dab.

Dabble, dab'l, *v.* [*dabbled*, *dabbling*.] [*A dim.* and *freq.* from *dab*.] To wet; to moisten; to spatter; to sprinkle.—*v.* To play in water, as with the hands; to splash in mud or water; to do or engage in any thing in a slight or superficial manner; to thing in a slight or superficial manner; to occupy one's self with slightly; to dip into; to meddle.—**Dabbler**, dab'ler, *n.* One who dabbles in water or mud; one who meddles without going thoroughly into a pursuit.

a superficial meddler.—**Dabbingly**, dab'ling-ly, *adv.* In a dabbling manner.

Dabchick, dab'chik, *n.* [*Dab*, equivalent to *dip*, and *chick*, from its habit of dipping or diving below the water.] The little grebe, a small swimming bird of the diver family.

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engraving of precious stones for rings, &c.—**Dactylography**, dak-til-og'ra-fi, *n.* The art of engraving a description of engraved finger-rings, &c.

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Damsel, dam'zel, *n.* [*Fr. demoiselle*, *O. Fr. damoisele*, *damisele*, from *L. L. dominicella*, dim. of *L. domina*, *domna*, a mistress. **DAME.**] A young unmarried woman; a maiden; a virgin.

Damson, dam'z'n, n. [Contr. from *damascene* (which see).] A small black, dark-bluish, purple, or yellow plum.

Dan, dan, n. [O.Fr. *dan, dans*, a master, from L. *dominus*. DAME.] An old title of honour equivalent to *master, sir, don* (A.D. 1300).

Dance, dans, *v.i.*—*danced*, *dancing*. [Fr. *danser*, from O. H. G. *dansôn*, to draw.] To leap or move with measured steps, regu-

dance; to dandle. — *To dance attendance*, to be assiduous in attentions and officious civilities. — *n.* A leaping or stepping with motions of the body adjusted to the mea-

Dandelion, dan'di-li-un, n. [Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth.] A well-known composite plant, having a naked stalk, with one

[Allied to *G. taut*, prattle, frivolity, *tändeln*, to trifle, to dandle.] To shake or jolt on the knee, as an infant; to fondle,

Dandy, dan'di, n. [Fr. *dandin*, a ninny.

a. Finely or foppishly dressed; foppish; trim; gay. — *Dandify*, dan'di-fi, *v.t.* To make, form, or dress out as a dandy or fop. — *Dandyish*, dan'di-ish, *a.* Like a dandy. —

Denmark.—Danegeld, Danegeld, dān'gelt, dān'geld, n. [*Gelt, geld*=A. Sax. *geld, gild*, a payment.] An annual tax laid on the English nation in early times for main-

Danger, dān'jèr, n. (Formerly control, power, Fr. *danger*, O.Fr. *dangier*, *dongier*, a feudal term for right to woods and

risk; hazard; jeopardy. -- Dangerous, dan-jer-us, *a.* Attended with danger; perilous; hazardous; unsafe; full of risk; creat-

Dangle, dang'gl, *v.i.* — *dangled*, *dangling*.
[Allied to Dan. *dingle*, Sw. and Icel. *dingla*.

To cause to dangle; to swing. — **Dangler**, dang'glér, *n.* One who dangles; a man who hangs about women.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j.

Danseuse, dan'séz, *n.* [Fr.] A female stage-dancer.

Danubian, da-nû'bi-an, *a.* Pertaining to or bordering on the river Danube.

Dap, dap, *v. i.* [Onomatopoeitic.] To drop or let fall the bait gently into the water: an angling word.

Dapper, dăp'ər, *a.* [Same word as *D. dapper*, Sw. and Dan. *tapper*, G. *tapfer*, brave.] Small and active; nimble; brisk; lively; neat. — Dapperling, dăp'ər-ling, *n.* A

spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colours or shades of colour.—*v.t.* *dappled, dappling.* To spot; to variegate with spots.—*Dapple-bay* *a.* Of a bay col-

Daro, *dār*, *v.i.*—pret. *dared* & *dural*; pp. *dared*; ppr. *daring*. [*A. Sax. ic deor*, I dare, *he deor*, he dare, *we durran*, we dare; *ic dorste*, I durst; Goth. *daursan*. O. H. G.

take something hazardous or dangerous; to be bold enough; to venture.—*v.t.*—*dared, daring.* To challenge; to provoke; to defy. *Daredevil*, *n.* A desperado; one

n. Courage, boldness; fearlessness, audacity. — Daringly, dā'ring-li, *adv.* In a daring manner. — Daringness, dā'ring-nes, *n.* Boldness.

Darg, dārg, n. [A contr. for *day-work*.] A day's work; the quantity of work turned

Gael, and Ir. *dorch*, dark, black.] Destitute of light; not radiating or reflecting light; wholly or partially black; having

ignorant (the *dark* ages); morally black; atrocious; wicked; sinister; keeping designs concealed; not fair; said of the com-

or black; to deprive of light; to obscure, cloud, make dim; to deprive of vision; to render gloomy; to render ignorant or stu-

Darkling, *därk'ling*, *adv.* [*Dark*, and *term.* -*ling*, as in *flatling*=*long* in *headlong*.] In the dark; at night. — *a.* Black-looking; dark-colored.

Darkness, dark'nes, n. The state or quality of being dark; the want of physical light; gloom; obscurity; deepness of shade

Darling, dar'ling, *a.* [A. Sax. *deorling*—

ob; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; an, then; th, t

Darnel, dār'nel, n. [O.Fr. *darnelle*; same root as D. *deor*, G. *thor*, & fool, Lith. *durnas*, foolish, mad; from its narcotic properties. A troublesome weed in corn.

fields, with rye-like ears, which, when ground among corn, are said to be narcotic and stupefying.

weapon to be thrown by the hand; a short lance; anything which pierces and wounds; a sudden or rapid rush, leap, bound, spring, or flight — *v. t.* To throw (a dart,

to start suddenly and run.—**Darter**, *där-tér*, *n.* One that darts; a web-footed tropical bird of the pelican tribe, so called from darting after fish in the water.—**Dartingly**.

Darwinism, dar'win-izm, n. The doctrine as to the origin and modifications of the species of animals and plants taught by

very widely from progenitors; that animals and plants tend naturally to multiply rapidly, so that if unchecked they would soon overstock the whole globe;

ticular surroundings naturally survive, and the others die out; that from a few forms (perhaps even one) sprang all existing species genera orders &c. of animals

to beat. | To cause to strike or come against suddenly and with violence; to strike or throw violently or suddenly; to sprinkle or mix slightly to disturb or frustrate (to

careless rapidity.—*v.t.* To rush with violence; to strike or be cast violently.—*a.* A violent striking together of two bodies; collision; something thrown into another

ing, prompt action; vigour in attack; a flourish or ostentatious parade; a mark or line [—] in writing or printing noting a break or pause. *Dash*, dash/Ar.

— Dashing, dash'ing, *a.* Impetuous, spirited; showy; brilliant. — Dash-board, *n.* A board or leathern apron on the fore part of a vehicle to prevent mud &c. from

washing woven goods by dipping them in the water and dashing them against the sides of the cistern.

ardly; meanly shrinking from danger.
—Dastardliness, dast'erd-li-ness, *n.* Cow-
ardliness.—Dastardly, dast'erd-li, *a.* Cow-
ardly; meanly timid; base; sneaking.

Dasyrometer, da-sim'et-er, n. [Gr. *dasya*, dense, *metron*, measure.] An instrument for testing the density of a gas.

u; w, wigi; wh, whig; zh, azure.
12

cure, a tail.] The brush-tailed opossum, a plantigrade carnivorous marsupial found in Australia.

Data *DATUM*.

Date, *dat.*, n. [Fr., from *L. datum*, given, used in a Roman letter as 'given' (at such a place and such a time) is in certain of our formal or official documents.] That addition to a writing which specifies the year, month, and day when it was given or executed; the time when any event happened, when anything was transacted, or when anything is to be done; the period of time at or during which one has lived, or anything has existed; era; age;—*n.f.*—*dated*, *dating*. To write down the date on; to append the date to; to note or fix the time of.—*n.f.* To reckon time; to begin at a certain date; to date from the 19th century; to have a certain date.—*Dateless*, *dat.les*, *a.* Having no date; undated; so old as to be beyond date; having no fixed limit; eternal.

Date, *dat.*, n. [O Fr. *date*, Fr. *date*, from *L. dativus*, Gr. *dativus*, a finger, a date.] The fruit of the date-tree or date-palm, consisting of a soft fleshy drupe inclosing a hard seed or stone, and having a delicious perfume. It is used as a food in North Africa and Western Asia.—*Date-palm*, *date-tree*, *n.* A palm having a stem rising to the height of 50 or 60 feet, crowned with large feathery leaves, the female plant bears fruit from 15 to 200 dates.—*Date-sugar*, *n.* Sugar from the fruit of the date-palm, and some other species.

Dative, *dativ*, n. [*L. datus*, from *do*, to give.] *Gives*, a term applied to the case of nouns which usually follows verbs that express giving, or the doing of something to or for.—*n.f.* The dative case.

Datum, *datum*, n. [*L. datum*, *dat.*, *da*, *to*, *to*, *to*.] Something given or admitted; some fact, proposition, quantity, or condition granted or known, from which other facts, propositions, &c., are to be deduced.—*Datum*, *da*, *given*, the base line of a survey, from which all the heights and depths are measured in the plans of a railway, &c.

Daub, *daub*, *vt.* [O Fr. *dauber*, to plaster, from *L. dealbare*, to white-wash—*de*, intens., and *alba*, white.] To smear with soft adhesive matter, as with mud or slime; to plaster; to soil; to defile; to besmear; to paint coarsely; to lay or put on without taste; to load with affected flattery.—*n.* A smear or smearing; a coarse painting.—**Dauber**, *da'ber*, *n.* One who daubs; a builder of walls with clay or mud mixed with straw; a coarse painter; a low and gross flatterer.—**Dauby**, *da'bi*, *a.* Viscous; slimy; adhesive.

Daughter, *da'ter*, *n.* [A Sax. *dohter* = *D. dochter*, Dan. *dotter*, Icel. *dottr*, G. *tochter*, O. Fr. *dochter*, Gr. *dochter*, Slav. *dochter*, Lith. *duktis*, Ir. *duir*—*daughter*.] A female child of any age; a female descendant; a title of affection given to a woman by a person whose age, position, or office entitles the speaker to regard her as inferior; the female offspring of an animal or plant.—**Daughter-in-law**, *n.* A son's wife.—**Daughterless**, *da'terless*, *a.* The state of being daughterless.—**Daughterly**, *da'terli*, *a.* Becoming a daughter; dutiful.

Dank, *da'k*, *n.* Same as *Dank*.

Dant, *da'nt*, *vt.* [O Fr. *dantier*, Fr. *dampier*, to tame, from *L. domare*, a frog, of *domo*, to tame, from root of *domare*, a lord. *Tame*.] To repress or subdue the courage of; to intimidate; to dishearten; to check by fear.—**Dantier**, *da'nter*, *n.* One who dants.—**Dantless**, *da'ntless*, *a.* Bold; fearless; intrepid; undaunted; not discouraged.—**Dantlessly**, *da'ntlessly*, *adv.* In a bold fearless manner.—**Dantlessness**, *da'ntlessness*, *n.* Fearlessness; intrepidity.

Daphnia, *da'fin*, *n.* [Fr. *daphnia*, the title originally of the lords of Dauphiny, and afterwards attached to the French crown along with this province, from *L. daphnia*, a dolphin, the crest of the lords of Dauphiny.] The eldest son of the King of France prior to the revolution of 1830.—**Daphniae**, *da'fin-ee*, *n.* The wife of the daphnia.

Dawd, *da'w*, *n.* One of the South African zebras, a species only found on the plains. *Dawd*, *da'w*, *n.* (Irish unknown.) A person, either of the two projecting pieces of wood or iron on the side or stern of a vessel, used for suspending or lowering and hoisting the boats by means of pulleys.

Davy-lamp, *da'vi-lamp*, *n.* A lamp whose flame is surrounded by wire, invented by Sir Humphry Davy to protect the miner from explosions of fire-damp.

Dawd, *da'w*, [From cry.] A jackdaw.

Dawd, *da'w*, *vt.* [Akin to *daudle*, and probably to *daud*, a slattern.] To waste time; to trifle; to saunter.—*vt.* To waste by trifling.—**Dawdler**, *da'wler*, *n.* One who dawdles; a trifler.

Dawk, *da'k*, *n.* [Hind.] In the East Indies, the post; a relay of men, as for carrying letters, despatches, &c., or travellers *n.* *palanquins*.

Dawn, *da'wn*, *n.* [A Sax. *dagian*, to dawn or become day, from *dag*, day.] To begin to grow light in the morning; to grow light; to begin to show intellectual light or knowledge; to begin to become visible or appear (the truth dawns upon me).—*n.* The break of day; the first appearance of light (the dawning of the day); a new expansion; beginning; rise; first appearance (the dawn of civilization, &c.).—**Dawning**, *da'wing*, *n.* The growing light in the morning; dawn.

Day, *da'ye*, *n.* [Sax. *dag* = *D.* *dan* and *Sax. dag*, Icel. *dagr*, Goth. *daga*, G. *tag*, not connected with *L. dies*, a day.] That space of time during which there continues to be light, in contradistinction to night; the time during which the sun is above the earth on its axis, or twenty-four hours; light; sunshine (in the open day); any period of time distinguished from other time (the hours of the day); age; an epoch; in the plural often—*lifetime*, earthly existence; the contest of a day or day of combat (to gain the day); an appointed or fixed time; time of commemorating an event; anniversary.—*Days of grace*, a certain number of days (usually three) allowed for the payment of a bill not payable on demand beyond the date marked on the face of it specifying when it is due.—*Astronomical day*, the interval between the sun's leaving the meridian and his return to it.—*Mean solar day*, the mean of all the solar days.—*Solar day*, the time of one apparent revolution of the fixed stars.—*Civil day*, the day beginning and ending at midnight.— *Jewish day*, the interval between sunset and sunset.—*Duys*, a Hebrew measure of time or distance. Frequently mentioned in Scripture: the average distance one can travel on a day, say from 12 miles or more on foot, to 20 or 30 on horseback.—*Daily*, *da'ily*, *a.* Happening, being, or appearing every day; once day by day; bestowed or enjoyed every day.—*adv.* Every day; day by day.

n. A newspaper published daily.—**Day-bed**, *da'ye-bed*, *n.* A bed used for resting during the day; a couch; a sofa.—**Day-blind**, *da'ye-blind*, *a.* The visual defect by which objects are seen only in the evening and at night.—**Day-book**, *da'ye-book*, *n.* A book in which are recorded the debts and credits of some of the day.—**Daybreak**, *da'ye-brak*, *n.* The dawn or first appearance of light in the morning.—**Daydream**, *da'ye-drem*, *n.* A reverie; a visionary fancy indulged in when awake.—**Daydreamer**, *da'ye-drem-er*, *n.* One who indulges in daydreams.—**Dayfly**, *da'ye-fly*, *n.* The popular name of those neuropterous insects which, though they may exist in the larval and pupal states several years, in their perfect form exist only from a few hours to a few days.—**Day-labour**, *da'ye-labour*, *n.* Labour hired or performed by the day.—**Day-labourer**, *da'ye-labour-er*, *n.* One who works by the day.—**Daylight**, *da'ye-light*, *n.* The light of the day; the light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon or of a lamp or candle.—**Day-long**, *da'ye-long*, *a.* The length of the day (the beauty of its day is rarely lost over one day). A lilaceous flower in which the fragrant yellow species is a favourite garden flower.—**Daylong**, *da'ye-long*, *a.*

long, *a.* Lasting all day.—**Daypeep**, *da'ye-peep*, *n.* The dawn.—**Day-school**, *da'ye-school*, *n.* A school taught during the day, at which the scholars are not boarded; opposed to evening-school, boarding-school.—**Day-sight, *da'ye-sight*, *n.* A defect of vision, in which the sight is clear and strong only in the daylight.—**Dayman**, *da'ye-man*, *n.* A man who appoints a day for hearing a cause.] An umpire or arbitrator; a mediator (O.T.).—**Day-spring**, *da'ye-spring*, *n.* The dawn; the beginning of the day (N.T.).—**Daytime**, *da'ye-time*, *n.* The time of the day.**

Daze, *da'ze*, *vt.* The same word as *Iccl. dazo*, to fire out; O.D. *daezen*, to be foolish; akin *daz*, *dazey*. To stun or stupefy, as with a blow, liquor, or excess of light; to blind by too strong a light.

Dazzle, *da'zel*, *vt.*—*dazzled*, *daz'zled*, *a.* [Freq. of *daze*.] To overpower or blind with light; to dim by excess of light; *fig.* to overpower or confound by splendour or brilliancy, or with show or display of any kind.—*vt.* To be overpoweringly bright or brilliant; to be overpowered or dimmed by light (as the eyes).—*n.* A dazzling light; glitter.—**Dazzler**, *da'zler*, *n.* One who or that which dazzles.—**Dazzling**, *da'zling*, *a.* Overpoweringly bright; excessively brilliant.—**Dazzlingly**, *da'zling-ly*, *adv.* In a dazzling manner.

Deacon, *de'kon*, *n.* [L. *diaconus*, Gr. *diaconos*, a minister or servant.] In the Roman and Greek churches, a member of the lowest of the three orders of priesthood (bishops, priests, and deacons); in Presbyterian churches, a functionary who attends to the secular interests of the church, among the presbytery, evangelists, and others, one who looks after the spiritual as well as temporal concerns of the congregation under the minister; in Scotland, the president of an incorporated trade.—**Deaconess**, *de'kon-ess*, *n.* A female deacon in the primitive church.—**Deaconhood**, *de'kon-hood*, *n.* The state or office of a deacon; deacons collectively.—**Deaconry**, *deaconship*, *de'kon-ri*, *de'kon-ship*, *n.* The office of deacon.

Dead, *de'd*, *a.* [A Sax. *deadd* = *D.* *doctus*, *dead*, *de'd*, Icel. *daur*, Goth. *doctus*. **DEATH**, *de'ath*] Deprived, devoid, or destitute of life; having lost the vital principle; useless; inoperative; without animation, activity, spirit, vigour; unfeeling; void of perception; resembling death; deep and sound (a dead sleep); perfectly still or motionless (a dead calm); motionless; unvarying; or a member of apertures or projections (a dead level or wall); unemployed; useless (dead capital or stock); unrevivifying, dull, heavy (a dead sound); tasteless, rapid, spiritless, flat, as liquors, producing death; sure or unerring as death (a dead shot); in a state of spiritual death; under the power of sin, cut off from the rights of a citizen; not containing animating motion or power (dead steam); not moving, or in a state of inactivity; use by a people (a dead language); having no gloss, warmth, or brightness (a dead colour)—**The dead** (*ing*), the time when there is a remarkable stillness or gloom; the culminating point, as the night of winter or of night; (*pt.*) those who are dead; the deceased; the departed.—*adv.* To a degree approaching death; to the last degree; thoroughly; completely (a dead tired, dead drunk).—**Deader**, *de'ader*, *a.* *n.f.* To deprive of a portion of vigour, force, or sensibility; to abate the vigour or action of; to render dull or dead (a deadened spirit, or brilliant or to render dull, flat, heavy, or rapid).—**Deadly**, *de'd-ly*, *a.* Producing death; mortal; fatal; destructive; implacable.—*adv.* In a manner resembling death.—**Daily**, *da'ily*, *adv.* mortally; destructively.—**Deadly**, *de'd-ly*, *a.* The quality of being deadly.—**Deadness**, *de'd-ness*, *n.* The state of being dead; lifelessness; want of animation, spirit, vigour, activity, or force.—**Dead-beat, *n.* In clock and watch making, a term applied to a kind of escapement in which the wheel of hand is made to stand still an instant after each beat without recoil.—**Deacentre**, *de'at-point*, *n.* A position in a link motion mechanism when the crank**

and connecting-rod of a steam-engine are in a straight line.—**Dead-colouring**, *n.* A first layer of colours, usually some shade of gray, on which are superinduced the finishing colours.—**Dead-days**, *n.* Days at which a pulley piece, with three holes and used to extend the shrouds and stays, &c.—**Dead-heat**, *n.* A race in which the runners come all to the winning post at the same time.—**Dead-horse**, *n.* The winner.—**Dead-house**, *n.* An apartment in a hospital or other institution where dead bodies are kept for a time.—**Dead-letter**, *n.* A letter which has been sent, but from defect of address, and which is sent to the general post-office to be opened and returned to the writer; anything, as a condition, treaty, &c., which is not carried into effect, or which has no time or any other cause, and has ceased to be acted on.—**Dead-light**, *n.* **Naut.** A strong wooden shutter for protecting the windows of cabins, &c.—**Deadly**, *adj.* A complicated state of affairs as renders action or progress impossible; complete obstruction or standstill.—**Dead-meat**, *n.* A dead animal, especially a deer, brought in and ready for the market.—**Dead-nettle**, *n.* A perennial herb of various species so called from the resemblance of its leaves to the common dead-nettle.—**Dead-pay**, *n.* The continued pay of soldiers and sailors actually dead, but which dishonest officers charge and appropriate.—**Dead-reckoning**, *n.* The distance run by the log, and the courses steered by the compass, rectified by advances for drift, leeway, &c.—**Dead-sight**, *n.* A day in pointing game, a determined effort or attempt; a pointed attack.—**Dead-wall**, *n.* A blank wall, without windows or openings, and without light, and of oppressive burden.

Deaf, *adj.*, [*A. Sax. deaf = doot*, Dan. *dof, doof*, *G. taub= deaf*, akin *Se. doft*, stupid, *Ice. doft*, torpor.] Wanting the sense of hearing, either wholly or in part; disinclined to hear; matter-of-*no*-hearing; unconcerned.—**Deafen**, *def*, *v. t.* To make deaf; to deprive of the power of hearing; to stun; to prevent the passage of sound.—**Deafening**, *def*, *adj.* Matter-of-no-hearing; to prevent the passage of sound through doors, partitions, and the like.—**Deadly**, *def*, *adv.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely heard.—**Deafness**, *def*, *n.* The state of being deaf, *and* of being unable to hear sounds; want of hearing; unwillingness to hear matter-of-no-hearing.—**Deafness**, *def*, *n.* A person who is both deaf and dumb.

[illegible]

Dean, den, n. [O. Fr. *dean*, *deien*, Mod. Fr. *doyen*, from L. *decanus*, one set over ten persons, from *decem*, ten.] An ecclesiastical dignitary ranking next to the bishop, and who presides over the canons or prebendaries of a cathedral; in some universities, the chief or head of a faculty.—

Dean of guild, in Scotland, the magistrate in a burgh whose proper duty is to take care that all buildings within the burgh are in accordance with the regulations.—*Deanery*, *dē'nēr-i*, *n*. The office or jurisdiction of a dean; the official residence of a dean.—*Deanship*, *dēn'ship*, *n*. The office or title of a dean.

Dear, *dear*, a. [A. Sax. *deare*, *dýre*, *dear*, beloved, high-priced; O.D. *dýr*, Mod. D. *dear*, Icel. *dýr*, Dan. and Sw. *dýr*, G. *theuer*, *dear*, beloved, high-priced, &c.] Bearing a high price; precious; valuable; the price of the real value; high-priced; opposite to *cheap*; characterized by high prices resulting from scarcity a *dear* year, greatly valued; beloved; precious; heartfelt; passionate affection; endearment—*dearly*, *dearly*, tenderly, at *a dear rate* —*dearly*, *dearly*, *ad.* At a high price; with great fondness; fondly, tenderly.—*dearness*, *dearness*, *n.* The state or quality of being dear.—*dearling*, *n.* One who is dear to one; preciousness; tender love.—*dearth*, *dearth*, *n.* [Comp. *scarcity*, *dearth*, *dearth*, *n.*] Scarcity, which makes feel *dear* want, or time of want; famine; lack or absence of—*dear*, *dear*, *dear*, a. A familiar, endearing, or friendly.

sort of extinction.
dunghs, *L. G.* and *D. dox*, *Sw.* and *Pan.*
dox, *G. toid-death*. **DEAD**, *DIE*. That state
 of a being, animal or vegetable, in which
 there is a total and permanent extinction
 of all life, and in which the state of
 being dead, the state or manner of dying,
 cause, agent, or instrument of death;
 total loss or extinction (the death of one's
 faculties); capital punishment. *Dead*
is death, designation of the state of
 being dead, when a man is banished or
 becomes a monk. — **Deathless**, *detlies*, *A.*
 Not subject to death, destruction, or ex-
 tinction; undying; immortal. **DEATH**,
death, *A.* and *Resurrection*, *death*,
death, *death*, *wandy*. — **Death-agony**,
 The agony or struggle which immediately
 precedes death. — **Death-bed**, *n.* The bed
 on which a person dies or is confined in
 his last sickness. — **Death-bell**, *n.* The
 bell which announces death; the passing-bell.
Death-blow, *n.* A blow causing death;
 a mortal blow; anything which extinguishes
 hope or blights one's prospects. — **Death-
 fire**, *n.* A luminous appearance, or
 light, which is supposed to precede
 death. — **Death-rate**, *n.* The proportion
 of deaths among the inhabitants of a
 town, country, &c. — **Death-rattle**, *n.* A
 peculiar rattling in the throat, which
 is a sign of death. — **Death-door**, *n.* A near ap-
 proach to death; the gates of death. —
Death-head, *n.* The skull of a human

skeleton, or a figure representing one.—*Death's-head moth*, the largest lepidopterous insect found in Britain, having markings upon the back of the thorax very closely resembling a skull or death's-head.—*Death's-man*, a name given to the hangman.—*Death's-stroke*, a. The stroke which gives a death-blow.—*Death-struggle*, a. Death agony.—*Death-token*, a. That which indicates approaching death.—*Death-warrant*, a. An order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal.—*Death-watch*, a. The beetle, the ticking noise made by which is superstitiously supposed to prognosticate death.

debaüle, *de-bä'k'l*, *n.* [Fr., from *débâcle*, to break up—*de*, priv., and *baçler*, to bar, from *L. baculus*, a bar.] A sudden breaking up of ice in a river; *peol*, a sudden outbreak of water, hurling before it stones and other debris; a confused rout; a stampede.

Debar, dē-bār' v.t.—*Debarred, debarring.*
To bar or cut off from entrance; to preclude; to hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment; to shut out or exclude.
Debarment, dē-bār' ment, n. The act of debarring.

Debark, *de-bark'*, *v. t.* and *i.* [*Fr. débarquer*—*de*, and *barque*, a boat or bark.] To land from a ship or boat; to disembark. — **Debarkation**, *de-bark-a'shon*, *n.* The act of disembarking.

Debase, *dē-bāz'*, *v.t.*—*debased*, *debasing*. To impart a certain baseness to; to reduce or lower in quality, dignity, character, &c.; to degrade; to vitiate; to adulterate; to abase.—**Debasement**, *dē-bāz'mēt*, *n.* The act of debasing, or state of being debased.—**Debaser**, *dē-bāz'ēr*, *n.* One who or that which debases.—**Debasingly**, *dē-bāz'ing-lī*, *adv.* So as to debase.

Debate, *de-bat*, *n.* A *Fr.* debate, to debate, to contend, *to bat*, to beat. **BATTER**, *bat*, *v.* An argument or reasoning by two persons of different opinions; dispute; controversy; quarrel; strife; contention. —*vt.* *debated, debating.* To discuss by arguments for and against; to dispute; to argue; to contest. —*v.* To discuss disputed points; to examine different arguments in the mind (to *debate* with one's self whether). —*Debating society*, a society for the purpose of debate and argument. **DEBATE**, *de-bat*, *v.* To contend. —**Debatable**, *de-bat-ib*, *a.* Capable of being debated; disputable; subject to controversy or contention. —**Debater**, *de-bat-er*, *n.* One who debates; a disputant.

Debauch, *de-bach*, *v.* (Fr. *debaucher*, Fr. *debaucher*—*de*, *de*, and *bauche*, a workshop, a task; the original meaning would therefore be to draw one away from his work or duty.) To corrupt or vitiate; to ruin; to bring to a state of dissipation; to lead to bring to be guilty of incontinence; to seduce; to lead astray from duty or allegiance.—**n.** Excess or a fit of excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness.—**adj.** Debauched, *de-bach-ed*, *adj.* Debauched in morals; given to debauchery; characterized by debauchery.—**Debauchedly**, *de-bach-ed-ly, adv.* In a profligate manner.—**Debauchedness**, *de-bach-ed-ness, n.* The state of being debauched.—**Debaucher**, *de-bach-er, n.* One who gives to debauchery.—**Debauchery**, *de-bach-er-ee, n.* The act of debauching.—**Debaucher**, *de-bach-er, n.* One who debauches.—**Debauchee**, *de-bach-ee, n.* One who is debauched.—**Debauching**, *de-bach-ing, n.* Excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures of any kind, as gluttony, intemperance, unchastity, immodesty, etc.—**Debauchment**, *de-bach-ment, n.* The act of debauching.

Debiture. de-ben'tŭr, n. [*L. debitor*, there, now, owing certain things], a word used in old acknowledgments of debt. Also *debt*, *debit*. A deed or document charging certain property with the repayment of money lent by a person therein named, and with interest on the sum lent at a given rate; a certificate of drawback of customs duties on the exportation of certain goods. — **Debitured**, de-ben'tŭrd, a. Entitled to drawback or debenture; see *debtenture*.

Debilitate, *de-bil-i-tāt*, *v. t.*—*debilitated*, *debilitating*. [*L. debilito, debilitatum*, to weaken, from *debilis*, weak.] To weaken; to impair the strength of; to enfeeble; to make faint or languid.—**Debilitating**, *de-bil-i-tāt-ing*, *a.* Tending or adapted to weaken.—**Debilitation**, *de-bil-i-tā-shun*, *n.* The act of weakening; relaxation.—**Debility**, *de-bil-i-ti*, *n.* [*L. debilitas*.] A state of general bodily weakness; feeble-

ness; languor of body; faintness.
Debit, *debit*, *n.* *debitum*, something owed, from *debeo*, to owe—*de*, from, and *habeo*, to have. That which is entered in an account as a debt; a recorded item of debt; that part of an account in which is entered any article of goods furnished, or money paid to or on account of a person. —*v.t.* To charge with as a debt (to *debit* a person for or with goods); to enter on the debtor side of a book.

Débâti, de-biâ, n. [Fr., from *L. de*, from, *ablatus*, taken away.] *Part.* the earth excavated from the ditch to form the parapet.

Debonair, deb-ō-nā'r, a. [Fr. *débonnaire*—*de*, from, *bon*, good, and *aire* (L. *ars*), place, extraction.] Characterized by courtesy, affability, or gentleness; elegant; well-bred; winning; accomplished. — **Debonairly**, deb-ō-nā'r-lī, *adv.* In a debonaire manner. — **Debonairness**, deb-ō-nā'r-ness, a.

Debouch, de-bosh', v.i. [Fr. *déboucher*—*de*, from, and *bouche*, mouth, L. *bucca*, the cheek.] To issue or march out of a narrow

ceitful, dē-sēt'fūl, *a.* Given to deceive; full of deceit; tending to mislead, deceive, or ensnare; tricky; fraudulent; cheating. — **Deceitfully**, dē-sēt'fūl-lī, *adv.* In a deceitful manner. — **Deceitfulness**, dē-sēt'fūl-nēs, *n.* Disposition or tendency to mislead or deceive; the quality of being de-

deceitful — Deceive, de-scv', *u.t.* — *deceived, deceiving.* [Fr. *décevoir*, O.Fr. *decever*.]
To mislead the mind of, especially intentionally; to cause to believe what is false, or disbelieve what is true; to cause to mistake; to impose on; to delude; to frustrate or disappoint (the hopes &c.). — *Deceivable*, de-scv'a-*bl*, *a.* Capable of being or liable to be deceived. — *Deceivableness*, de-scv'a-*bil-ness*, *n.* Liableness to be deceived. — *Deceivably*, de-scv'a-*bl*, *adv.* In a deceivable manner. — *Deceiver*, de-scv'ér, *n.* One who deceives.

December, dĕ-sĕm'bĕr, *n.* [*L.*, from *decem*, ten, this being the tenth month among the early Romans, who began the year in March.] The twelfth and last month in the year, in which the sun is at his greatest distance south of the equator.—**Decemberly**, dĕ-sĕm'bĕr-lĭ, *a.* Resembling

Decemfíd, dē-sēm'fíd, *a.* [*L. decem*, ten, and *fido*, to divide.] *Bot.* ten-cleft; divided into ten parts; having ten divisions.

Decemlocular, dē-sēm-lok' 'a-lēr, *a.* [*L. decem*, ten, and *loculus*, a' lēr, a little room, a cell.] *Bot.* Having ten cells or locules.

Decempedal, dĕ-sĕm'pĕ-dal, *a.* [*L. decem*, ten, and *pes*, a foot.] Having ten feet; ten feet in length.

Decemviri, dĕ-sĕm'vĭr, *n.* pl. **Decemviri**, dĕ-sĕm'vĭr, dĕ-sĕm'vĕr, dĕ-sĕm'vĭ-rĭ. [*L.* *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man.] One of ten magistrates, who had absolute authority in ancient Rome, from *n.c.* 449 to 447.—**Decemviral**, dĕ-sĕm'vĕr'al, *a.* Pertaining to the decemvirs.—**Decemvirate**, dĕ-sĕm'vĕr'āt, *n.* The office of the decemvirs; the decemvirs collectively.

Decency. Under **DECENT.**
Decennary, dē-sen'na-ri, *n.* [*L. decennium*, a period of ten years — *decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year.] A period of ten years.—**Decennial,** dē-sen'ni-al, *a.* Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years; happening every ten years.

Decent, dō sent, a. [L. *decens, decentis*, pp. of *deceat*, it becomes; akin *decorate, decorum*.] Becoming; having a character of show that gains general approval; suitable, as to words, behaviour, dress, and ceremony; seemly, becoming.

—Decency, *dě'sen-ēi*, *n.* [*L. decentia.*] The state or quality of being decent; propriety in actions or discourse; decorum; modesty; freedom from ribaldry or obscenity.

ity; a decent or becoming ceremony or rite.—Decentish, dē'sent-ish, *a.* Somewhat decent; of a fairly good kind or quality; passable. [Colloq.]—Decently, dē'sent-li, *adv.* In a decent or becoming manner; tolerably, passably, or fairly (colloq.).—Decentness, dē'sent-ness, *n.* The state of being

Decentralize, *dě-sen'tral-iz*, *v.t.* To distribute what has been centralized; to remove from direct connection or dependence on a central authority. — **Decentralization**, *dě-sen'tra-liz-ā'shon*, *n.* The act of decentralizing; *politics*, the act of distribut-

Deception, dē-sep'shon, *n.* [*L. deceptio, deceptionis*, a deceiving. **DECEIVE.**] The act of deceiving or misleading; habit of deceiving; the state of being deceived.

misled; that which deceives; artifice; cheat. **Syn.** under **FRAUD**.—**Deceptibility**, dē-sep'ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* Liability to be deceived.—**Deceptible**, dē-sep'ti-bl, *a.* Liable to be deceived.—**Deceptive**, dē-sep'tiv, *a.* Tending to deceive; having power to mislead or impress falsely.

ing.—Deceptively, *de-sep'tiv-li, adv.* In a manner to deceive.—Deceptiveness, *de-sep'tiv-ness, n.* The state of being deceptive; tendency or aptness to deceive.—Deceptivity, *de-sep'tiv-i-ti, n.* A thing

oil, pound, u. Sc. abune--the Fr. u.

crossing at right or at acute angles; the crossing of two lines, rays, nerves, &c., which meet in a point and then proceed and diverge.—Decussatively, də-kus'-a-tiv-ly, *adv.* Crosswise in the form of an X. Dedal, Dedalian, də'dal, də-dā'li-an, &c. Same as Dédal.

[illegible]

to dedicate; serving as a dedication. —*Deducer*, *de-dūs'-er*, *n.* Deducer. —*Deducible*, *de-dūs'-i-bil*, *a.* Deducible. —*Deducement*, *de-dūs'-ment*, *n.* Deduction. —*Deductibility*, *de-dūs'-i-bil-i-tē*, *n.* Deduction. —*Deductible*, *de-dūs'-i-bil*, *a.* Deductible. —*Deductibility*, *de-dūs'-i-bil-i-tē*, *n.* The quality of being deductible; inferability. —*Inferable*, *de-dūs'-i-bil*, *a.* Inferable. —*Infer*, *de-dūs'-*

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regular deduction; by deductive reasoning.
Deed, *ded*, n. [*A. Sax. daed*, a deed, from *dōn*,
to do.—Icel. *dād*, *D.* and *Dan. dand*, *Goth.*
deids, *G. that*, a deed. *Do.*] That which is
done or performed; an act; a fact; any
thing that is done; an exploit; achieve-
ment; *law*, a writing containing some con-
tract or agreement, and the evidence of
its execution; particularly, an instrument
conveying real estate to a purchaser or
donee.—*In deed*, in fact, in reality; often
united to form the single word *indeed*.
Deedful; *ded'ful*, *a.* Characterized or
marked by deeds or exploits. [*Tenn.*]

marked by deeds or exploits. (*deem*.)
Deem, *dēm*, *v.t.* [*A. Sax. dēman*, to deem, to judge, from *dōm*, doom, judgment (same word as term, *-dom*); *Icel. dōma*, Dan. *dømme*, Goth. *(ga)lōman*, to judge, from root of *do*.] To think, judge, believe, or consider to be so or so. — *v.i.* To think or suppose. — *Deemster*, *dēm'stēr*, *n.* The name of two judges in the Isle of Man who act as the chief justices of the island.

who act as the chief-judges of the island.
Deep, dep., a. [A. Sax. *deop* = D. *diep*, *dyb*, *dyb*, G. *tief*, deep; from root of *dip*, *div*, *dy*.]
Extending or being far below the surface;
descending far downward; profound; op-
posed to *shallow* (deep water, a deep pit,
low in situation; being or descending far
below the adjacent land *a deep valley*);
entering far (*a deep wound*); absorbed; ex-
tended; wholly occupied; not superficial
or obvious; hidden; abstruse; hard to
penetrate or understand; profound;
learned; having the power to enter far
into a subject; penetrating; artful; con-

cealing artifice; insidious; designing; grave in sound; great in degree; intense; profound silence, grief, poverty; measured back from the front. *n.* Anything not visible; a secret; a mystery. *v.* To make great; any alysis. —*adv.* Deeply; to a great depth; profoundly. —*Deepen*, *de'p'n*, *v.t.* To make deep or deeper; to sink lower; to increase; to intensify; to make more deep. —*Deepen*, *de'p'n*, *v.* To become more deep, in all its senses. —*Deeply*, *de'pli*, *adv.* At or to a great depth; far below the surface; profoundly; thoroughly, to a great degree; intensely; greatly. —*Deeply laid plot*, *de'pli laid plot*, *a* deep and malicious scheme. —*Deepness*, *de'p'n*, *n.* The state of being deep; depth. —*Deep-sea*, *de'p-sea*, *a*. Relating or belonging to the deeper parts of the ocean; the deep-sea fish. —*Deep-sea dredging*, *de'p-sea dredj'ing*, *n.* The act of dredging in the deep-sea.

[illegible]

Difaced, dî-fas', n.t.—*diface*, *v.* defacing. To destroy or mar the face or surface of; to injure the beauty of; to disfigure; to erase or obliterate.—**Difaced**, dî-fast', *p.* and *a.* Injured on the surface; erased.—**Difacement**, dî-fas'ment, *n.* The act of defacing; injury done by starting off or exterior; what ruins or disfigures.—**Defacer**, dî-fä'ser, *n.* One who defaces.

Defalcate; dî-fal-ka't, v.t.—*defalcated*, *defalcating*. [*L.* *defalto*, *defalcatus*, *de-* deduct—*fals*, down and false, false, a sickle.] To take away or deduct, as money.—**Defalcation**, dî-fal-kä-sh'n, *n.* Deduction; abatement; that which is deducted; a deficit; a fraudulent deficiency in money.—**Defalcator**, dî-fäl-kä-tör, *n.* One who is guilty of embezzlement.

guilty of embezzlement.
 Defame, de-fam', vt.—*defamed, defaming*.
 [1.] *La. defamare*—*de*, priv., and *la*, *laudare*,
 praise. To slander; to bring into bad repute; to
 calumniate; to speak evil of; to speak of
 another with a bad label; to bring into disre-
 pute.—*Defamation*, de-fa-ma'shon, *n*. The
 uttering of slanderous words with a view
 to injure another's reputation; slander.
Calumny.—*Defamatorily*, de-fam-a-to-ri-
 ly, *adv*. In a defamatory manner.—*De-*
famatory, de-fam-a-to-ri, *a*. Containing
 defamation; calumnious; slanderous.—*De-*
famer, de-fa-mér, *n*. One who defames;
 slanderer; a calumniator.—*Defamingly*,
 de-fa'ming-ly, *adv*. In a defamatory man-

Défaut, dé-fault', n. [Fr. *défaut*, for *défaillir*, from *défaillir*, to fail—*de*, and *failir*, to fail. **PAUL FAULT**] A failing, or failure; an omission of that which ought to be done; *La faute d'un homme est sa défectio*; hence, a fault assigned. *In default*, of, in the place of, or in lieu of—*in default of*. To fail in fulfilling or satisfying an engagement, claim, contract, or agreement.—*in default of*, to give judgment against on account of failing to appear and answer.—*in default of*, delinquent; one who makes default; delinquent; one who fails to fulfil his claims or to fulfil his engagements.

Defeasance, de-fē-zāns, n. [Fr. *défaisance*, from *défaire*, to undo—L. *dis*, and *facere*, to do.] A rendering null and void; *lapse*, condition which being performed renders a deed null or void; the writing containing a defeasance.—Defeasible, de-fē-zə-bəl.

Capable of being abrogated or annulled.—
Defensibleness, *de-fen-si-bil-nes*, *n*.
Defeat, *de-fet*, *n*. [*Fr. de-faire*, from *de-faire*,
to undo, *O.Fr. de-faire*—*L. de*, and *facere*,
to do.] An overthrow; loss of battle;
check, rout, or destruction of an army by
the victory of an enemy; a frustration by
rendering null and void, or by prevention
of success.—*v.t.* To overcome or vanquish;
to overthrow; to frustrate; to prevent the
success of; to disappoint; to render null
and void; to resist with success (an at-
tempt).

Defecate, *defē-kat*, *v.t.*—*defecated*, *defecating*. [*L. defecō*—*de*, and *fec*, *drugs*.] To clear from drugs or impurities; to clarify or purify; to purge of extraneous matter.—*v.i.* To become clear or pure by depositing impurities; to clarify.—*a.* Purged from lees; defecated.—**Defecation**, *defē-kā-shun*, *n.* The act of defecating or separating from lees or drugs; purification.—**Defecator**, *defē-kā-ter*, *n.* One who or that which defecates.

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ness. — *de-fen-sar*, *s'*. [*R. de-fens*], from *L. L. defensor*, defence, from *L. defendo*, defend-*-am*, to defend—*de*, and *fendo*, to strike, a verb used also in *offendo*, to offend.—*Defence*, a defence; a defence, or a defence against anything that opposes attack, violence, danger, or injury; fortification; guard; protection; a speech or writing intended to protect or defend.—*Defendant*, one who is charged with guilt.—*Defendants*, indication; apology; law, the method adopted by a person against whom legal proceedings have been taken for defending himself.—*Defences*, plural of *defence*.—*Defensible*, capable of being defended.—*Definitely*, definitely fortified points or succession of fortified points.—*Defenceless*, *de-fen-sar-less*, *a*. Being without defence, or without means of self-defence.—*Defencelessness*, *de-fen-sar-less-ness*.

The state of being defenceless.—*Defend*, *de-fend*, *v.t.* To protect or support against any assault or force.—*Defended*, *de-fend-ed*, *p.p.* To protect by opposition or resistance; to vindicate, uphold, or maintain uninjured by force or by argument rights and privileges.—*Defence*, *de-fense*, *n.* To an action—*a*.

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vindicated, maintained, or justified.—Do

ch, chain; ch, So. loch; g, go; j, job; ñ, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin; w, wag; wh, whig; zh, azure.

Defile, *de-fil'*, *v.t.* — *defiled*, *defiling*. [*F. defiler*—*de*, and *file*, a row or line, from *filum*, a thread.]—To march off in a line or file by file; to file off.—*v.t. Fort.* To defile.—*n.* A narrow passage or way, in which troops may march only in a file, or with a narrow front; a long narrow pass as between hills, &c.

Defluxion, de-flak shon, n. [L. *defluxio*, *defluxio*, from *defluo*, *defluxum*, to flow down—*de*, and *fluo*, to flow.] *Med.* a di-

adly. In a defiant manner; with defiance; daringly; insolently.—Defiantness, *dé-fi-ant-nés*. The quality of being defiant.

defiant; defiance.—**Defier**, *de-fier*, *de-fier*.
One who defies, one who issues to combat or encounter; one who sets at naught.
Degenerate, *de-jen-er-at*, *vi.*—**degenerate**, *de-gene-rat*. [*L. degenero, degeneratum*, to become unlike one's race, from *degen*, ignoble, base, *de*, from, and *genus, generis*, race.] To fall off from the qualities proper to the race or kind; to become of a lower type, physically or morally; to pass from a good to a worse state.—*a.* Having fallen from a perfect or good state into a less excellent or worse state; having declined in natural or moral worth; characterized by or associated with degeneracy; base or mean (*degenerate arts or times*).—**Degeneracy**, *de-jen-er-asi*, *n.* The state of degenerating or of being degenerate; a growing worse or inferior; a decline in good qualities; a state or condition of deterioration; lowness; meanness.—**Degenerately**, *de-jen-er-at-ly*, *adv.* In a degenerate or base manner.—**degenerateness**, *de-jen-er-at-nes*, *n.* A degenerate state.—**Degeneration**, *de-jen-er-a-shon*, *n.* The state or process of becoming degenerate; degeneracy; gradual deterioration from a state of being superior.—**Degenerative**, *de-jen-er-ativ*, *a.* Tending to cause degeneration.
De-glutition, *de-glu-ti-shon*, *n.* [*L. deglutio, deglutitum*, to swallow—*de* and *glutio*, *glutior*.] The act of swallowing; the process by which animals swallow.
De-glutitious, *de-glu-ti-shus*, *a.* Pertaining to deglutition.—**Deglutitory**, *de-glu-ti-to-ri*, *a.* Serving for deglutition.
Degrade, *de-gra-d*, *vi.*—**degrade**, *de-gra-d*. [*Fr. degrader*—*L. de*, down, and *gradus*, a step, a degree. *GRADE*.] To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to strip of honours; to reduce in estimation; to lower or sink in morals or character; to debase.—*v.i.* To degenerate; to become lower in character.—**Degradation**, *de-gra-da-shon*, *n.* The act of degrading; a depriving of rank, dignity, or office; the state of being reduced from an elevated or more honourable station to one that is meaner or humbler; a mean or abject state to which one has sunk; debasement; degeneracy; *grad.* The act of wearing down of higher and ranks, strata, &c., by the action of water, other causes.—**Degraded**, *de-gra-ded*, *a.* Sunk to an abject or vile state; exhibiting degradation; debased; low.—**Degrading**, *de-gra-ding*, *a.* Dishonouring, disgracing the character, causing degradation.—**Degradingly**, *de-gra-ding-ly*, *adv.* In a degrading manner.
Degree, *de-gr-ee*, *n.* [*Fr. degré*, from *L. de*, down, and *gradus*, a step. *DEGRADE*.] A step; single movement, upward or downward, toward any end; one of a series of progressive advances; measure, amount, or proportion (the is a *degree* worth); measure of advancement, relat. *ve* position attained; rank; station (men of low *degree*); a certain distance or remove in the line of family descent, determining the proximity of blood in any family (in the third or fourth *degree*); the 360th part of the circumference of any circle, a *degree* of latitude being the 360th part of π meridian on the earth's surface, a *degree* of longitude the same part of any circle parallel of latitude; an interval of musical sound, marked by a line on the scale; a division, space, or interval marked on a mathematical or other instrument, as a thermometer or barometer; universities, title of distinction (*bachelor, master, doctor*) conferred as a testimony of proficiency in arts and sciences, or merely as an honour.—*By degree*, also by *degrees*, gradually, by moderate advances.—*To a degree*, to an extreme; exceedingly.
Dehance, *de-his*, *vt.* [*L. dehincere*, to gape—*de*, intense, *hincere*, to gape, *Bot.*] To open, as the capsule, or seed-vessel, of plants.—**Dehiscence**, *de-his-ens*, *n.* *Bot.* The splitting of an organ in accordance with its structure, as the opening of the parts of a capsule, or of a number of anthers, &c.—**Dehiscient**, *de-his-ent*, *a.* *Bot.* opening; dehiscing.
Dehort, *de-hort*, *vt.* [*L. dehortor*—*de*, and

hortor, to advise.] To dissuade; to exhort against.—**Dehortation**, *de-hor-ta-shon*, *n.* Dissuasion.—**Dehortative**, *de-hor-ta-tiv*, *a.* Dissuasive; dehortatory.—**Dehortatory**, *de-hor-ta-to-ri*, *a.* Dissuading; belonging to dissuasion.—*n.* A dissuasive argument or reason.
Dehumanize, *de-hu-man-iz*, *vt.* To deprive of the character of humanity; to deprive of tenderness or softness of feeling.
Dehydration, *de-hi-dra-shon*, *n.* *Chem.* the process of freeing a compound from the water contained in it.
Deicide, *de-i-de*, *n.* [*Fr. deicide*—*L. deus*, God, and *caedo*, to slay.] The act of putting to death Jesus Christ, our Saviour; one concerned in putting Christ to death.
Deictic, *de-ik-tis*, *a.* *Deiktikos*, serving to show, from *deiknmi*, to show.] *Logic*, direct; by direct argument; applied to reasoning.—**Deictically**, *dik-ti-kal-ly*, *adv.* Directly.
Deify, *de-i-fi*, *vt.*—**deify**, *de-i-fi*. [*L. deus*, God, and *facio*, to make.] To make a god of; to exalt to the rank of a deity; to enroll among deities; to treat as an object of supreme regard; to praise or revere with the same feelings as to a deity.
Deiform, *de-i-form*, *a.* Deiform.—**Deiformity**, *de-i-fi-kal*, *a.* Making divine; god-making.—**Deification**, *de-i-fi-ka-shon*, *n.* The act of deifying.—**Deifier**, *de-i-fi-er*, *n.* One who deifies.—**Deities**, *de-i-ti-eez*, *n.* Of a godlike form.—**Deiformity**, *de-i-for-mi-ti*, *n.* The quality of being deiform.
Deign, *dau*, *vi.* [*Fr. daigner*, from *L. dignor*, to think worthy, from *dignus*, worthy, whence *dignity*, &c.] To condescend; to condescend generally followed by an infinitive.—*v.t.* To think worthy of acceptance (*Shak*); to grant or allow.
Deignous, *de-i-g-nous*, *a.* Deigning.—**Deigningness**, *de-i-g-nous-ness*, *n.* Deigning.
Deiparous, *de-i-pa-rus*, *a.* [*L. deus*, a god, and *pario*, to bring forth.] Bearing or bringing forth a god; applied to the Virgin Mary.—**Deism**, *de-izm*, *n.* [*Fr. deisme*, from *L. Deus*, God. *DEIST*.] The doctrine or creed of a deist.—**Deist**, *de-ist*, *n.* [*Fr. deiste*.] One who believes in the existence of a God or gods, but denies the being, and denies religion, basing his belief on the light of nature and reason.—*The term deist generally implies a certain antagonism to Christianity; while the similar term theist is applied to Christians, Jews, Mohammedans, and all believers in one god, being opposed to atheist or pantheist*—**Deistic**, *de-ist-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to deism or to deists; embracing or containing deism.—**Deistically**, *de-ist-ik-ly*, *adv.* In a deistical manner.
Deity, *de-i-ti*, *n.* [*L. L. deitas*, the Godhead, divine nature, from *L. Deus*, God, akin to *Gr. Zeus* genit. *Zeos*, the supreme deity, *L. Deceptor*, *Jupiter*, and *dies*, a day; *Skr. deva*, a god; *W. Dwy*, *God*, *dwy*, day; Gael. and *Ir. dia*, *God*; *Tue*, the A. Sax. god whose name appears in *Tuesday*; all from *dev*, implying brightness.] God; deity; divinity; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit; God; a fabulous god or goddess; a divinity.
Deject, *de-jekt*, *vt.* [*L. dejecto, dejectum*—*de*, down, and *jacere*, to throw; *cast*, also in *object*, *ject*, *ject*, &c.] To cast down; to depress the spirits of; to dispirit, discourage, dishearten.—**Dejected**, *de-jekt-ed*, *a.* Downcast; depressed; cast; sorrowful.—**Dejectedly**, *de-jekt-ed-ly*, *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily.—**Dejectedness**, *de-jekt-ed-nes*, *n.* Dejection.—**Dejection**, *de-jek-shon*, *n.* The state of being downcast; depression of mind; grief or misfortune.—**Dejecta**, *de-jek-ta*, *npl.* Droppings; castings; excrement.
Dejeuner, *de-zhu-n-je*, *n.* [*Fr.* from *de*, priv., and *jeune*, *L. jejunare*, to fast, breakfast in the morning meal; *luncheon*.]
Delaine, *de-lan*, *n.* [*F. de*, of, and *laine*, *L. lana*, wool.] A mullin made originally of wool, afterwards more commonly of cotton, and used chiefly as a printing cloth.
Delation, *de-la-shon*, *n.* [*L. delatio*, from *de*, down, and *latu*, part. of *fero*, to bear.]

Law, accusation; act of charging with a crime; information against.
Delay, *de-lay*, *n.* [*Fr. delai*, *L. dilata*, *de-lay*, from *L. dilatus*, put off—*dis*, apart, and *latu*, pp. of *fero*, to carry.] To prolong the time of doing or proceeding with; to put off; to defer; to retard; to stop, detain, or hinder for a time; to restrain the motion of.—*v.i.* To linger; to move slowly; to stop for a time.—*n.* A lingering; a putting off or deferring; procrastination; protraction; hindrance.—**Delayer**, *de-lay-er*, *n.* One who delays, or delivers to delay.—**Delaying**, *de-lay-ing*, *adv.* In a manner so as to delay.
Delectable, *de-lek-ta-bl*, *a.* [*L. delectabilis*, from *delectare*, to delight. *DELICATE*.] Delightful; highly pleasing; affording great joy or pleasure.—**Delectableness**, *de-lek-ta-bl-ness*, *n.* Delightfulness.—**Delectably**, *de-lek-ta-bl-ly*, *adv.* In a delectable manner; delightfully.—**Delection**, *de-lek-ta-shon*, *n.* A giving delight; delight.
Delegate, *de-leg-at*, *vt.*—**delegate**, *de-legat*. [*L. delego, delegatum*—*de*, and *lego*, to send as an ambassador. *LEGATE*.] To depute; to send on an embassy; to send with power to act as a representative; to intrust, commit, or deliver to another.—**Delegation**, *de-leg-a-shon*, *n.* The act of delegating; appointment to act as deputy; a person or body of persons deputed to act for another or for one's self.—**Delete**, *de-let*, *vt.* [*L. delere, deletum*, to blot out, to destroy.] To blot out; to erase; to strike or mark out, as with a pen, pencil, &c.—**Deletion**, *de-le-shon*, *n.* [*L. deletio*.] The act of deleting; an erasure; a page gone deleted.
Deleterious, *de-le-ter-i-us*, *a.* [*L. L. deleterius*, from *Gr. deleterios*, noxious, from *deleomai*, to injure.] Having the quality of destroying or doing harm; noxious; poisonous; injurious; pernicious.
Delf, *Delft*, *delf*, *n.* Earthenware, covered with enamel or white glazing in imitation of china-ware or porcelain, made at *Delft*, in Holland; glazed earthenware dishes.
Dellian, *de-li-an*, *a.* Of or pertaining to *Delos*, a small island in the *Ægean Sea*, the birthplace of *Apollon*, and the seat of one of his most famous temples.
Deliberate, *de-lib-er-at*, *vi.*—**deliberated**, *deliberating*, *L. delibero, deliberatum*—*de*, and *libro*, to weigh, from *libra*, a balance; akin *liber*, to weigh consequences or results in the mind previous to action; to pause and consider; to ponder, reflect, cogitate, or debate with one's self.—**Deliberate**, *de-lib-er-at*, *a.* Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering probable consequences; slow in determining; formed with deliberation; well advised or considered; not sudden or rash; not hasty.—**Deliberately**, *de-lib-er-at-ly*, *adv.* In a deliberate manner; not hastily or rashly.—**Deliberateness**, *de-lib-er-at-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being deliberate.—**Deliberation**, *de-lib-er-a-shon*, *n.* [*L. deliberatio*.] The act of deliberating; careful consideration; mature reflection; mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure; the act or habit of doing anything coolly or without hurry or excitement.—**Deliberative**, *de-lib-er-a-tiv*, *a.* Pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation.—**Deliberatively**, *de-lib-er-a-tiv-ly*, *adv.* By deliberation.
Delicate, *de-lik-at*, *a.* [*L. delicatus, L. delicatus*, to be light, to be refined, to allure—*de*, and *lacio*, to draw gently; akin *delect*, *delectable*.] Pleasing to a cultivated taste; refinedly agreeable; dainty; of a fine texture; susceptible of suffering from sensitive; easily injured; not capable of standing rough handling; nice; accurate; light or softly tinted; slender; minute; peculiarly sensitive to beauty, harmony, or their opposites; refined in manner;

tenance, &c.; carriage; deportment; conduct.

Demented, *dé-men-téd*, *a.* [L. *demens*, *dementia*, out of one's mind; *de*, out of, and *mens*, the mind;] Insane; mad; insane; crazy. **Dementia**, *dé-men-shi-a*, *a.* [L.] A form of insanity in which unconnected and imperfectly defined ideas chase each other rapidly through the mind.

Demerit, *dé-mér-it*, *n.* [Fr. *démérite*, *de*, and *merit*, merit. **Merit**, Desert, or what one merits (*Shak*); the opposite or absence of merit; that which is blamable or punishable in moral conduct; vice or crime.

Demerize, *dé-mér-iz*, *v.t.* To relieve from mesmeric influence.

Demense, *Demain*, *dé-man*, *n.* [O Fr. *demaine*, *domaine*, from L. *dominus*, a lord; *ais*, *domaine*, *domaine*, &c.] An estate in land; the land adjacent to a manor-house or mansion kept in the proprietor's own hands, as distinguished from lands held by his tenants.

Demid, *dé-mid*, *n.* [Fr. *demid*, from L. *dimidius*, half—*di* for *dis*, and *medius*, the middle.] A prefix signifying half. The hyphen is not always inserted in all these words.

Demi-bastion, *dé-mi-bas-ti-on*, *n.* Fort, a bastion that is half of a full one.

Demi-bank, *dé-mi-bank*, *n.* A bank.

Demi-cadence, *dé-mi-ka-dens*, *a.* *Mus.* An imperfect cadence, or one that falls on any other than the key-note.

Demi-devil, *dé-mi-dev-il*, *n.* Half a devil; one partaking of the habits of a devil.

Demi-god, *dé-mi-god*, *n.* Half a god; an inferior deity, one partaking partly of the divine partly of the human nature.

Demi-lune, *dé-mi-lun*, *n.* Fort, an outwork consisting of two flanks and two little flanks, constructed to cover the curtain and shoulders of the bastion.

Demi-monde, *dé-mi-mond*, *n.* [Fr. *monde*, the world, society.] Persons only half acknowledged in society; women who live as ladies of wealth but whose character is equivocal; courtesans.

Demi-rep, *dé-mi-rép*, *n.* [A contr. for *demi-reputation*.] A woman of doubtful reputation or whose character is equivocal.

Demi-semi, *dé-mi-semi*, *n.* *Mus.* The half of a semi-quaver, or one-fourth of a quaver.

Demi-volt, *dé-mi-volt*, *n.* A kind of leap or curve of a horse.

Demi-wolf, *dé-mi-wolf*, *n.* A cross between a wolf and a dog.

Demi-john, *dé-mi-jon*, *n.* [Fr. *demi-jeanne*, from Ar. *dumghan*, from *Damghan*, a town in Khorassan once famous for its glass-works.] A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck, inclosed in wicker-work.

Demise, *dé-miz*, *n.* [Lit. a laying off or aside, from Fr. *démétre*—*de*, L. *dis*, aside, and *metre*, to put L. *meteo*, to sacrifice.] The death of a person, especially of a person of distinction; decease; used with possessives; *late*, a conveyance or transfer of an estate by lease or will—*de*, *demised*, *demising*.

Demise, to transfer or convey an estate; to bequeath; to grant by will.

Demisable, *dé-mi-sa-bl*, *a.* Capable of being demised.

Demit, *dé-mit*, *v.*—*demitted*—*demitting*. [L. *demitto*—*de*, down, and *mitto*, to send.] To lay down or to give up; to resign; to relinquish; to transfer.

Demission, *dé-mi-shon*, *n.* The act of demitting; a laying down of office; resignation; transference.

Demisurge, *dé-mi-surg*, *dé-mi-erj*, *dé-mi-erj*, *n.* [Fr. *démisurgeon*, from *demus*, the people, and *erjon*, a work.] A maker or framer, the maker of the world; the Creator; specifically, the name given to the God who is the creator or former of the world of sense.

Demisurge, *dé-mi-surg*, *n.* Pertaining to a demurge or to creative power.

Demolish, *dé-mo-liz*, *v.*—*demolished*—*demolishing*. [L. *de*, priv., and *L. molit*, to.] To disarm and dismiss (troops) home; to disband.

Demolition, *dé-mo-li-shon*, *n.* The act of demolishing.

Democracy, *dé-mo-kra-ti*, *n.* [Gr. *demokratia*—*demus*, people, and *kratos*, strength, power.] That form of government in which the sovereignty of the state is vested in the people, and exercised by them either directly, or indirectly, by means of repre-

sentative institutions; in a collectiveness, the people or populace, especially the populace regarded as rulers.

Democrat, *dé-mo-kra-tist*, *n.* One who adheres to democracy.

Democratic, *Democratism*, *dé-mo-kra-tik*, *n.* One who adheres to democracy.

Democratize, *dé-mo-kra-tiz*, *v.* To render democratic.

Demogorgon, *dé-mo-gor-gon*, *n.* [Gr. *daimon*, a demon, and *gorgos*, terrible.] A mysterious divinity in classical or ancient mythology, viewed as an object of terror rather than of worship.

Demolish, *dé-mo-liz*, *v.* [Fr. *démolir*, from L. *demolere*—*de*, priv., and *molire*, to build, from *moles*, mass, whence *mole*.] To throw or pull down to ruin; to destroy, as a structure.

Demolition, *dé-mo-li-shon*, *n.* The act of demolishing; destruction; ruin.

Demon, *dé-mon*, *n.* [L. *demon*, from Gr. *daimon*, a spirit, evil, good, from a root meaning to know.] A spirit or immaterial being, holding a middle place between the material and the celestial deities of the pagans; evil or malignant spirit; a devil; a very wicked or cruel person.

Demoniac, *dé-mo-ni-ak*, *n.* Pertaining to demons or evil spirits; influenced by demons; produced by demons or evil spirits; extremely wicked or cruel.

Demoniacal, *dé-mo-ni-ak-al*, *a.* Pertaining to demons or evil spirits; influenced by demons; produced by demons or evil spirits; extremely wicked or cruel.

Demoniacism, *dé-mo-ni-ak-al-izm*, *n.* A human being possessed by a demon.

Demoniacism, *dé-mo-ni-ak-al-izm*, *n.* A demoniacal nature; a demoniacal character.

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cannot be questioned; with the energetic outward exhibition of feeling.

Demonstrative, *dé-mo-n-strat-iv*, *n.* Quality of being demonstrative.

Demonstrator, *dé-mo-n-strat-ér*, *n.* One who demonstrates; especially, one who exhibits the parts of dead bodies when dissected.

Demonize, *dé-mo-n-iz*, *v.*—*demonized*—*demonizing*. [Fr. *démontre*, *de*, priv., and *moral*.] To corrupt or undermine the moral principles on to render corrupt in morals; to deprive (troops) of courage and self-reliance, to render distrustful and hopeless.

Demonization, *dé-mo-n-iz-shon*, *n.* The act of demonizing; the state of being.

Demos, *dé-mos*, *n.* [Gr.] The common people; the populace.

Démotic, *dé-mo-tik*, *n.* [Gr. *démotiké*.] Pertaining to the common people; popular; applied to the ordinary alphabet of ancient Egypt, as contrasted with that used by the priests, called the *hieratic*.

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tinct province, in which a class of duties are allotted to a particular person; a distinct branch, as of sciences, &c.; a division of territory, as in France; a district into which a country is formed for governmental or other purposes.—**Departmental**, *de-pár-tamén-tál*, *a.* Pertaining to a department, branch, district, &c.—**Departure**, *de-pár-túr*, *n.* The act of departing or going away; a moving from or leaving a place; death; decease; a forsaking; abandonment; deviation; as from a standard, rule, or plan.

Depasture, *de-pás-túr*, *v.t.* To put out in order to graze or feed; to pasture; to graze, to eat up by cattle.—*v.i.* To feed or pasture; to graze.

Depauperize, *de-pá-pér-iz*, *v.t.* To raise from a condition of poverty or pauperism; to free from paupers or pauperism; also, to reduce to a state of pauperism.

Depend, *de-pénd*, *v.t.* [*de-pen-dere*, to hang down—*de*, down, and *pendere*, to hang, seen also in *pendant*, *pendulum*, *pendulous*, *impend*, &c.] To be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above; to hang down; followed by *from*; to be related to anything in regard to existence, operation, or effects; to be contingent or conditioned; followed by *on* or *upon* (we depend on air for respiration); to rest with confidence; to trust, rely, or confide; to believe fully; with *on* or *upon*.—**Dependable**, *de-pén-da-bíl*, *a.* Capable of being depended on; trustworthy.—**Dependant**, **Dependent**, *de-pén-dén-t*, *n.* One who is sustained by another, or who relies on another for support or favour; a retainer; a dependant; a servant. [The spelling with *-ant* is now the more common in the case of the noun, with *-ent* in the case of the adj. So *dependence* is better than *dependance*.]

Dependence, *de-pén-dén-s*, *n.* A state of being dependent; connection and support; mutual connection; inter-relation; a state of relying on another for support or existence; a state of being subject to the operation of any other cause; reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on.—**Dependency**, *de-pén-dén-si*, *n.* The state of being dependent; dependence; now generally a territory remote from the kingdom or state to which it belongs, but subject to its dominion (Malta is a *dependency* of Britain).—**Dependant**, **Dependent**, *de-pén-dén-t*, *de-pén-dén-t*, *a.* Hanging down; subject to the power of or the disposal of another; not able to exist or sustain itself alone; relying for support or favour (dependent on another's bounty).—**Dependently**, **Dependantly**, *de-pén-dén-ti*, *adv.* In a dependent manner.—**Depender**, *de-pén-dér*, *n.* One who depends; a dependant.

Dephlogisticate, *de-fló-jis-ti-kát*, *v.t.* An old chemical term meaning to deprive of phlogiston, or the supposed principle of inflammability.

Depict, *de-píkt*, *v.t.* [*de-píngo*, *depíctum*—*de*, and *píngo*, to paint. *PAINT*, *PICTURE*.] To form a likeness in colours; to paint; to portray; to represent; to describe.—**Depicture**, *de-píktúr*, *v.t.* To depict; to picture.

Depilate, *de-pí-lát*, *v.t.*—**depilate**, *de-pí-lát*, *v.t.* [*de-pílo*, *depílatum*—*de*, *priv*, and *pílo*, hair, to pull out.—*PILE*, *DEPILATION*, *de-pí-lá-shon*, *n.* The removal of hair.—**Depilatory**, *de-pí-lá-tó-ri*, *a.* Having the quality or power to remove hair from the skin.—*n.* An application which is used to remove hair without injuring the texture of the skin; a cosmetic employed to remove superfluous hairs from the human skin.

Deplete, *de-plét*, *v.t.*—**depleted**, *de-plét*, *v.t.* [*de-pléto*, *deplétum*, to empty out—*de*, *priv*, and *pléto*, to fill, as in *complete*, &c.] To empty, reduce, or exhaust by draining away.—**Depletion**, *de-plé-shon*, *n.* The act of depleting; *metaph.* the act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by blood-letting.—**Depletive**, *de-plét-iv*, *a.* Tending to deplete, producing depletion.—*n.* That which produces depletion; a medical agent of depletion.—**Depletory**, *de-plét-ó-ri*, *a.* Calculated to deplete.

Deplete, *de-plét*, *v.t.*—**depleted**, *de-plét*, *v.t.*

[*L. deplo-ro*—*de*, intens., and *ploro*, to wail, to let tears flow (same root as *flow*, *flood*); seen also in *explore*, *implore*.] To feel or express deep and poignant grief for; to lament; to mourn; to grieve for; to bewail; to bemoan.—**Deplorable**, *de-pló-ra-bíl*, *a.* Lamentable; sad; calamitous; grievous; miserable; wretched; contemptible or pitiable.—**Deplorableness**, *de-pló-ra-bí-lí-ty*, *n.* The state of being deplorable.—**Deplorably**, *de-pló-ra-bí-lí*, *adv.* In a manner to be deplored; lamentably.—**Deplorer**, *de-pló-er*, *n.* One who deploras.—**Deploring**, *de-pló-ri-ng*, *adv.* In a deploring manner.

Deploy, *de-pló-i*, *v.t.* [*Fr. déployer*—*de*, *priv*, and *ployer* (as in *employ*), equivalent to *plier*, to fold, from *L. plicare*, to fold. *PLI*.] *Milit.* to extend in a line of small death, as a battalion which has been previously formed in one or more columns; to display; to open out; *v.t.* To form a small column front or line; to open out.—**Deployment**, *de-pló-i-mén-t*, *n.* The act of deploying.

Depulme, *de-plúm*, *v.t.*—**depulmed**, *de-plúm*, *v.t.* [*L. depulmo*—*L. de*, *priv*, and *pulmo*, a feather.] To strip of feathers; to deprive of plumage.

Depolarize, *de-pó-lér-iz*, *v.t.* To deprive of polarity.—**Depolarization**, *de-pó-lér-lá-zá-shon*, *n.* The act of depriving of polarity; the loss of one of a ray of polarized light to its former state.

Depone, *de-pón*, *v.i.* [*L. depono*—*de*, down, and *pono*, positum, to place. *POSITUM*.] To give testimony; to depose; chiefly a Scotch term.—**Deponent**, *de-pón-én-t*, *a.* Laying down.—**Deposant** verb, in *Latin* *grac.* a verb which has a passive termination, with an active signification.—*n.* One who deposes, a deponent verb.

Depopulate, *de-póp-ulát*, *v.t.* [*de*, down, and *populus*, people.] To deprive of inhabitants, whether by death or by expulsion; to dispeople; to greatly diminish the inhabitants of; to depopulate.—**Depopulation**, *de-póp-ulá-shon*, *n.* The act of depopulating.—**Depopulator**, *de-póp-ulá-tór*, *n.* One who or that which depopulates.

Deposit, *de-pó-zít*, *v.t.* [*Fr. déposer*, to lay down.—*de*, down, and *poser*, to place. *POSER*.] To lay down; to put; to place; to set; *L. de*, down, and *porto*, to carry.] To carry, to mean, or behave used *refl.*; also, to transport, to carry away, or from one country to another.—*n.* A deposit; a carriage; a manour; depository.—**Deposition**, *de-pó-zít-shon*, *n.* A removal from one country to another, or to a distant place; evidence; a deposition.—**Depositionment**, *de-pó-zít-mén-t*, *n.* Manner of acting in relation to the duties of life; behaviour; demeanour; carriage; conduct.

Depose, *de-póz*, *v.t.*—**deposed**, *de-póz*, *v.t.* [*de*, down, and *pono*, to place. *POSER*.] To remove from a throne or other high station; to dethrone; to divest of office; to give testimony on oath, especially in a court of law.—**Deposable**, *de-pó-zá-bíl*, *a.* That may be deposited.—**Deposition**, *de-pó-zít-shon*, *n.* The act of depositing or divesting of office.—**Depositor**, *de-pó-zít-ér*, *n.* One who deposits.—**Deposition**, *de-pó-zít-shon*, *n.* The act of depositing or giving testimony on oath; the attested written testimony of a witness; declaration; the act of dethroning a king, or removing a person from an office or station. See *Depose* under *Dethrone*.

Deposit, *de-pó-zít*, *v.t.* [*L. deponitum*, something deposited, a deposit, from *depono*, *deponitum*. *DE*, *down*, and *pono*, to place. *POSITUM*.] To lay down; to place; to put; to lay in a place for preservation; to lodge in a place; to entrust a person for keeping or other purpose; to intrust; to commit as a pledge.—*n.* That which is laid down; any matter laid or thrown down, or lodged; a matter that settles down and so is permanent, as a fluid, as (*geol.*) an accumulation of mud, gravel, stones, &c. lodged by the agency of water; anything intrusted to the care of another; a pledge; a thing given as security or for security; a note of money lodged in a bank.—**Depository**, *de-pó-zít-é-ri*, *a.* A person with whom anything is

left or lodged in trust; a guardian.—**Deposition**, *de-pó-zít-shon*, *n.* [*L. depositio*.] The act of depositing, laying, or setting down; placing; that which is deposited, lodged, or thrown down. See also under *Dethrone*.—**Depositor**, *de-pó-zít-ér*, *n.* One who makes a deposit.—**Depository**, *de-pó-zít-é-ri*, *n.* A place where anything is lodged for safe keeping; a person to whom a thing is intrusted for safe keeping.—**Deposit-receipt**, *n.* An acknowledgment for money lodged with a banker for a stipulated time and not on a current account.

Depot, *depó*, or *depó-zé*, *n.* [*Fr. Dépôt*, *O. Fr. de-pot*, from *L. depono*, *deponitum*, to deposit.] A place of deposit; a depository; a building for receiving goods for storage or sale; the headquarters of a regiment; also a station where recruits for different regiments are received and drilled; a railway station (American).

Deprave, *de-práv*, *v.t.*—**depraved**, *de-práv*, *v.t.* [*L. depravo*, to make crooked, to deprave—*de*, intens., and *pravo*, crooked, perverse, wicked.] To make bad or worse; to impair the good qualities of; to vitiate; to corrupt.—**Depravation**, *de-prá-vá-shon*, *n.* *L. depravatio*, the act of depraving or corrupting; the state of being depraved; corruption; deterioration.—**Depraved**, *de-práv*, *p. and a.* Vitiating; tainted; corrupted (*depraved* taste); destitute of good principles; vicious; depraved.—**Depravedly**, *de-prá-vé-dí*, *adv.* In a depraved manner.—**Depraver**, *de-prá-vér*, *n.* One who depraves.—**Depravingly**, *de-prá-ví-ng*, *adv.* In a depraving manner.—**Depravity**, *de-prá-vi-ti*, *n.* The state of being depraved; a vitiated state; especially, a state of corrupted morals; destitution of good principles; sinfulness; wickedness; vice; profligacy.

Depricate, *de-pré-kát*, *v.t.* [*de*, down, and *precare*, to pray.] To pray against, to pray for, to pray to, to plead earnestly against; to urge reasons against; to express strong disapproval of (as of anger, a scheme, &c.).—**Depreciation**, *de-pré-ká-shon*, *n.* The act of depreciating; a praying against; entreaty; disapproval; condemnation.—**Depreciator**, *de-pré-ká-tór*, *n.* One who depreciates.—**Depreciatory**, *de-pré-ká-tó-ri*, *a.* Serving to depreciate; having the character of depreciation.

Depreciate, *de-pré-shí-át*, *v.t.*—**depreciated**, *de-pré-shí-át*, *v.t.* [*L. deprecior*, to lower the price of—*de*, down, and *pretium*, price. *PRICE*.] To bring down the price or value of; to cause to be less valuable; to represent of little value or merit, or of less value than is commonly supposed; to lower in estimation, undervalue, devalue, or underrate.—*v.i.* To fall in value; to become of less worth.—**Depreciation**, *de-pré-shí-á-shon*, *n.* The act of depreciating; reduction in value or worth; a lowering or undervaluing in estimation; the state of being undervalued.—**Depreciative**, **Depreciatory**, *de-pré-shí-á-tív*, *de-pré-shí-á-tó-ri*, *a.* Serving to depreciate; depreciating.—**Depreciator**, *de-pré-shí-á-tór*, *n.* One who depreciates.

Depradate, *de-prá-dát*, *v.t.*—**depradated**, *de-prá-dát*, *v.t.* [*L. depradator*, to pilfer, to plunder, and *præda*, prey. *PREY*.] To plunder; to pilage; to waste; to spoil.—**Depradation**, *de-prá-dá-shon*, *n.* The act of depradating; a robbing; a pilaging by men or animals; a laying waste.—**Depradator**, *de-prá-dá-tór*, *n.* One who depradates; a spoiler; a waster.—**Depradatory**, *de-prá-dá-tó-ri*, *a.* Consisting in pilage.—**Deprave**, *de-práv*, *v.t.* [*L. depravo*, to depress—*de*, down, and *pravo*, to press. *PRESS*.] To press down; to let fall to a lower state or position; to lower; to reduce; to bring down; to bring down or make sad; to humble, abase, bring into adversity; to lower in value.—**Depraved**, *de-práv*, *p. and a.* Debauched; dispirited;

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discouraged; sad; humbled; languid; dull; not hid, flattened in shape; flattened as regards the under and upper surfaces.—**Depressingly**, de-pres-sing, *adv.* In a depressing manner.—**Depression**, de-pres-hon, *n.* The act of pressing down or depressing; a sinking or falling in of a surface; a hollow; the state or feeling of being depressed in spirit; a sinking of the spirits; dejection; a low state of strength; a state of debility; a state of dulness or inactivity (as in a trade); a period of commercial dulness; *surp.* an operation for extracting contents of a diverticula (Gorg.).—**Angle of depression**, the angle by which a straight line drawn from the eye to any object dips below the horizon.—**Depressive**, de-pres-iv, *a.* Able to tend to depress or cast down.—**Depressor**, de-pres-sor, *n.* One who or that which depresses, *anat.* a muscle which depresses or draws down the part to which it is attached.

Deprive, de-priv, *vt.*—**deprived**, *depriving*. *L. de, intens.*, and *priv.* to take away. **Participle**. To take from; to dispossess; to depossess; to bereave of something possessed or enjoyed; followed by *of* (to deprive a person of a thing); to divest of an ecclesiastical preferment, a dignity, or a rank.—**Deprivation**, de-priv-a-shon, *n.* The act of depriving; a taking away; a state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement; the act of divesting a clergyman of his spiritual powers; deprivation of the taking away of a preferment; deposition.—**Depriver**, de-priv-er, *n.* One who or that which deprives or bereaves.

Depth, dep-th, *n.* [From *deep*, comp. *with*, *breadth*, *length*, &c.] The distance or measure of a thing from the highest part, top, or surface to the lowest part or bottom, or to the extreme part downward or inward; the measure from the anterior to the posterior part; depth, in a vertical direction opposed to *height*; a deep place; an abyss; a gulf; the inner, darker, or more concealed part of a thing; the middle, darkest, or stillest part (the *depth* of winter of a well); abstruse; obscurity; immensity; infinity; intensity; the *depth* of despair or of love; extent of penetration; or of the capacity of penetrating; profoundness.

Depurate, de-pu-rat, *vt.*—**depurated**, *depurating*. [*L. L. depuro, depuration*, to purify.—*L. de, intens.*, and *purus, purum*, to purify, from *purus, pure*.] To free from impurities, heterogeneities, matter, or foulness; to purify; to clarify.—**Depuration**, de-pu-ra-shon, *n.* The act of depurating; the cleansing of a wound.—**Depurator**, de-pu-rat-or, *n.* One who or that which depurates.—**Depuratory**, de-pu-rat-er-i, *a.* Having the effect of purifying; purifying the blood.

Depute, de-put, *vt.*—**deputed**, *deputing*. [*Fr. députer, from de, to send, to appoint, alid-oe, and puts, to prime, set in order, reckon, as in compute, dispute, &c.*] To appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another; to appoint and send with a special commission or authority to act for the sender.—*n.* (de-puté). A deputy; as, a sheriff-depute. [*Scotch.*]—**Deputation**, de-put-a-shon, *n.* The act of deputing or sending as a deputy; a special commission or authority to act for the substitute of another; the person or persons deputed to transact business for another.—**Deputy**, de-put-i, *n.* [*Fr. député.*] A person appointed or deputed for another as a representative, delegate, agent, or substitute.

Deracinate, de-ras-i-nat, *vt.* [*Fr. déraciner—de, from, and racine, a root, from L. radix, a root.*] To pluck up by the roots; to extirpate. [*Shak.*]

Derange, de-ranj, *vt.*—**deranged**, *deranging*. [*Fr. déranger—de, priv., and ranger, to set in order, to range.*] To derange; to put out of order; to throw into confusion; to disorder; to confuse; to disturb; to unsettle; to embarrass; to discompose.—**Derangement**, de-ran-jment, *n.* The act of deranging or throwing out of order; a putting out of order; embarrassment; confusion; disorder; delirium; insanity; mental disorder.

Derelict, der-e-lict, *a.* [*L. derelictus, left behind, abandoned—de, intens., released, and deringo, to leave.*] Left; abandoned; especially abandoned at sea.—*n.* An article abandoned by the owner, especially a vessel abandoned at sea.—**Dereliction**, der-e-lik-shon, *n.* The act of leaving with an intention not to recover; desertion; relinquishment; abandonment (a dereliction of duty).

Deride, de-rid, *vt.*—**derided**, *deriding*. [*L. derideo—de, intens., and rideo, to laugh.*] To laugh at in contempt; to turn to ridicule; to sport off; to mock; to scorn by laughter; to mock; to ridicule.—**Derider**, de-ri-dér, *n.* One who derides; a mocker; a scorner.—**Deridingly**, de-riding-ly, *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.—**Derision**, de-ri-shon, *n.* [*L. derisio.*] The act of deriding, or the state of being derided; contempt manifested by laughter; mockery; ridicule; scorn.—**Derivative**, de-ri-ativ, *a.* Expressing or characterizing the nature of something.—**Derivatively**, de-ri-siv-ly, *adv.* With mockery or contempt.—**Derivateness**, de-ri-siv-ness, *n.* The state of being derivative.

Derive, de-riv, *vt.*—**derived**, *deriving*. [*L. derivio, to divert a stream from its channel, to derive—de, from, and rivus, a stream, whence also rivulet, rivul.*] To divert or turn aside from a natural course; to draw from, as in a regular course or channel, to receive a source or from a source or origin (to derive power, knowledge, facts); to deduce or draw from a root or primitive word; to trace the etymology of, *et. et. et.* To come or proceed. [*Term.*]
—**Derivable**, de-ri-v-ib-ll, *a.* Capable of being derived.—**Derivably**, de-ri-v-ib-ly, *adv.* By derivation.—**Derivation**, de-ri-v-a-shon, *n.* The act of deriving, drawing, or receiving from a source; the drawing or tracing of a word from its root or origin, etymology.—**Derivational**, de-ri-v-a-shon-ál, *a.* Relating to derivation.—**Derivatively**, de-ri-ativ-ly, *adv.* Taken or having proceeded from the above.—**Derivatively**, de-ri-ativ-ly, *adv.* Taken or having proceeded; derived; secondary.—**Derivatively**, de-ri-ativ-ly, *adv.* Taken or having proceeded; derived; that which is deduced or comes by derivation from another; a word which takes its origin in another word, or is formed from it.—**Derivator**, de-ri-ativ-er, *n.* One who derives.—**Derivatives**, de-ri-ativ-es, *n.*—**Deriver**, de-ri-iv-er, *n.* One who derives.

Dermis, Dermis, derm, dérm, dérm-ís, *n.* [*Gr. derma, skin.*] The true skin, or under layer of the skin, as distinguished from the cuticle, epidermis, or scarf skin.—**Dermal**, der-mal, *a.* Pertaining to skin; consisting of skin.—**Dermatic**, der-mat-ic, *a.* Pertaining to the skin.—**Dermatography**, der-ma-log-rafi, *n.* The anatomical description of the skin.—**Dermatoid**, der-mat-oid, *a.* Resembling skin; skin-like.—**Dermatologist**, der-mat-ol-og-ist, *n.* One versed in dermatology.—**Dermatology**, der-mat-ol-og-í, *n.* The branch of science which treats of the skin and its diseases.—**Dermatophyte**, der-mat-ol-og-í, *n.* A parasitic plant, infesting the cuticle and epidermis of men and animals, and giving rise to various forms of skin-disease, as ring-worm.—**Dermic**, der-mic, *a.* Relating to the skin.—**Dermoid**, der-moid, *a.* Resembling skin; applied to tissues which resemble skin.—**Dermo-skeleton**, *n.* The hard leathery, horny, scaly, or bony parts, such as covers many invertebrate and some vertebrate animals, taking the form of scales, plates, shells, &c., in crabs, crocodiles, &c.

Derogate, de-rogát, *vt.*—**derogated**, *derogating*. [*L. derogare, derogare, to repeal part of a law, to restrict, to modify—de, priv., and rogo, to ask, to propose.*] To reduce; to diminish; to take partially, as a law distinguished from a statute, to lessen the worth of; to spare. *n.* To detract; to have the effect of lowering or diminishing, as in reputation; to lessen by taking away.—**Derogation**, de-rog-a-shon, *n.* The act of derogating, a taking away from, or limiting in extent

or operation; a lessening of value or estimation; detraction; disparagement.—**Derogatory**, de-rog-a-to-ri, *a.* Having the effect of derogating or detracting from; lessening the extent, effect, or value, with *to*.—**Derogatoriness**, de-rog-a-to-ri-ness, *n.* The quality of being derogatory.—**Derogatorily**, de-rog-a-to-ri-ly, *adv.* In a detracting manner.

Derriek, der-ik, *n.* [The name of a London hansom of the 17th century, applied first to the galleys, and hence to a contrivance resembling it. A hansom for hoisting heavy weights, usually consisting of a beam supported by a central post which is steadied by stays and guys, and furnished with a pulley, either the pulley or the wheel and axle, and pulley combined.—**Derriek-crane**, a kind of crane with a movable jib, combining the advantages of the derriek and of the crane.

Derringer, der-in-jer, *n.* [After the inventor, an American gunsmith. A short-barrelled pistol of large calibre, now usually breech-loading.

Derwish, der-vish, *n.* [*Turkish derwish, Pers. darwish, poor, indigent, a derwish.*] A Mohammedan ascetic; a mendicant; one who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life, partly in monasteries, partly itinerant.

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Descant, de-skant, *n.* [*O. Fr. descant, from L. L. descantare—L. de, priv.,*

scribe — Description, dē-skrīp'ishən, n. [*L. descriptio, descriptio*]. The act of describing; delineation; an account of the properties or appearance of a thing, so that another may form a just and accurate idea of it; the combination of qualities which constitute a class, species, or individual; hence, class, species, variety, kind (in person of this containing) — Descriptive, dē-skrīp'tiv, a. Describing — Description, having the quality of representing. — Descriptively, dē-skrīp'tiv-lī, adv. In a descriptive manner. — Descriptiveness, dē-skrīp'tiv-nēs, n. State of being descriptive.

Descryer, *dě-skri'*, *v.t.* — *descried, descrying*. [O.Fr. *descrier*, to decry, to make an outcry on discovering something. **Decry**.] To spy; to discover by the sight; to see or behold from a distance; to examine by the sight (O.T.). — **Descrier**, *dě-skri'er*, *n.* One who descries.

One who desecrates.
Desecrate, *deś-krāt*, *v.t.*—*desecrated*, *desecrating*. [From *L. de*, from, away, and *sacer*, sacred, being thus the opposite of *consecrate*.] To divert from a sacred purpose or sacred character; to render unhallowed; to profane. — *Desecration*, *deś-krā'shon*, *n.* The act of desecrating; profanation.

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deserving.
Deserve, *de-zerv', v.t.*—*deserved, deserving.*
[O. Fr. *deservir*, *deservier*, from L. *deservio*,
to serve diligently—*de*, intens., and *servio*,
to serve.] To merit; to be worthy of, whether
of good or evil; to merit by labour or
services, or qualities; to be worthy of
call for on account of evil acts or qualities
(actions that *deserve* censure). To be
merit; to be worthy of reward or
deserve all that is coming to him. *Deservingly*,
de-zerv'ing-ly, ad. Meritoriously to desert, whether
of good or evil; justly. —*Deservingly*,
de-zerv'ing, v. One who deserves or merits
used generally in a good sense. —*Deserv-*
ing, de-zerv'ing, a. Worthy of reward or
praise; meritorious. —*Deservingly*,
de-zerv'ing-ly, ad. Meritoriously; with just

Deshabille, dez-a-bél', n. [Fr.—*des*—preposition, and *habiller*, to dress; akin *habiliment*.] The state of being in undress, or of not being properly or fully dressed.

of not being properly or fully dressed.
Desiccate, de-sik-at, *v.t.*—*desiccated, desiccating.* [*l. desicca*, to dry up—*de*, intensify, and *sicc*, to dry, from *siccus*, dry.] To exhaust of moisture; to exhale or remove moisture from; to dry.—*v.i.* To become dry.—Desiccant, Desiccative, de-sik'an, de-sik-a'tiv, *a.* Drying.—*n.* A medicine or application that dries a sore.—Desiccation, de-sik-kā'shon, *n.* The act of making dry; the state of being dried.

Desiderate, de-sid'er-at, *v. t.* [*L. desidero*, *desideratum*, to long for, to feel the want of, whence also desire.] To feel the want of; to miss; to want; to desire. — **Desiderative**, de-sid'er-a-tiv, *a.* Having or implying desire; expressing or denoting desire. — **a.** A verb formed from another verb an expressing a desire of doing the action.

implied in the primitive verb. — *Desideratum*, dē-sid'ēr-ā'tum, *n.*, pl. *Desiderata*, dē-sid'ēr-ā'ta. [*L.*] That which is not possessed, but which is desirable; something much wanted.

design, *de-zin* or *de-zin*, *n*. [*It designo*, a *signo*], to seal or stamp, from *signum*, a *sign*. **Sketch**. To plan and delineate by drawing the outline or figure of; to sketch, as for a pattern or model; to project or plan; to contrive for a purpose; to form a plan; to make a drawing; to delineate; to intend; to purpose.—*n*. To intend; to purpose.—*n*. A plan or representation of a thing by an outline; first idea represented by lines, as in painting or architecture; a sketch; a drawing; a tracing; a scheme or plan in the mind; purpose; intention; aim; the adaptation of means to an end; a design; a project; a purpose; a scheme; *de-zin-bl* or *de-zin-bl*, *a*. Capable of being designed or marked out; distinguishable.

Designate, *design-nat, vt.*—*designated, designating.* To mark out or indicate by visible lines, marks, description, etc., to name and settle the identity of, to designate, to name, to appoint, to assign, to officiate; *purpose*; to appoint, name, or assign. — **Designation**, *design-nash-n, n.* The act of designating; a distinguishing from others, indication, or application. — **Designative**, *Designatory*, *design-nat-iv, design-na-to-ri, a.* Serving to designate or indicate. — **Designator**, *design-nat-er, n.* One who designates. — **Designation**, *design-nat-ing, pp.* One who designates; one who marks out, contrives, or designs. — **Designing**, *design-ing, or design-ing, pp.* One who designs; one who contrives, contrives, schemes, or machineth.

Desire, de-zîr', v.t.—desired, desiring. [Fr. *désirer*, from *l.* *desulero*, *desideratum*, to desire (*desiderate* being thus the same word)—prefix *de-* and *sulero*, as in *considero*. **CONSIDER.**] To wish for the possession or enjoyment of; to long for; to hanker after; to covet; to express a wish to obtain; to ask; to request; to petition.

to obtain; to be in a state of desire or anxiety.
 — *Fr.* *désir*, fr. *de* (the verb.) An emotion or excitement of the mind directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure is expected; a wish, craving, or longing to obtain or enjoy; the object of desire; that which is desired.
Desirability, *Desirableness*, *də-zī-rə-bil-i-ti*, *də-zī-rə-bil-nəs*, *n.* The state or quality of being desirable. — *Desirable*, *də-zī-rə-bil*, *a.* Worthy of desire; calculated to excite a wish or passion. — *Desirably*, *də-zī-rə-bil-ē*, *adv.* In a desirable manner.

dé-zir-à-bi, *adv.* In a desirable manner.
-Desirer, **dé-zir-à**, *n.* One who desires.
-Desirous, **dé-zir-ùs**, *adj.* Filled with a desire; wishing to obtain; wishful; covetous; often with *of*. — **Desirousness**, **dé-zir-ùs-ri**, *adv.* With desire; with eagerness; with hope.
Desist, **dé-sist**, *v. i.* **-Desisto**, **dé-sist-é**, *de, away* *to* **-Desist**, **dé-sist-é**, *to stand, as an agent, commit, persist, etc. (Stxap.)* **-Desist**, **dé-sist-é**, *to act or proceed; to forbear; to leave cease; to discontinue; to cease.* — **Desistance**, **dé-sist-ans**, *de-sis-tans*, *de-sis-tens*, *n.* A ceasing to act or proceed; a stopping.

Desk, *desk*, *n.* [*A. Sax. disc a table, a dish; L. L. discus, a desk, from *L. discus*, Gr. *diskos*, a disc, a quoit; days, disk, disk are the same word.*] A kind of table or piece of furniture with a sloping upper surface for the use of writers and readers; a frame or case to be placed on a table for the same purpose.

Desman, *des-man*, *n.* The European musk-

Dermatography, *der-mat'og-ra-fi*, *n.* [*Gr.* *der-mos*, a ligament.] Description of the ligaments of the body.—**Dermatology**, *der-mol'o-j-i*, *n.* That branch of anatomy which treats of the ligaments and sinews.

Desolate, deso-lát, v.t. -desolated. *Desolating*. [*L. desolo, de-solatus*, to leave alone, to forsake - *de*, in, and *solo*, to lay waste, from *solus*, alone. *SOL*, a.] To deprive of inhabitants; to make desert; to lay waste; to ruin; to ravage - *a. [*L. desolatus*, pp. of *desolo, desolatus*.]* Pustulate or deprived of inhabitants; desert; unin-

habited; laid waste; in a ruinous condition; without a companion; solitary; forsaken; forlorn; lonely.—Desolately, *des'-o-lat-ly, adv.* In a desolate manner.—Desolateness, *des'-o-lat-ness, n.* A state of being desolate.—Desolator, *Desolator, des'-o-lat-er, n.* One who or that which desolates.—Desolation, *des'-o-lat'-shun, n.* The act of desolating; devastation; havoc; ravage; a place depopulated, ravaged, or laid waste; the state of being desolate; gloominess; sadness; melancholy; destitution.

run. *Despair*, *de-spair*, *n.* [O. Fr. *desperer* (now *desespérer*), from *in*, *desper* = *de*, priv., and *spere*, to hope, allied to *sir* and *spr* = *spere*, to hope. — *Despair* is from *the* *spere*.] To give up all hope or expectation; followed by *of*; to be sunk in utter want of hope. — *n.* The state of being without hope, combined with a dread of coming evil; hopelessness; desperation; that which causes despair; *that* loss of hope to which one is brought by despair. — *Despairing*, *a.* One who despairs. — *Despairing*, *de-spair-ing*, *a.* Indulging in despair; prone to despair; indicating despair. — *Despairingly*, *de-spair-ing-ly*, *adv.* In a despairing

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Desperado, de-pér-s'dō, n. [Old Sp.] A desperate fellow; one fearless or regardless of safety; a reckless ruffian.

deperate, des per-af' (fr. *des*, *de*, *down*; *per*, *down*). *Despair*, *down* of, *despair*, to *despair*. *Despair* is a little different from *despair* in regard to safety, fearlessness of danger; reduced to extremity and reckless of consequences; frantic; proceeding from despair; reckless; beyond *help*; irrefractable; past cure; hopeless (*desperate* diseases, situation, undertaking). — *Desperately*, *des per-af*, *down*, *in* the *desperate* manner; recklessly; violently; furiously; madly. — *Desperateness*, *des per-af*, *ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being *desperate*. *The state of desperate*, *des per-af*, *ness*, *n.* The state of being *desperate*; a giving up of hope; disregard of safety or danger; fury; rage; violence.

Despicable, des-pi-ka-bl, a. [*L. despicibilis*, from *L. despicor*, *despiciatur*, to despise, from *despicio*, *despicere*, to despise, of being despised; contemptible—base; mean; vile; worthless. *Syn.* under **CONTUMPTIBLE**.—**Despicableness**, des-pi-ka-bl-ness, *n.* The quality or state of being despicable. — **Despicably**, des-pi-ka-bl, *adv.*

In a despicable manner; basely; vilely.
Despise, *de-spîz*, *v.t.*—*despise*, *de-spîz-ing*.
[O.Fr. *despise*, *v.t.* of *despire*, to despise,
from *Li. despiciere*, to despise—*de*, down,
and *spicio*, to look. *Synonym*. Akin *des-
picable*, *despise*.] To look down upon;
to have the lowest opinion of; to contemn;
to disdain; to scorn.

Despite, de-spít, n. [*G. Fr. despit*, Mod. Fr. *dépit*, from *Li. despectus*, a looking down upon, a despising, from *despicere*, to despise. DESPISE. Hence the shorter form *spite*.] Extreme malice; malignity; contemptuous hate; aversion; spite; defiance with contempt, or contempt of opposition; contemptuous defiance; an act of malice or contempt.—*v. t.* To vex; to offend;

oil, pound: a Sa. shaw. 11. 5.

oil, pound: n. See above. 11. 71

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versum, for *versum*, turned.) Turned towards the right, rising from left to right, as a spiral line, helix, or climbing plant.—**Dextrose**, dek-strōs, *a.* A name for grape-sugar, from its solution in water being dextrorotatory; i.e., of light to the right.
Day, dā, *n.* [Turk. *dai*, an unc.] The title of the old governors or sovereigns of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, under the Sultan of Turkey.
Dhol, dhāl, *n.* The Cingalese name for the wild dog of India.
Dhow, dou, *n.* An Arab vessel, generally with one mast, from 150 to 250 tons burden, employed in the Persian Gulf trading, and also along the coast from the west coast of Africa to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.
Dhurra, durra, *n.* [Ar. A kind of millet largely cultivated in Africa and elsewhere.]
Diabatic, di-ah-bat'ik, *a.* [From *diabasis*, to pass through—*dia*, and *bainō*, to go or pass.] *Med.* A disease characterized by great augmentation and often manifest alteration in the secretion of urine, arising from various causes.
Diabetic, Diabetical, di-a-bet'ik, di-a-bet'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to diabetes.
Diablerie, Diablery, di-abl'er-i, *n.* [*Diablerie*, from *diabler*, devil, evil; vevilyr; *fr.* *diabler*, to play the part of a devil.]
Diabolic, Diabolical, di-a-bol'ik, di-a-bol'i-kal, *a.* [L. *diabolus*, the devil. Dev'il.] Devilish; pertaining to the devil; infernal; impious; atrocious.—**Diabolically**, di-a-bol'ik-al-ly, *adv.* In a diabolical manner.—**Diabolicalness**, di-a-bol'i-kal-nēs, *n.* The state or quality of being diabolic.
Diabras, di-a-brās'sis, *n.* [Gr. *corrosion-dia*, intense, and *brasōs*, to eat.] *Surg.* The action of corrosive substance intermediate between caustics and escharotics.
Dicaucastic, di-a-ka'st'ik, *a.* [Gr prefix *dic*, through, and *E. caustic*.] *Math.* belonging to a species of caustic curves formed by the intersection of two straight lines, curve, *med.* cautery by a burning-glass.
Diachylon, Diachylum, di-ak'il-on, di-ak'i-lon, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *chylōs*, chyle.] A medicinal plaster originally composed of the juice of hellebore mixed with oil-oleo and finely powdered litharge.
Diagonal, di-a-k'al-o-nal, *a.* [L. *diagonus*, Gr. *diagonos*, a deacon.] Pertaining to a diagonal line.—**Diagonalist**, di-a-k'al-o-nat, *n.* The office or dignity of a deacon; body of deacons.
Diacoustic, di-a-kous't'ik, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *akouō*, to hear.] Pertaining to sound waves.—**Diacoustical**, di-a-kous't'ikal, *a.* —**Diacoustics**, di-a-kous't'iks, *n.* The science or doctrine of the properties of sound refracted by passing through media medium; diaphanics.
Diactritical, Diactriticalism, di-akt'r'i-kal, di-akt'r'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *diaktritikos—dia*, and *krito*, to separate.] Separating or distinguishing; distinct.—**Diactritical mark**, a mark used in printing to distinguish letters which are similar in form.
Diactinic, di-akt'in'ik, *a.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *aktis*, aktinos, a ray.] Capable of transmitting the actinic or chemical rays of the sun.
Diadelph, di-a-del'f, *n.* [Gr. *di*, twice, and *adelphos*, a brother.] *Bot.* A plant the stamens of which are united into two bundles.
Diadelphous, di-a-del'f-us, *a.* Having the stamens united in two bundles.
Diadem, di-a-dem, *n.* [Gr. *diadēma—dia*, and *deō*, to bind.] A head-band or fillet formerly worn by kings and monarchs, anything worn on the badge of royalty, any badge of royalty; a crown; a coronet.—To adorn with or as with a diadem; to encrown.
Diairesis, di-a're'sis, *n.* [From *diatreis*, from *diatreivō*, to divide.] Separation of one syllable into two; a mark which signifies such a division, as in half, aerial.
Diagraph, di-a-graf, *n.* [Gr. *diagraphein*, to engrave.] A drawing, sculpture, or engraved production in the surface of objects are sunk below the general surface and partially raised above it.
Diagraphy, Diagraphic, di-a-graf'ik, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the character of a diagraph.

Fate, far, fat, fall; m^{as}, met, hér; p^{ine}, pin; n^{ôte}, not, move; tub^e, tub, bu^{ll}; oil, pound; U. S. alone—the Fr. u.

Diagnosis, *di-ag-nō'sis*, n. [*Gr. diagnōsis*, *dia*, through, and *gnōsis*, to know.] Scientific discrimination of any kind; *med.* the discrimination of diseases by their distinctive marks or symptoms.

Diagnose, *di-ag-nō's*, *v.t.* [*Gr. diagnosein*, *diagnō*, to discriminate or ascertain from symptoms the true nature of—*Diagnostic*, *di-ag-nō's-tik*, *a.* Distinguishing; characteristic, indicating the nature of a disease.—*N.* A sign or symptom by which a disease is known.—*pl.* The department of medicine which treats of the diagnosis of diseases, symptomatic.

Diagonal, *di-ag-nāl*, *a.* [*Fr. diagonal*, from *angle* to angle—*diag.*, and *gonia*, an angle or corner.] Extending from one angle to the opposite of a quadrilateral figure, and dividing it into two equal parts; lying in that direction.—*n.* A straight line drawn between the opposite angles of a quadrilateral figure.—*Diagonally*, *di-ag-nāl-lī*, *adv.* In a diagonal direction.

Diagram, *di-a-gram*, n. [*Gr. diagramma*, *di*, and *graphō*, to write.] A figure or drawing for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any geometrical figure, as a triangle, circle, &c.; any illustrative figure wherein a rule or doctrine is explained or chiefly delineated.—*Diagrammatic*, *di-a-gram-mat'ik*, *a.* Pertaining or partaking of the nature of a diagram.—*Diagrammatically*, *di-a-gram-mat'ik-lī*, *adv.* After the manner of a diagram.

Diathelotropic, *di-a-thē-lo-trop'ik*, *a.* [*Gr. dia*, through, *helios*, the sun, and *tropō*, a turning.] *Bot.* turning transversely to the light, as the stem or other organs of a plant; pertaining to diathelotropism.—**Diathelotropism**, *di-a-thē-lo-tro-piz'm*, *n.* *Bot.* the disposition or tendency of a plant or of the organs of a plant to assume a more or less transverse position to the light.

Dial, *dī'al*, n. [*L.L. dialis*, dial, from *L. dies*, a day, whence also *diary*, *diurnal*, *journal*, &c.] An instrument for showing the hour of the day, the shadow of a gnomon thrown by means of a style or gnomon upon a surface; the face of a watch, clock, or other timekeeper; any somewhat similar plate or face on which a pointer or index moves, as in a gasometer, telescope, instrument.—*v.t.* [*Gr. diallein*, to measure with, or as with a dial.—*Diallist*, *dī'al-ist*, *n.* A constructor of dials; one skilled in dialling.—*Dialling*, *dī'al-ing*, *n.* The art of constructing dials; the science which explains the principles of measuring time by the sun-dial.—*Dial-plate*, *n.* The plate or face of a dial of a clock or watch, &c.

Dialect, *dī-a-lect*, n. [*Gr. dialectos*, *dia*, and *lēgō*, to speak; *Fr. dialecte*.] The form or idiom of a language peculiar to a province or to a limited region or people, as distinguished from the literary language of the whole people; *Gr.* a specific manner of speaking.—*Dialectal*, *dī-a-lect'al*, *a.* Pertaining to a dialect.—*Dialectic*, *dī-a-lect'ik*, *dī-a-lect'ik-al*, *a.* Pertaining to dialects; pertaining to dialectics.—*Dialectically*, *dī-a-lect'ik-lī*, *adv.* In dialectic manner.—*Dialectician*, *dī-a-lect'ik-sh'ian*, *n.* One skilled in dialectics; a logician; a reasoner.—*Dialectics*, *dī-a-lect'ik's*, *n.* [*Gr. dialēktikē*, *dia*, and *lēgō*, to speak.] The art of reasoning or disputing; that branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning, or of distinguishing truth from error; the art of using forms of reasoning so as to make fallacies pass for truth; word-fence. Also *Dialectic* in same sense.

Diallage, *dī-al-jē*, *n.* [*Gr. diallagē*, an interchange, difference, *a.* silico-magnesian mineral of a lamellar or foliated structure, akin to angite and exhibiting sometimes a beautiful green colour, at other times brownish or yellowish; it is found in some of the hyperthene.—*Diallogite*, *dī-al-jē't*, *n.* A mineral of a rose-red colour with a laminar structure and vitreous lustre.—*Dialogue*, *dī-a-log*, *n.* [*Fr. dialogue*, from *dialogos*, *dia*, and *logos*, to speak.] A

conversation between two or more persons; a formal conversation in theatrical performances; a composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing on some topic.—*Dialogical*, *dī-a-log'ik-al*, *dī-a-log'ik-al*, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, a dialogue; having the form of a dialogue.—*Dialogically*, *dī-a-log'ik-al-lī*, *adv.* In the manner of a dialogue.—*Dialogism*, *dī-a-log'iz'm*, *n.* Dialogue in the third person; oblique or indirect dialogue.—*Dialogist*, *dī-a-log'ist*, *n.* A speaker in a dialogue; a writer of dialogues.—*Dialogize*, *dī-a-log'iz*, *v.t.* To discourse in dialogue.

Dialycarpous, *dī-a-lī-kār'pus*, *a.* [*Gr. dialyco*, to separate, and *karpos*, fruit.] Composed of distinct carpels.—**Dialypetalous**, *dī-a-lī-pet'al-us*, *a.* Polypetalous.—**Dialyspalous**, *dī-a-lī-sep'al-us*, *a.* Polyspalous.

Dialysis, *dī-a-lī'sis*, *n.* [*Gr. dialysis*, a separating—*dia*, and *lyō*, to dissolve.] *Chem.* the act or process of separating the crystalloid elements of a body from the colloid by diffusion through a parchment paper, &c.; *med.* a delicate process of separating the elements of a mixture, as in the operation of dialysis.—*Dialytic*, *dī-a-lī'tik*, *a.* Pertaining to dialysis.

Diamagnetic, *dī-a-mag-net'ik*, *a.* [*Prefix dia*, and *magnetic*.] Applied to a class of substances which, when under the influence of magnetism, and freely suspended, take a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian, that is, point east and west.—*Diamagnetism*, *dī-a-mag-net'iz'm*, *n.* The characteristic phenomenon of diamagnetic bodies.

Diamogamous, *dī-a-mō-gōs'am-us*, *a.* [*Fr. dia*, through, *mōs*, middle, and *gamos*, marriage.] *Bot.* requiring an intermediate stage to produce fertilization.—**Diametric**, *dī-a-mē'ter*, *a.* [*Gr. diamētrōs*, *dia*, and *metron*, measure.] A straight line passing through the centre of a circle or other curve, measured from the circumference, and dividing the figure into two equal parts; a straight line through the centre of any body; the measure transversely through a cylindrical body twice its radius.—**Diametrically**, *dī-a-mē'tr'ik-al*, *adv.* Of or pertaining to a diameter, directly opposed.—**Diametrically**, *dī-a-mē'tr'ik-lī*, *adv.* In a diametrical direction or position.

Diamond, *dī-a-mōnd*, *n.* [*Fr. diamant*, corrupted from *adaman* (which see).] A most valuable gem of extreme hardness, usually clear and transparent, but sometimes yellow, blue, green, black, &c., consisting of pure carbon; a small diamond fixed to a handle and used for cutting glass; a very small variety of printing type, a four-sided figure with the four equal or nearly so, and having two obtuse and two acute angles, called also a lozenge or rhomb; one of a set of playing-cards marked with one or more such figures.—**Diamond drill**, *n.* A tool used for boring, consisting of diamonds; set with a diamond or diamonds.—**Diamond-borer**, *dī-a-mōnd-bōr*, *n.* A tool used for boring, armed at the boring extremity with one or more small diamonds, by the action of which, as it rapidly revolves, rocks, gems, &c., are speedily perforated.

Diamorph, *dī-a-mōrf*, *n.* [*Gr. di*, twice, and *mōrphē*, a form.] *Bot.* a plant having two stemens.—**Diamorphic**, *dī-a-mōrf'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, a diamorph.

Diamorphous, *dī-a-mōrf'us*, *a.* [*Gr. diamorphos*, *dia*, and *mōrphē*, to change or to transform.] Capable of the act; thinking; intellectual.—**Diamorphousness**, *dī-a-mōrf'us-ness*, *n.* [*Gr. diamorphia*, through all modes.] *Max.* an old Greek term for the octave; proportion in the

constituent parts of an octave; harmony; the entire compass of a voice or an instrument; a rule or scale by which the pipes of organs, the holes of flutes, &c., are correctly adjusted; a name of certain steps in the organ, given because they extend through the scales of the instrument.

Diaper, *dī-a-pēr*, *n.* [*Fr. drape*, *pp.* of *drapier*, to variegate with colours from *L. draparia*, a kind of precious cloth, from *It. drapero*, *Jasper*, *JASPER*.] A fabric, either linen or cotton, or a mixture of the two, upon the surface of which a figured pattern, consisting of flowers, foliage, or sculpture in low relief, or of painting or gilding used to ornament a flat surface.—*v.t.* To variegate or diversify with figures; to flower.

Diaphanous, *dī-a-fā-nūs*, *a.* [*Gr. dia*, through, and *phainō*, to show.] A woven silk stuff with transparent and colourless figures.—**Diaphanie**, *dī-a-fā-nē*, *n.* [*Fr.*] The art or process of fixing transparent pictures on glass to make stained glass.—**Diaphanousness**, *dī-a-fā-nūs-ness*, *n.* Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass; pellucid; transparent; clear.—**Diaphanously**, *dī-a-fā-nūs-lī*, *adv.* In a diaphanous manner.

Diaphonic, *dī-a-fō-n'ik*, *a.* [*Gr. dia*, and *phō*, sound.] **Diacoustic**.—**Diaphonicity**, *dī-a-fō-n'ik-s*, *n.* The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; diacoustics.

Diaphoresis, *dī-a-fō-rē'sis*, *n.* [*Gr. diaphoresis*, *dia*, and *phorō*, to carry.] *Med.* a greater degree of perspiration than is natural.—**Diaphoretic**, *dī-a-fō-rē'tik*, *a.* Having the power to increase perspiration.—**Diaphoretic**, *n.* A medicine which promotes perspiration; a sudorific.

Diaphragm, *dī-a-frām*, *n.* [*Gr. diaphragma*, a partition—*dia*, and *phragō*, to break, or to defend.] The solid part of a muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen; a partition or dividing substance, as a circular ring used in telescopes, &c., to cut off marginal portions of the light.—**Diaphragmatic**, *dī-a-frām'at'ik*, *a.* Appertaining to or having the character of a diaphragm.—**Diaphragmatically, *dī-a-frām'at'ik-lī*, *adv.* In a diaphragmatic manner.**

Diarchy, *dī-a-ki*, *n.* [*Gr. di*, double, and *archē*, rule.] A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in two persons.

Diarrhea, *dī-a-rē'a*, *n.* [*Gr. diarrhōia*, *dia*, through, and *rhēō*, to flow.] An ailment consisting in a morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines.—**Diarrhetic**, *dī-a-rē't'ik*, *a.* Producing diarrhea.—**Diarrhetical**, *dī-a-rē't'ik-al*, *a.* [*Gr.* from *dia*, through, *asmēr*, and *ōthron*, a joint.] A joint in which the bones revolve freely in every direction, as in the shoulder joint.

Diary, *dī-a-rī*, *n.* [*L. diaries*, a daily allowance of food, a journal, from *dies*, a day, whence also *diurnal*, *diary*, &c.] A book in which the daily events or transactions are noted; a journal; a blank book dated for the record of daily memoranda.—**Diarial**, *dī-a-rī'al*, *dī-a-rī'al*, *a.* Pertaining to a diary.—**Diariety**, *dī-a-rī-ē'tē*, *n.* One who keeps a diary.

Diastase, *dī-as-tās*, *n.* [*Gr. diastasis*, separation—*dia*, asunder, and *stasis*, to stand.] A substance existing in barley and oats after germination; so called because in solution it possesses the property of causing starch to break up at 100° Fahr., transforming it first into dextrine and then into sugar.—**Diastase**, *dī-as-tās*, *n.* The time interval between some of the acts of the life in animals.

Diastole, *dī-as-tōl*, *n.* [*Gr. diastolē*, a drawing asunder—*dia*, and *stōlō*, to set.] The dilatation of the heart with blood, opposed to *systole*, or contraction; *gram.* the lengthening of a syllable that is naturally short.—**Diastolic**, *dī-as-tōl'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by the diastole.

Diastyle, *dī-a-stīl*, *n.* [*Gr. diastylion*, *dia*, and *styla*, a column.] *Arch.* that mode of arranging columns in which three dia-

meters of the columns are allowed for intercolumniations.

Diathermal, *di-a-thér-mal*, *di-a-thér-mous*, *di-a-thér-mal*, *di-a-thér-mik*, *di-a-thér-mus*, *a.* [*Gr. dia, and thér-mé, heat.*] Freely permeable by heat.—**Diathermanous**, *di-a-thér-ma-nous*, *a.* Having the property of transmitting or suffering radiant heat to pass through.—**Diathermancy**, *di-a-thér-ma-ni*, *n.* The property of transmitting radiant heat.—**Diathermanism**, *di-a-thér-ma-nism*, *n.* The doctrine or phenomena of the transmission of radiant heat.

Diathesis, *di-a-thé-sis*, *n.* [*Gr. Diathesis*, particular disposition or habit of body, good or bad; predisposition to certain diseases rather than to others.

Diatom, *di-a-tóm*, *n.* [*Gr. dia, through, and tomá, a cutting*, from forming often loosely connected chains.] One of a natural order of microscopic vegetable organisms with siliceous coverings, found in fresh and salt water, and in moist places.

Diatome, *di-a-tóm-ik*, *a.* [*Gr. di, twice, and atomos, an atom.*] Chem. consisting of two atoms.

Diatonic, *di-a-tón-ik*, *a.* [*Gr. dia, by or through, and tonos, sound.*] Used applied to the major or minor scales, or to chords, intervals, and melodic progressions belonging to one scale.—**Diatonically**, *di-a-tón-ik-al-lí*, *adv.* In a diatonic manner.

Diatribes, *di-a-trib*, *n.* [*Gr. diatribé, a discussion, amusement, passing time.*] *Dia-tribe*, through, and *tribe*, to rub. A continued disputation; a lengthy invective; a harangue in which a person inveighs against something.—**Diatribe**, *di-a-trib-ut*, *a.* The author of a diatribe.

Dibble, *di-bl*, *n.* [*From dib, a form of dip.*] A pointed instrument used in gardening and agriculture to make holes for planting seeds, bulbs, &c. Also called *dibber*, *dibber*, *dibbling*. To plant with a dibble; to dig with a dibble.—**Dibbler**, *di-bl-er*, *n.* One who dabbles.

Dibranchiate, *di-brang-kí-at*, *a.* [*Gr. di, double, and branchia, gills.*] Having two gills.—*n.* A member of an order of cephalopods in which the branchia are on each side of the body.

Dice, *di-kást*, *n.* [*Gr. dikastés, from diké, justice.*] *Greek antiqu* an officer answering nearly to the modern juryman.—**Dicastery**, *di-kást-er-í*, *n.* *Greek antiqu* a court of justice in which dicasts used to sit.

Dice, *dis*, *n.* [*Fr. dé, to play with dice.*] *Fr. dé, to play with dice.* To play with dice.—**Diced**, *dis*, *a.* Ornamented with square or diamond-shaped figures.—**Dice-box**, *n.* A box from which dice are thrown in gaming.—**Dicer**, *dis-er*, *a.* A player at dice.

Dicéphalous, *di-séf-a-lus*, *a.* [*Gr. di, double, and képhalé, head.*] Having two heads on one body.

Dichlamydeous, *di-kla-míd-é-us*, *a.* [*Gr. di, double, and chlamys, a garment.*] *Bot.* Having both a calyx and a corolla.

Dichogamy, *di-kog-a-mí*, *n.* [*Gr. di, two, and gamos, marriage.*] *Bot.* A provision in hermaphrodite flowers to prevent self-fertilization, as where the stamens and pistils within the same flower are not matured at the same time.—**Dichogamous**, *di-kog-a-mus*, *a.* *Bot.* Exhibiting or characterized by dichogamy.

Dichotomous, *di-kót-o-mus*, *a.* [*Gr. di, double, and tomá, to cut.*] *Bot.* Regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom.—**Dichotomously**, *di-kót-o-mus-lí*, *adv.* In a dichotomous manner.—**Dichotomy**, *di-kót-o-mí*, *n.* A cutting in two; division; division or distribution of ideas by pairs; *bot.* a mode of branching by constant forking, as when the stem of a plant divides into two branches, each branch into two others, and so on.

Dichroism, *di-kró-izm*, *n.* [*Gr. di, twice, and khros, colour.*] *Optics.* A property possessed by several crystals, and exhibited appearing under two distinct colours according to two different, and so on.

Dichroic, *di-kró-ik*, *a.* [*Gr. di, twice, and khros, colour.*] *Optics.* A property possessed by several crystals, and exhibited appearing under two distinct colours according to two different, and so on.

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ent colours in different positions.—**Dichromatic**, *di-kró-mat-ik*, *a.* [*Gr. di, and khros, colour.*] Having or producing two colours.—**Dichroscopic**, *di-kró-skóp-ik*, *a.* [*Gr. di, khros, and skopé, to see.*] An instrument in which a prism of Iceland spar is used for testing the dichroism of crystals.—**Dichroscopic**, *di-kró-skóp-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to the dichroscope.

Dickens, *dík-enz*, *interj.* [Probably a fanciful euphemism for devil; comp. *dicker, dicker, dicker*, the deuce.] *Interj.* deuce! used interjectionally. [*Shak.*]

Dicker, *dík-er*, *n.* [*L.G. and Sw. dicker, a deceiver*, ten hides, from *L. L. dacia, decara, L. decem*, ten.] The number or quantity of ten, twenty, thirty, &c. [*Origin doubtful*]

Dicker, *dík-er*, *n.* [*Origin doubtful*]

An article of dress like the front of a dress-shirt, and worn instead; the seat in a carriage on which the driver sits, whether in front or not.—**Dicky-bird, *n.* A name for a little bird.**

Dichline, *di-klin-ik*, *a.* [*Gr. di, twice, and klíné, to incline.*] Applied to crystals in which two of the axes are obliquely inclined.

Dichnus, *dík-nus*, *a.* [*Gr. di, double, and klíné, a fold.*] *Bot.* having the stamens in one flower and the pistil in another.

Diculous, *di-sí-lus*, *a.* [*Gr. di, two, and kólos, hollow.*] *Anat.* characterized by two cavities, as the amblygon.

Dicotyledon, *dík-ót-lé-don*, *n.* [*Gr. di, and kótýlédón.*] A plant whose seeds contain a pair of cotyledons or seed-leaves, which are always opposite to each other.—**Dicotyledonous**, *dík-ót-lé-don-us*, *a.* Having two cotyledons.

Dictate, *dík-tát*, *v.t.*—**dictated**, *di-tá-ted*. [*L. dicto, dictatum, a frog, dico, dictum, to say.*] *Dicron*. To deliver or enounce an authority, an order, command, or direction; to instruct to be said or written; to utter, so that another may write out; to direct by impulse on the mind (an action dictated by fear; to instigate.—An order or command, a rule, a maxim, or precept, delivered with authority, or in a manner suggested to the mind (the dictates of reason).—**Dictation**, *dík-tá-shon*, *n.* The act of dictating; the act or process of speaking or reading, or another may write down what is spoken.—**Dictator**, *dík-tá-tér*, *n.* [*L.*] a supreme magistrate appointed on special occasions with unlimited power.] One invested with absolute authority; a supreme leader or guide to direct the conduct or opinion of others.—**Dictatorial**, *dík-tá-tér-í-al*, *a.* Pertaining to a dictator; imperious; overbearing.—**Dictatorially**, *dík-tá-tér-í-al-lí*, *adv.* In an imperious manner.—**Dictatorship**, *Dictature*, *dík-tá-tér-shíp*, *dík-tá-tér*, *n.* The office of a dictator; authority; imperiousness.—**Dictatory**, *dík-tá-tér-í*, *a.* Overbearing; dictatorial.—**Dictates**, *Dictates*, *dík-tá-tér-s*, *dík-tá-tér-s*, *n.* A female dictator.

Dictation, *dík-tá-shon*, *n.* [*L. dictio, from dico, dictum, to speak*, appearing in a great many English words, as *dictate, addict, dictate, edict, condemn, &c.*] A person's choice or selection of words in speaking or writing; general mode of expressing one's self; style.—*Dictation* refers chiefly to the words used; *phrasingology* refers more to the manner of expressing phrases, clauses, and sentences; *style* includes all, referring to the thoughts as well as the words, and especially comprehending the manner and beauties of a composition.—**Dictionary**, *dík-shon-er-í*, [*L. L. dictionarium.*] A book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with explanations or definitions of the words in ordinary use; a word-book.—*work* which communicates information on an entire subject or branch of a subject, under entries or heads arranged alphabetically.—*a.* Pertaining to, or used in, a dictionary.—**Dictionary**, *dík-shon-er-í*, *n.* [*L. L. dictionarium.*] A positive assertion; an authoritative saying or decision.

Diction, *dík-shon*, *n.* [*Gr. di, two, and khros, colour.*] *Optics.* A property possessed by several crystals, and exhibited appearing under two distinct colours according to two different, and so on.

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ous plants, with net-veined leaves, intermediate between the monocotyledons and dicotyledons.—**Dictyogonus**, *dík-tí-o-nus*, *a.* *Bot.* having the character of a dictyogen.

Did, *díd*, *pret. of do.*

Didactic, *díd-ák-tí-kal*, *dík-ák-tí-kal*, *dík-ák-tí-kal*, *n.* [*Gr. didaktikos, from didasko, to teach.*] Adapted to teach; containing doctrines, precepts, principles, or rules; intended to instruct.—**Didactically**, *dík-ák-tí-kal-lí*, *adv.* In a didactic manner; in a form to teach.—**Didactics**, *dík-ák-tí-kal*, *n.* The art or science of teaching.

Didactyl, *díd-ák-tí-l*, *n.* [*Gr. prefix di, and daktylos, the finger.*] Having two toes or two fingers.—*n.* An animal having two toes only.—**Didactylous**, *dík-ák-tí-lus*, *a.* Two-toed or two-fingered.

Didapper, *díd-a-pér*, *n.* [*For didapper (Shak.)*, from *dice*, and *dapp*, *dapper*, *dapper*.] The chick or young of the Diddle.

Diddle, *díd-l*, *v.t.* [*A Sax. dyperian*, to deceive or delude, originally perhaps by rapid movements or sleight of hand.] To cheat or trick, especially in money matters (laugh); to swindle; to grope.

Diphelia, *dí-fel-ia*, *n.* [*Gr. di, double, and delphe, womb.*] One of the three sub-classes of Mammalia (the other two being Ornithodonta and Monodelphia), founded on the nature of the procreative ductive organs, the young being born in an immature state and carried in a pouch or second womb till perfect; they include the marsupials, as the kangaroos, opossums, &c.—**Diphelphian**, *dí-fel-ia-n*, *a.* Belonging to the Diphelia.

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dinter localities in California, Australia,
 New Zealand, &c., where gold is obtained
 by excavations in the earth.
Digamma, *di-gam-ma*, *n.* [*G*r., lit. double
 gamma (gamma = *E*, *g* hard), because the
 set above the other, somewhat like our *F*.]
 A letter which once belonged to the alphabet
 of the Greeks, and appears to have had
 the force of *g* or *f*.
Diglossa, *di-glos-sa*, *n.* [*G*r., *di*, double,
 and *glossa*, belly.] Having a double belly.
—Digastric muscle, a double muscle that
 pulls the lower jaw downwards and back-
 wards.
Digest, *di-jest*, *v.* [*L*atin, *digestus*,
 distribute, dispose, digest food—*di*,
dis, asunder, and *gesto*, *persto*, to bear
 also in *congest*, *sugget*, *gesture*, &c.] To
 arrange in suitable divisions or order.
 [*D*igestion, *di-jes-tion*, *n.* The usual
 method for being conveniently studied or
 consulted; to arrange methodically in the
 mind; to think out; to separate or dissolve
 in the stomach, preparing the nutriment
 for use. [*D*igestive, *di-jes-tiv*, *a.* *Chem.*,
 to soften and prepare by a heated liquid;
fig. to bear with patience or with an effort;
 to brook; to put up with.—*E*t.] To undergo
 digestion, as food.—(*D*igestible, *di-jes-ti-*
ble, *a.* That may be digested or arranged
 under proper terms by order of the Emper-
 or Justinian; any orderly or system-
 atic summary, as of laws.—*D*igester, *di-*
jest-er, *n.* One who digests.—*D*igestion,
di-jes-tion, *n.* That which assists the diges-
 tion of food; a vessel in which bones or other
 substances may be subjected to heat in
 water or other liquid.—*D*igestive, *di-*
jes-tiv, *a.* That which assists in being di-
 gestible.—*D*igestible, *di-jes-ti-ble*, *a.* Cap-
 able of being digested.—*D*igestibility,
di-jes-ti-bi-les, *n.* Quality of being di-
 gestible.—*D*igestion, *di-jes-tion*, *n.* [*L*atin,
digestio, *n.* The operation of digesting.]
 The operation, in order; the process which food
 undergoes in the stomach, by which it is
 prepared for nourishing the body.—*Chem.*
 The operation of dissolving or dissolving
 in water, or in any other system of sol-
 ution. [*D*igestion, *di-jes-tion*, *n.* Any
 action on each other; or the slow action of
 a solvent on any substance.—*D*igestive,
di-jes-tiv, *a.* Having the power to pro-
 mote digestion.—*D*igestionary, *di-jes-*
tion-er-ee, *a.* A medicine which increases
 the tone of the stomach and aids diges-
 tion; a stomachic.
Digger, *dig-ger*, *Under Dig.*
Digit, *di-t*, [*L*atin, *digitus*, *a*. *Sax.* *dihtun*,
to divide, *to dictate*, *Dictate*, *di-ctat*,
put in order; to dress; to array. [*N*ow only
poet.]
Digit, *di-t*, [*L*atin, *digitus*, a finger; akin
 to *G*r. *dyktilye*, a finger, ready to point
 out; in *G*r. *dyktos*, to show, *L*atin, *to*
 say.] A finger; sometimes used sci-
 entifically to signify toe, when speaking of
 animals; the measure of a finger, as of
 a inch; *adigit*, *ad-i-t*, [*L*atin, *ad*, to, and
digitus, the sun or moon; *arith.* any
 integer under 10; so called from counting
 on the fingers.—*D*igital, *di-tal*, *a.* [*L*atin,
digitalis.] Pertaining to a finger.
—Digital, *di-tal*, *n.* One of the instruments
 of the organ or piano class.—*D*ig-*al*,
di-tal-lin, *n.* A strong poison obtained
 from *Digitalis*.—*Digitalis*, *di-tal-iss*,
n. [Suggested by the word *digital*, *di-tal*, *ex-*
posed, the root of the plant, one species of which,
 the foxglove, is a common wild flower in
 England.—*D*igitate, *di-tat-ed*, *di-tal*, *di-*
tal-lat, *a.* *Bot* branches cut into divi-
 sions like a finger.—*D*igitately, *di-tal-ly*,
di-tal-lat, *adv.* In a digitate manner.—*D*igitation,
di-tal-tash-on, *n.* A division into finger-
 like forms.—*D*igitiform, *di-tal-iss*,
di-tal-iss, *a.* Fingery.—*D*iggrade, *di-tal-*
iss, *a.* An animal that walks on its toes, as
 the lion, wolf, &c.—*A*. Walking on the
 toes.—*D*igitorum, *di-tal-iss*, *n.* The small
 bones of the hand, which give it strength
 and flexibility to the fingers for
 piano playing; a lump piano.
Glyph, *g*lyf, *n.* [*G*r. *di*, double, and
glyphe, to cut.] A mark or figure cut
 into a panel or channel sunk in
 wood, &c.
Dyptic, *di-ti*, [*L*atin, *dypticus*, *a*. *G*r. *dy-*

Discountenance, *dis-koun'te-nans*, *v.t.* To put out of countenance; to put to shame; to abash; to set one's countenance against; to discourage, check, or restrain by frowns, censure, arguments, cold treatment, &c. — *n.* Cold treatment; disapprobation. — **Discountenancer**, *dis-koun'te-nans-ér*, *n.* One who discountenances. — **Discourage**, *dis-kurāj*, *v.t.* — *discourage*, *l.*

DISCOURSE

discouraging. To check the courage of; to dishearten; to deprive of self-confidence; to attempt to repress or prevent by pointing out difficulties, &c. To dissuade; to discourage, dis-cour-aj-ing, n. The act of discouraging; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking; that which discourages or damps ardour or hope; the state of being discouraged.—**Discourager,** dis-kur-aj-er, n. One who discourages; discourager.—**Discouraging,** dis-kur-aj-ing, a. Tending to discourage or dishearten; disheartening.—**Discouragingly,** dis-kur-aj-ing-ly, adv. In a discouraging manner.

Discourse, dis-kors, n. (Fr. *discours*.) A discourse, a running about, a conversation, from *discurro*, to ramble—*dis*, and *curro*, to run. **CURRENT.** A running over a subject in speech; hence, a talking together or discussing; conversation; talk; speech; strategy; address; a homily, sermon, or other production.—**dis**, to *discourse*, *discouraging*. To communicate thoughts or ideas orally or in writing, especially in a formal manner; to hold forth; to expatiate; to converse.—**dis**, to *discourse*, *discouraging*. To utter or give forth.—**Discourser,** dis-kor-ser, n. One who discourses.—**Discursively,** dis-kor-siv, a. Having the character of discourse; conversable; communicative.

Discourteous, dis-kort-é-us, a. Wanting in courtesy; uncivil; rude.—**Discourteously,** dis-kort-é-us-ly, adv. In a discourteous manner.—**Discourteousness,** dis-kort-é-us-ness, n.—**Discourtesy,** dis-kort-é, n. Want of courtesy; incivility; rudeness of manner; act of disrespect.

Discour, a. Under Disc.

Discover, dis-kuv-er, v.t. (Prefix *dis*, priv. and *cover*, O Fr. *decouvrir*.) To bring to view; to disclose or reveal; to exp-; to have the first sight of; to find out; to obtain the first knowledge of; to come to the knowledge of; to detect.—**dis**, to *discover*, *dis-kuv-er*. We discover what before existed, though it was unknown; we *discover* what did not before exist.—**Discoverable,** dis-kuv-er-é-ble, a. Capable of being discovered, brought to light, exposed, found out, or made known.—**Discoverer,** dis-kuv-er-er, n. One who discovers; one who first sees or spies; one who finds out or first comes to the knowledge of something.—**Discovery,** dis-kuv-er-i, n. The act of discovering; a disclosing or bringing to light; a revealing or making known; a finding out or bringing for the first time to light or knowledge; what is discovered or found out.

Discredit, dis-kri-dit, n. Want of credit or reputation; some degree of disgrace or reproach; discredit; discredit; want of belief, trust, or confidence; disbelief.—**dis**, to *discredit*, *dis-kri-dit*. Not to credit or believe; to deprive of credit or good reputation; to bring into some degree of disgrace or discredit; to deprive of credit.—**Discreditable,** dis-kri-dit-é-ble, a. Injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable.—**Discredited,** dis-kri-dit-é-ble, adv. In a discreditable manner.

Discreet, dis-kret, a. (Fr. *discret*, from *L. discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, to discern. **DISCERN.** Wise in avoiding errors and evil, and in seeing the best course or means; prudent in conduct; circumspect; cautious; heedful; guarded.—**Discreetly,** dis-kret-ly, adv. In a discreet manner; prudently.—**Discreetness,** dis-kret-ness, n. The quality of being discreet.—**Discretion,** dis-kre-shon, n. (Fr. *discretion*, *L. discretio*.) The quality or attribute of being discreet; discernment to judge critically of what is correct and proper, united with caution, prudence; sound judgment; circumspection; wariness; caution; liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment to leave an affair to one's discretion; to surrender at discretion; that is without stipulating for terms.—**Discretionarily,** dis-kre-shon-ari-ly, adv. At discretion; according to discretion.—**Discretionary,** dis-kre-shon-ari, a. Left to a person's own discretion; discretionary; to be directed according to one's own discretion (discretionary power).

Discrepancy, dis-kre-p-ans, n. (Fr. *discrepancy*, *L. discrepantia*, from

discrepo, to give a different sound, to vary in *dis*, and *crepo*, to crack. **CREPITATE.** A difference or inconsistency between facts, stories, theories, &c.; disagreement; divergence.—**Discrepant,** dis-kre-p-ant, a. Differing or diverging; not agreeing or according; disagreeing; dissimilar.

Discrete, dis-kret, a. (*L. discretus*, separated, set apart. **DISCREET.**) Separate; distinct; disjunct; disjunctive.—**A discrete quantity,** quantity not continued in its parts, as any number, since a number consists of units.—**Discretive,** dis-kre-tiv, a. Active; denoting separation or opposition.

Discretion. Under **DISCREET.**

Discriminate, dis-krim-i-nat, v.t.—**discriminate**, *discriminating*, [*L. discriminare*, to distinguish, from *discrimen*, difference—*dis*, and *under*, and the root seen in *crimen*, accusation, *crimen*, to sift or separate. **CRIME, DISCRIMINATE.**] To distinguish from other things by observing differences; to perceive by observing distinctions; to separate; to select; to distinguish by some note or mark.—**dis**, to *discriminate*, *dis-krim-i-nat*. To make a difference or distinction; to observe or note a difference; to distinguish.—**Discriminatively,** dis-krim-i-nat-iv, adv. In a discriminating manner; particularly.—**Discriminating,** dis-krim-i-nat-ing, p. and a. Serving to discriminate; distinguishing; distinctive; able to make nice distinctions.—**Discrimination,** dis-krim-i-nat-shon, n. The act of discriminating; the faculty of distinguishing or discriminating; penetration; discernment; the state of being discriminated or set apart.—**Discriminative,** dis-krim-i-nat-iv, a. Discriminating or tending to discriminate; forming a mark of distinction or difference; characteristic.—**Discriminatively,** dis-krim-i-nat-iv-ly, adv. In a discriminating manner.—**Discriminator,** dis-krim-i-nat-er, n. One who discriminates.—**Discriminatory,** dis-krim-i-nat-ori, a. Discriminative.

Discrown, dis-kroun, v.t. To deprive of a crown.

Discurative, dis-kur-iv, a. (Fr. *discuratif*, from *L. discursus*, **DISCURSUS.**) Passing rapidly from one subject to another; desultory; rambling; digressional; argumentative; reasoning; rational.—**Discuratively,** dis-kur-iv-ly, adv. In a discurative manner.

Discurvative, dis-kur-siv-nes, n. **DISCURSUS,** dis-kur-sus, v.t. [*L. discusso*, *discussus*, to scatter, dissipate—*dis*, and *curro*, to shake, as in *conclusion*. **QUASSI.**] To drive away, dissolve, or to agitate by argument; to examine by disputation; to reason on; to debate; to argue; to make an end of, by eating or drinking; to consume (colleg.).—**Discussable,** dis-kur-si-é-ble, a. Capable of being discussed or debated.—**Discussor,** dis-kur-s-er, n. One who discusses.—**Discussion,** dis-kur-shon, n. The act of discussing; debate; disquisition; discussion of a point or subject; a review to elicit truth.—**Discussive,** dis-kur-siv, a. Having the power to discuss.—**dis**, to *discuss*, *dis-kur-sus*. A medicine that discusses; a discutient.

Discutient, dis-kut-é-ment, n. A medicine or application which disperses a tumour or morbid matter.

Disdain, dis-dan, v.t. [*O Fr. desdaigner*, *Fr. dédaigner*, from *L. dis*, priv. and *ignare*, to be unworthy, from *ignus*, worthy. **IGNUS.**] To deem or regard as unworthy to consider to be unworthy of notice, care, regard, esteem, or unworthy of one's character; to scorn; to contemn.—**dis**, to *disdain*, *dis-dan*. A feeling of scorn, which is not with indignation; the looking upon anything as beneath one's haughtiness; contempt; scorn.—**Disdainer,** dis-dan-er, n. One who disdains.—**Disdainful,** dis-dan-ful, a. Full of or expressing disdain; scornful; scornful; haughty.—**Disdainfully,** dis-dan-ful-ly, adv. In a disdainful manner.—**Disdaining,** dis-dan-ful-nes, n. The quality of being disdainful; haughtiness; scornful; disdain.

Dis-ease, dis-é-z, n. A want of soundness; uneasiness; distress; discomfort; any morbid state of the body, or of any particular organ or part of the body; ailment; distemper; malady; disorder; any

morbid or depraved condition, moral, mental, social, political, &c.—**Dis-eased,** dis-é-zed, a. Affected with disease; having the vital functions deranged; disordered; disarranged; disordered; disordered; disordered, n. The state of being diseased; a morbid state.

Disembark, dis-em-bark, v.t. To remove from on board a ship or the land; to put on shore; to land.—**dis**, to *disembark*, *dis-em-bark*, n. The act of disembarking.

Disembarrass, dis-em-bar-as, v.t. To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear to extricate.—**Disembarrassment,** dis-em-bar-as-ment, n. The act of disembarrassing.

Disemitter, dis-em-bit-er, v.t. To free from bitterness or acrimony.

Disembody, dis-em-bod-é, v.t. To divest of the body in disembodied spirit (a ghost); to set free from the flesh; to disband (military).—**Disembodiment,** dis-em-bod-é-ment, n. The act of disembodiment; the condition of being disembodied.

Disembogue, dis-em-bog-é, v.t. and i.—**disembogue**, *disemboguing*. To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to discharge water into the ocean or a lake.—**Disemboguing,** dis-em-bog-ing, n. Discharge of waters by a stream.

Disembowel, dis-em-bou-él, v.t.—**disembowel**, *disembowelling*. To deprive of the bowels or of parts analogous to the bowels; to eviscerate; to gut.

Disenchant, dis-en-çan-t, v.t. To free from enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells; to free from fascination or pleasing delusion.—**Disenchanter,** dis-en-çan-ter, n. One who or that which disenchant.

Disenchantment, dis-en-çan-ment, n. The act of disenchanting.

Disencumber, dis-en-kum-br, v.t. To free from encumbrance, clogs, and impediments.—**Disencumbrance,** dis-en-kum-br-ans, n. Deliverance from encumbrance.

Disendow, dis-en-dou, v.t. To divest of an endowment or endowments, as a church or other institution.—**Disendowment,** dis-en-dou-ment, n. The act of disendowing.

Disenfranchise, dis-en-fran-çhiz, v.t. To disfranchise.

Disengage, dis-en-gaj, v.t.—**disengage**, *disengaging*. To separate or set free from one's own attachment; to detach; to disunite; to free; to disentangle; to extricate; to clear, as from difficulties or perplexities; to free, as from anything that occupies the attention; to set free by dissolving an engagement.—**Disengaged,** dis-en-gaj-d, p. and a. Being at leisure; not particularly occupied; not giving the attention confined to a particular object.—**Disengagement,** dis-en-gaj-d-ment, n.—**Disengagement,** dis-en-gaj-d-ment, n. The act or process of disengaging; the state of being disengaged; freedom from engrossing occupation; disengagement.

Disennoble, dis-en-nobl, v.t. To deprive of that which enables; to degrade.

Disenroll, dis-en-rol, v.t. To cease from a roll or list.

Disentail, dis-en-tail, v.t. To free from being entailed; to break the entail of.

Disentangle, dis-en-tang-l, v.t. To free from entanglements; to unravel; to extricate from perplexity or complications; to disengage.—**Disentanglement,** dis-en-tang-l-ment, n. The act of disentangling.

Disentrail, dis-en-trail, v.t. To liberate from slavery, bondage, or servitude; to free or rescue from oppression.—**Disentrainment,** dis-en-train-ment, n. Liberation from bondage; emancipation.

Disenthron, dis-en-thron, v.t. To de-throne; to depose from sovereign authority. [*dis*, to *enthron*, *dis-en-thron*.]

Disestablish, dis-es-tab-lish, v.t. To cause to cease to be established; to withdraw a church from its connection with the state.

Disestablishment, dis-es-tab-lish-ment, n. The act of disestablishing; the act of withdrawing a church from its connection with the state.

turn-dis, assunder, and seco, section, to cut, whence section, segment, interest, &c.] To divide (an animal body) with a cutting instrument, by separating the joints; to cut up (an animal or vegetable) for the purpose of examining the structure and character of the several parts, or to observe morbid affections; to anatomize; *fig.* to analyse for the purpose of criticism; to describe with minute accuracy.—Dissectible, dis-sek-ti-bl, a. Capable of being dissected.—Dissecting, dis-sek-tin, a. Used in dissecting.—Dissection, dis-sek-shon, n. The act or art of dissecting or anatomizing.—Dissector, dis-sek-ter, n. One who dissects; an anatomist.

Disseize, dis-sez, v.t.—disseized, disseizing. [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *seize*; Fr. *dessaisir*, to dispossess.] Law, to dispossess wrongfully; to deprive of actual seisin or possession; with of before the thing.—Disseizee, dis-sez-ee, n. One who is disseized.—Disseizin, dis-sez-in, n. The act of disseizing.—Disseizor, dis-sez-er, n. One who disseizes another.

Dissemble, dis-sem-bl, v.t.—dissembled, dissembling. [O.Fr. *dissembler* (Fr. *dissembler*), from *dis*, dissimulo, and *simulo*, to make like, to simulate, from *similis*, like. ASSIMILATE, SIMULATE. *Dissemble* is the same word.] To hide under an assumed manner; to conceal or disguise by a false outward show; to hide by false pretences; to dissimulate love, hate, opinions, &c.—*dis*, v.t. To try to appear other than reality; to put on an assumed manner or outward show; to conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments under some pretence.—Dissembler, dis-sem-bl-er, n. One who dissembles; one who conceals his real thought or feeling.

Disseminate, dis-sem-i-nat, v.t.—disseminated, disseminating. [L. *disseminare*, to scatter seed—*dis*, and *semen*, seed.] To spread by diffusion or dissemination; to diffuse to spread abroad among people; to cause to reach as many persons as possible (religious doctrines, knowledge, &c.).—Dissemination, dis-sem-i-nat-shon, n. The act of disseminating.—Disseminator, dis-sem-i-nat-er, n. One who disseminates.

Dissent, dis-sent, v.t. [L. *dissentio*, to think otherwise, to dissent, *dis*, assunder, and *sentio*, to perceive, as in *consent*, *recent*, &c. SESSUS.] To disagree in opinion; to differ; to think in a different or contrary manner with from *secta* to differ from an established church in regard to doctrines, rites, or government.—*n.* Difference of opinion; disagreement; declaration of disagreement in opinion; *eccl.* separation from an established church.—Disseñ, dis-sen, v.t. [L. *dissentio*.] Disagreement in opinion; usually a disagreement producing warm debates or angry words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship and union.—Disseñous, Disseñtions, dis-sen-shus, a. Disposed to dissent or discord.—Disseñtaneous, dis-sen-ten-ash-us, a. Disagreeing; inconsistent.—Disseñtious, dis-sen-ti-ash-us, a. Act of dissenting.—Disseñter, dis-sen-ter, n. One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement; *eccl.* one who separates from the service and worship of any established church.—Disseñterism, dis-sen-ter-izm, n. The spirit or the principles of dissent or dissenters.—Disseñtment, dis-sen-shi-ent, a. Disagreeing; declaring dissent; voting differently.—*n.* One who disagrees and declares his dissent.—Disseñting, dis-sen-tin, p. and a. Disagreeing in opinion; having the character of dissent; belonging to or connected with a body of dissenters.

Disseminate, dis-sep-i-nat, n. [L. *disseminare*—*dis*, assunder, and *sepio*, to inclose from *sepo*, a hedge.] A kind of small partition in certain hollow parts of animals and plants; one of the partitions in the ovary of some plants formed by the sides of coloring carapels.

Dissection, dis-sek-shon, n. [L. *dissectio*, from *dissecare*, a freq. of *dissecare*,

to argue, discuss—*dis*, assunder, and *seco*, to join, from root of *serere*.] A formal discussion, intended to illustrate, or elucidate a subject; a written essay, treatise, or dissertation.—Dissectional, dis-sek-shon-al, a. Relating to dissertations; dissertational.—Dissertator, dis-sek-shon-ist, dis-sek-ta-ter, n. One who writes dissertations.—Dissever, dis-sev-er, v.t. To do the reverse of a service to; to do an injury or ill turn to.—*n.* An ill turn or injury; something done to one's injury.—Disseverable, dis-sev-er-a-bl, a. Injurious.—Disseverer, dis-sev-er-er, v.t. To part in two; to divide assunder; to separate; to disunite.—Disseverance, Disseverment, dis-sev-er-ans, dis-sev-er-ment, n. The act of dissevering; separation.

Dissident, dis-si-dent, a. [L. *dissidens*, *dissidentis*, ppr. of *dissideo*, to disagree—*dis*, assunder, and *sedeo*, to sit; seen also in *superseede*, *secedere*, *cession*, &c.] Dissenting; specifically, dissenting from an established church.—*n.* One who dissents from others.—Dissenter, one who separates from an established religion.—Dissidence, dis-si-dens, n. Disagreement; dissent, nonconformity.

Dissimulate, dis-sim-i-lat, n. [L. *dissimulo*, to keep assunder—*dis*, and *simulo*, to keep, whence *simulate*.] The act of keeping or starting assunder.—Dissimulant, dis-sim-i-lent, a. Starting assunder; bursting and opening up the dissimulating force, as the dry poplar capsule of a plant.

Dissimilar, dis-sim-i-lar, a. Not similar; unlike, either in nature, properties, or external form.—Dissimilarity, dis-sim-i-lar-i-ty, n. Want of similarity; unlikeness; want of resemblance.—Dissimilarity, dis-sim-i-lar-i-ty, adv. *n.* A dissimilar manner.—Dissimilation, dis-sim-i-lat-shon, n. The act or process of rendering dissimilar or different; *philos.* the process of passing to another and a different sound when otherwise two similar sounds would come together or very close to each other.—Dissimilitude, dis-sim-i-lit-ud, n. [L. *dissimilitudo*.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance.

Dissimulation, dis-sim-i-lat-shon, n. [L. *dissimulatio*, from *dissimulo*, *dissimulatio*, to feign that a thing is not what it is, *dis*, assunder, and *simulo*, to make like, from *similis*, like. DISSEMBLE.] The act or practice of dissembling, usually from mean or unworthy motive; a hiding under a false appearance; false pretension; hypocrisy; the art of making things appear to be dissimilar to make pretence, to feign.

Dissimulator, dis-sim-i-lat-er, n. One who dissimulates or dissembles.—Disseparate, dis-si-pat, v.t.—disseparated, disseparating. [L. *dissepare*, *disseparatum*—*dis*, assunder, and the rare *sepo*, *sepo*, to throw, allied probably to *E. verb* to *seep*.] To scatter, to disperse, to drive away (mist, cars, energy, &c.); to scatter in wasteful extravagance; to scatter, to dissipate, to dissipate. To scatter, to disperse, to separate into parts and disappear; to vanish; to be wasteful or dissolute in the pursuit of pleasure.—Disseparable, dis-si-pa-bl, a. Unable to be separated; capable of being scattered or dispersed.—Disseparated, dis-si-pat-ed, a. Given to extravagance in the expenditure of property; devoted to pleasure and vice; dissolute.—Disseparation, dis-si-pat-shon, n. The act of separating; the loss of the minute particles of a body, which fly off, so that the body is diminished or may altogether disappear; indulgence in dissolute and irregular courses; a reckless and vicious pursuit of pleasure; dissolute conduct.

Dissociate, dis-si-shat, v.t.—dissociated, dissociating. [L. *dissocio*, *dissociatum*—*dis*, and *seco*, to unit, from *seco*, a companion, and *seco*, to separate.] To separate or take apart; to disunite; to part.—Dissociably, dis-si-sha-bl-i-ty, n. A want of sociability.—Dissociable, dis-si-sha-bl, a. Not well associated, united, or assorted; not sociable; incongruous; not reconcilable.—Dissocial, dis-si-shal, a. One declined to or unsuitable for society; not social.—Dissocialize, dis-si-sha-l-iz, v.t. To

make unsocial.—Dissociation, dis-si-shat-shon, n. The act of dissociating; a state of separation; disunion; *chem.* the decomposition of a compound substance into its primary elements.—Dissociative, dis-si-sha-tiv, a. Tending to dissociate; *chem.* resolving or resulting in a compound to its primary elements.

Dissoluble, dis-sol-u-bl, a. [L. *dissolubilis*, Dissolve.] Capable of being dissolved or melted; having its parts separable, as by heat or moisture; susceptible of decomposition or decay; *chem.* Dissoluble, dis-sol-u-bl-i-ty, dis-sol-u-bl-nes, n. The state or quality of being dissoluble.

Dissolute, dis-sol-ut, a. [L. *dissolutus*, pp. of *dissolvere*. Dissolve.] Loose in behaviour and morals; given to vice or profligacy; debauched; devoted to or occupied in dissipation.—Dissolutely, dis-sol-ut-l-ly, adv. In a dissolute manner; profligately; in dissipation or debauchery.—Dissoluteness, dis-sol-ut-nes, n. The state or character of being dissolute; looseness in manners and morals; vicious indulgence in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation.—Dissolution, dis-sol-ut-shon, n. [L. *dissolutio*, a breaking up, a loosening, from *dissolvere*.] The act of dissolving, loosening, or changing from a solid to a fluid state by heat; liquefaction; the reduction of a body into its smallest parts, or into very minute parts; the separation of the parts of a body or of a decomposing composition; death; the separation of the soul and body; the separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body; the breaking up of an assembly, or the putting an end to its existence.

Dissolve, dis-sol-v, v.t.—dissolved, dissolving. [L. *dissolve*, to break up, to separate—*dis*, assunder, and *solvo*, *solutum*, to loose, to free, whence also *solvo*, *soluble*, *solution*, *abolish*, &c.] To melt; to convert from a solid to a fluid state by heat; to melt, by means of heat or moisture; to destroy or break up, separate, or loosen; to destroy any connected system or body (parliamentary government); to break or make no longer binding (an alliance, &c.); to solve, explain, or resolve (doubts); to destroy the power of or render ineffectual (a spell or enchantment); to destroy or consume (O.T.).—*v.i.* To melt; to be converted from a solid to a fluid state; to fall to pieces; to crumble; to waste away; to be decomposed; to be dissolved; to separate; to break up.—Dissolving views, views painted on glass slides, which, by a particular arrangement, and manipulation of the magic lanterns, can be made to appear and vanish at pleasure, others replacing them.—Dissolvability, Dissolvableness, dis-sol-v-a-bl-i-ty, dis-sol-v-a-bl-nes, n. Capability of being dissolved; solubility.—Dissolvable, dis-sol-v-a-bl, a. Capable of being dissolved; or melted; capable of being converted into a fluid.—Dissolved, dis-sol-v-ed, a. Having power to melt or dissolve.—Dissolver, dis-sol-v-er, n. One who or that which dissolves; a substance that has the power of converting a solid substance into a fluid, or of separating its parts so that they mix with a liquid.—Dissolving, dis-sol-v-ing, n. One who or that which dissolves.—Dissonance, dis-si-nans, n. [Fr. *dissonance*, L. *dissomantia*, discordance—*dis*, assunder, and *sono*, to sound. SOUND.] Discord; a mixture or union of harsh, inharmonious sounds; inconsistency; inconsistency.—Dissonant, dis-si-nant, a. Harsh; harsh; jarring; unharmonious; unpleasant to the ear; disagreeing; incongruous.

Dispirit, dis-si, a. Same as *Dispirit*.—Dispirit, dis-si-pat, v.t.—dispirited, dispiriting. [L. *dissipare*, to dissipate, to dissipate, to advise against—*dis*, priv., and *spirare*, to advise.] To advise or exhort against; to attempt to draw or divert from a measure by reasons or offering motives; to divert by persuasion; to turn from an purpose by argument; to render adverse; to oppose the purpose of.—Dispiriter, dis-si-pat-er, n. One who advises or exhorts in opposition to something; debortation; the opposite of *persuasion*.—Dispiritive, dis-si-pat-iv, a.

Tending to dissuade.—*n.* Reason, argument, or counsel, employed to deter one from a measure or purpose; that which tends to dissuade.—*Dis-suas-i-ve, dis-sua-siv-ly, adv.* In a dissuasive manner.—*Dis-suas-i-ve, dis-sua-siv-ly, n.* A dissuasion.—*a.* Dissuasive.

Dissyllable, *dis-sil-la-bl, n.* [*Gr. dis, twice, and syllable, a syllable.*] A word consisting of two syllables only.—*Dissyllabic*, *dis-sil-la-bl-ik, a.* Consisting of two syllables only.—*Dissyllabation*, *dis-sil-la-bl-i-f-i-k-a-shon, n.* Act of forming into two syllables.—*Dissyllabify*, *dis-sil-la-bl-i-f-y, v. tr.* To form into or express in two syllables.

Distaft, *dis-taf, n.* [*S. dista, that, dis, or distend, to draw, disto, to pull the flax on the distaff; also, to L. G. diste, the flax on the distaff; G. diste, to stain.*] The staff to which a bunch of flax or tow is wound, from which the thread is drawn to be spun by the spindle.

Distain, *dis-tain, v. t.* [*Fr. destaindre, Fr. detindre, to cause to lose colour—des for L. dis, priv., and tindre, from L. tingere, to stain.*] To stain; to discolour; to sully, defile, tarnish.

Distal, *dis-tal, a.* [*From distant, formed on the type of central.*] Applied to the end of a bone, limb, or organ in plants and animals farthest removed from the point of attachment or insertion; situated away from or at the extremity most distant from the centre.—*Distally*, *dis-tal-ly, adv.* Towards the distal end; towards the extremity.

Distance, *dis-tans, n.* [*Fr. distance, L. distantia, from disto, to stand apart—dis, apart, and sto, to stand. STARE, STATUR, &c.*] An interval, or space, between two objects; the length of the shortest line which intervenes between things that are separate; remoteness of place; space of time, past or future; ideal space or separation, as between things that differ from each other; the remoteness or ceremonial avoidance of familiarity which respect requires; the remoteness or reserve which one assumes from being offended, from dislike, &c.; *saw the distance between two notes; horse-racing, a length of 20 yards from the winning-post, marked by a post.—v. t.—distanced, distancing.* To place at a distance or remote; to leave at a great distance behind; to outdo or excel greatly.

Distance-signal, *n.* *Rail.* The most distant of the series of signals under the control of a signal-man.—*Distant*, *dis-tant, a.* [*L. distans, standing apart, pyr. of disto.*] Separate or apart, the intervening space being of any indefinite extent; remote in place; in time, past or future; in a line of succession or descent; in natural connection or consanguinity, in kind or nature, &c.; as if remote or far off; hence, slight; faint; (a distant resemblance), characterized by haughtiness, coyness, indifference, or disrespect; reserved; shy.—*Distantly*, *dis-tant-ly, adv.* Remotely; at a distance; with reserve.

Distaste, *dis-tast, n.* Aversion of the taste; dislike of food or drink; derelish; disinclination; a want of liking; (*a distaste for rural sports*).—*Distasteful*, *dis-tast-ful, a.* Causing distaste, unpleasant to the taste or liking; disagreeable, slightly repulsive.

Distastefully, *dis-tast-ful-ly, adv.* In a distasteful manner.—*Distastefulness*, *dis-tast-ful-ness, n.* The state or character of being distasteful.

Distemper, *dis-tem-per, n.* Any morbid state of an animal body or of any part of it; derangement of the animal economy; a disorder; malady; a disease of young dogs, commonly considered as a catarrhal disorder.—*v. t.* To derange the bodily functions of; to deprive of temper or moderation; to ruffle; to disturb; to make ill-humoured.—*Distempered*, *dis-tem-per-d, p. and a.* Diseased in body or in mind; disordered; prejudiced or perverted; biased.

Distemper, *dis-tem-per, n.* [*It. distemper, rare, to dissolve or mix with liquid.*] *Painting*, a preparation of opaque colour, ground with size and water; tempera; a kind of painting in which the pigments

are mixed with size, and chiefly used for covering painting and interior decoration.

Distend, *dis-tend, v. t.* [*L. distendo—dis, asunder, and tendo, to tend, as in extend, content.*] *Trst.* To stretch or swell out by force acting from within; to dilate, to distend; to swell; to put out (a bladder, the lungs);—*n.* To become inflated or distended; to swell.—*Distensibility*, *dis-tens-i-bil-i-ty, n.* The quality or capacity of being distensible.—*Distensible*, *dis-tens-i-bl, a.* Capable of being distended or dilated.—*Distension*, *Distension*, *dis-tension, n.* [*L. distensio.*] The act of distending; the state of being distended; extent or space occupied by the thing distended.

Distich, *dis-tich, n.* [*Gr. distichon—di, twice, and stichos, a row, a line, a verse.*] A couplet; a couple of verses or poetic lines making complete sense.—*Distichous*, *dis-tich-ous, a.* Having two rows or disposed in two rows, as the grains in an ear of barley.

Distill, *dis-til, v. t.—distilled, distilling.* [*Fr. distiller, from L. destillo, to trickle down, distillare, to distil, disto, to drop, from stilla, a drop.*] To drop; to fall in drops in a small stream; to trickle; to seep a still; to practise distillation.—*n.* To yield or give forth in drops; to seep; to trickle; to fall in drops; to drop; to obtain or extract by distillation; to subject to the process of distillation.—*Distillable*, *dis-till-a-bl, a.* Capable of being distilled; fit for distillation.—*Distillate*, *dis-till-at, n.* Fluid distilled, and found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus.—*Distillation*, *dis-till-a-shon, n.* The act of distilling or falling in drops; the volatilization of a liquid in an alembic, or still and refrigerary, or of a retort and receiver; the operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation.—*Distillatory*, *dis-till-a-tor-y, a.* Belonging to distillation, used for distilling.—*n.* An apparatus used in distillation; a still.—*Distiller*, *dis-till-er, n.* One who distils; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by distillation.—*Distillery*, *dis-till-er-y, n.* The act or art of distilling; the building and works where distillation is carried on.

Distinct, *dis-tink-t, a.* [*L. distinctus, pp. of distingo, to separate.*] Separated by being distinguished by some mark, note, or character, marked out; not the same in number or kind, different having well-marked characteristics; standing clearly or boldly out; well-defined; obvious; plain; unconfusable.—*Distinction*, *dis-tink-t-a-shon, n.* [*L. distinctio.*] The act of separating or distinguishing that which distinguishes or marks as different; a note or mark of difference distinguishing quality; eminence or superiority; elevation or honourable estimation; that which confers or marks eminence or superiority; a title or honour of some kind.—*Distinctive*, *dis-tink-tiv, a.* Marking or indicating distinction or difference.—*Distinctively*, *dis-tink-tiv-ly, adv.* In a distinctive manner.—*Distinctiveness*, *dis-tink-tiv-ness, n.* The state or quality of being marked or distinguished by some mark, note, or quality which constitutes difference; to separate by definitions; to separate from others by some mark of honour or preference; to make eminent or known; to distinguish; to mark a distinction; to find or show the difference.—*Distinctly*, *dis-tink-tiv-ly, adv.* In a distinctive manner; clearly; obviously; plainly; precisely.—*Distinctness*, *dis-tink-tiv-ness, n.* The quality or state of being distinctly clear; precision.

Distinguish, *dis-tink-gish, v. t.* [*L. distingo, to mark off, to distinguish—dis, for dis, asunder, and stingo, to mark STRIKE.*] To mark or set apart as different or separate from others; to perceive or recognize the individuality of; to note as differing from something else by some mark or quality; to know or ascertain difference by the senses or the intellect; to classify or divide by any mark or quality which constitutes difference; to separate by definitions; to separate from others by some mark of honour or preference; to make eminent or known; to distinguish; to mark a distinction; to find or show the difference.—*Distinguishable*, *dis-tink-gish-a-bl, a.* Capable of being distinguished or recognized; capable of being defined or classified; worthy of note or

special regard.—*Distinguishableness*, *dis-tink-gish-a-bl-ness, n.* State of being distinguishable.—*Distinguishably*, *dis-tink-gish-a-bl-ly, adv.* So as to be distinguished.—*Distinguished*, *dis-tink-gish-t, p. and a.* Separated from others by superior or extraordinary qualities; eminent; extraordinary; transcendent; noted; famous; celebrated.—*Distinguisher*, *dis-tink-gish-er, n.* One who or that which distinguishes.—*Distinguishing*, *dis-tink-gish-ing, a.* Constituting difference; distinguishing; everything else; peculiar; characteristic.—*Distinguishingly*, *dis-tink-gish-ing-ly, adv.* In a distinguishing manner.—*Distinguishment*, *dis-tink-gish-ment, n.* Distinction; observation of difference.

Distort, *dis-tort, v. t.* [*L. distorquo, distortum—dis, asunder, and torquo, to twist, as in contort (which see).*] To twist out of natural or regular shape; to force or put out of the true bent or direction; to bias (the judgment); to wrest from the true meaning; to pervert.—*Distorted*, *dis-tort-d, p. and a.* Twisted out of natural or regular shape; shaped abnormally or awry.—*Distortion*, *dis-tort-shon, n.* The act of distorting; a twisting or writhing motion; an unnatural direction of parts from whatever cause, as a curved spine, a wry mouth, quidding, &c.—*Distortive*, *dis-tort-iv, a.* Causing distortion; distorting.

Distraction, *dis-trakt, n.* [*L. distractio, distractum, to draw, asunder, to pervert, to draw, asunder, and trahere, to draw apart or pull separate;* to turn or draw from any object or point; to divert toward various other objects (the attention); to distract, to confuse, or harass (the mind); to disorder the reason of; to render insane or frantic.—*Distractioned*, *dis-trakt-d, p. and a.* Disordered in intellect; deranged; perplexed; crazy; frantic; insane.—*Distractionally*, *dis-trakt-shon-ly, adv.* In a distracted manner; insensibly; wildly.—*Distractedness*, *dis-trakt-ted-ness, n.* A state of being distracted; madness.—*Distracted*, *dis-trakt-d, p. and a.* In a state that which distracts.—*Distract*, *dis-trakt-shon, n.* The act of distracting; the state of being distracted; confusion from multiplicity of objects crowding on the mind and scattering the attention; distract ways; perplexity; embarrassment; madness; frenzy; insanity; extreme folly; extreme perturbation or agony of mind, as from pain or grief; anything giving the mind a new and less obvious occupation.—*Distractive*, *dis-trakt-iv, a.* Causing perplexity.

Distrain, *dis-train, v. t.* [*Fr. distraire, from L. distrahere, to draw apart, bind, molest, later to exact a pledge—dis, asunder, and trahere, to strain as in constrain, restrain.*] *STRAIN.* Akin *distress*, *distric-t, n.* To seize or take possession of (*Shak*); specifically, *law*, to seize, as goods and chattels, to satisfy a debt.—*Distric-t-ly, n. a.* Capable of being or liable to be distrained.—*Distraîner*, *Distraîner, n.* He who seizes goods for debt or service.—*Distraint*, *dis-traint, n.* A distress or distraint.

Distract, *dis-trä, a.* [*Fr.*] Abstracted; absent-minded; inattentive.

Distracted, *dis-träct, p. and a.* [*Old pp. of distract.*] Distracted; preoccupied.

Distress, *dis-tress, n.* [*Fr. distresse, distress, oppression, from distresser, to oppress, from a hypothetical L. distressare, to draw apart, hinder, distress.*] *Distress*, extreme pain; anguish of body or mind, that which causes suffering; affliction; calamity; adversity; misery; a state of extreme want or need; a distressing danger; *law*, the act of distraining; the seizure of personal chattel as a pledge for the payment of rent or debt, or the satisfaction of a claim.—*v. t.* To afflict with pain or anguish; to harass; to grieve; to perplex; to make miserable.—*Distressed*, *dis-tress-d, p. and a.* Suffering distress; harassed with pain or trouble; afflicted.—*Distressful*, *dis-tress-ful, a.* Inflicting or bringing distress; calamitous; vexatious; causing pain or anguish; indicating distress.—*Distressfully*, *dis-tress-ful-ly, adv.* In a distressful

titution or by an imaginary line or limit; to make partition of among a number; to divide in opinion or interest; to set at variance; to separate (an assembly) into two bodies for the purpose of voting.—*v.t.* To become separated; to part; to open; to cleave; to vote by the division of a legislative house into two parts.—*n.* The watershed of a district or region.—*Dividable*, *di-va-di-bl*, *a.* Capable of being divided.—*Divided*, *di-vid-d*, *p.* and *a.* Parted, separated, or disunited; shown in separate varieties or in feeling.—*Dividedly*, *di-vid-dl*, *adv.* In a divided manner; separately.—*Dividend*, *di-vid-dnd*, *n.* [L. *id*, a thing to be divided.] A sum or a number to be divided; the profit or gain which is to be divided among the shareholders according to the stock of each; the sum that falls to the share of each; the share of the fund realized from the effects of a bankrupt, and apportioned according to the amount of the debt of each creditor; the interest due to any holder of a share in the public debt.—*Divider*, *di-vid-r*, *n.* One who or that which divides; a soap-line; *pl.* a pair of small compasses.

Divi-divi, *di-vi-di-vi*, *n.* The native and commercial name of a tropical American tree and its remarkably curly roots, the latter containing a large percentage of tannic acid, and being used by tanners and dyers.

Divine, *di-vin*, *a.* [L. *divinus*, divine, religious, divinely inspired, divine, from *divus*, divine, a deity or divinity.] Pertaining to God, or to a heavenly deity or false god; partaking of the nature of God; godlike; heavenly; sacred; holy; excellent in the highest degree; divinely above what is human; relating to divinity or theology.—*Divine right*, the claim set up by sovereigns to the unqualified obedience of their subjects on the assumption that they themselves were appointed by God to rule, and responsible to him only for their acts.—*n.* A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman; a theologian.—*v.t.*—*divined*, *divining*, [L. *divino*], To foretell; to predict; to prognosticate; to conjecture; to guess.—*v.i.* To use or practise divination; to utter presages or prognostications; to bode; to guess.—*Divination*, *di-vi-na-shn*, *n.* The art of foretelling; act of divining; a foretelling of future events, or discovering things secret or obscure, by the aid of superior beings, or by certain rites, experiments, observations, &c.—*Divinatory*, *di-vi-na-ti-ry*, *a.* Professing, or pertaining to divination.—*Divinely*, *di-vi-nl*, *adv.* In a divine manner; in a manner resembling deity; by the agency or influence of God, in a supreme degree; excellently.—*Divineness*, *di-vi-ni-ty*, *n.* The state or quality of being divine, like-ness to God; sacredness; superexcellence.

Diviner, *di-vi-nr*, *n.* One who professes divination; a soothsayer; one who guesses or conjectures.—*Divining*, *di-vi-ni-ng*, *v.* *n.* A female diviner.—*Divining-rod*, *n.* A rod, usually of hazel, which, if carried slowly along in suspension by an adept, dips and points downwards, it is affirmed, when brought over the spot where water or treasure is to be found.—*Divinity*, *di-vi-ni-ty*, *n.* [L. *divinitas*] The state of being divine; divineness; deity; godhead; divine element; divine nature; &c.; the deity; a celestial being; one of the entities belonging to a polytheistic religion; supernatural power or virtue; awe-inspiring character or influence; sacredness; the science of divine things; theology.—*Divinize*, *di-vi-niz*, *v.t.* To regard as divine.

Divisible, *di-vid-i-bl*, *a.* [L. *divisibilis*, from *divido*, *divide*] Capable of division; that may be separated or divided; separable.—*Divisibility*, *Divisibleness*, *di-vid-i-bl-i-ty*, *di-vid-i-bl-ness*, *n.* The quality of being divisible; that general property of bodies by which their parts or component particles are capable of separation.—*Divisibly*, *di-vid-i-bl*, *adv.* In a divisible manner.—*Division*, *di-vid-zhn*, *n.* [L. *divisio*] The act of dividing or separating into parts; the state of being divided; separation; a dividing line; a partition;

the part separated from the rest, as by a partition, line, &c., real or imaginary; a distinct segment or section; a part or distinct portion; a certain section or portion of an organized whole, as an army, a fleet; division; discord; dissension; variance; difference; the separation of members in a legislative house in order to ascertain the vote; *arith.* one of the four fundamental rules, the object of which is to find out what number is contained in another.—*Divisional*, *di-vid-zhn-ol*, *a.* Pertaining to division; noting or making division; belonging to a division or district.—*Divisive*, *di-vid-ziv*, *a.* Forming division; tending to divide; creating division or discord.—*Divisor*, *di-vid-zr*, *n.* *Arith.* the number by which the dividend is divided.

Divorce, *di-vo-rs*, *n.* [Fr. *divorce*, from L. *divortio*, a separation, a divorce, from *diverto*, same as *diverbo*, to turn away. *Divert*] A legal dissolution of the bond of marriage; a legal separation between husband and wife, after which each is free to marry again; the sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved; dissolution of things closely united; separation.—*v.t.*—*divorced*, *divorcing*. To dissolve the marriage contract between husband and wife; to separate or disunite from close connection; to force asunder; to put away.—*Divorceable*, *di-vo-rs-a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being divorced.—*Divorcement*, *di-vo-rs-mnt*, *n.* Divorce.—*Divorcer*, *di-vo-rs-r*, *n.* One who or that which divorces.—*Divorcive*, *di-vo-rs-iv*, *a.* Having power to divorce.

Divulge, *di-vul-g*, *v.t.*—*divulged*, *divulging*. [L. *divulgo*, to spread among the people; *di* for *dis*, distrib., and *vulgo*, the common people, whence also vulgar.] To make known what was before private or secret; to reveal; to disclose; to let be known.—*Divulgement*, *di-vul-g-mnt*, *n.* The act of divulging.—*Divulger*, *di-vul-gr*, *n.* One who divulges.

Divulsi, *di-vul-shi*, *n.* [L. *divulsio*, a tearing asunder, from *divello*, *divulsim*, to pluck or pull asunder.—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *vello*, to pull.] The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending; a pulling out; separation; laceration.—*Divulsive*, *di-vul-siv*, *a.* Tending or having power to pull asunder or rend.

Dizen, *i*, *di-zn*, *v.t.* [From the obsolete *dise*, the first part of *disagree*, hence *disagree*, to disagree; to utter; especially, to dress gaily or gaudily; to deck; to bedizen.

Dizzy, *di-zy*, *a.* [A. Sax. *disig*, foolish; akin to L.G. *disig*, *disig*, O.D. *disigich*, Mod. D. *disigich*, dizzy, Dan. *disig*, drowsy. Allied are *daze*, *dazzle*, *daze*] Having a sensation of whirling in the head with instability or proneness to fall; giddy; vertiginous; causing dizziness in the eyes; light-headedness, from, or caused by, giddiness; thoughtless; heedless; inconstant.—*v.t.*—*dizzied*, *dizzying*. To make dizzy or giddy; to confuse.—*Dizzily*, *di-zl*, *adv.* In a dizzy manner.—*Dizziness*, *di-zz-i-ness*, *n.* The state or feeling of being dizzy; giddiness; vertigo.

Djered, *Djerd*, *je-rd*, *n.* [A. *jerid*]. A blunt javelin used in oriental military sports, as for hitting a distant mark, or being thrown through as many suspended rings as possible, &c.

Do, *do*, *v.t.* or *auxiliary*; pret. *did*; pp. *done*; p.p.t. singular is *I do*, thou *doest*, he *doeth*, she *doeth*, it *doeth*, he *does* or *doth* (*duz*, *duth*); thou *doest*, he *doeth* or *doth* (*duz*, *duth*); when auxiliary, the second person is, thou *doest*. [A. Sax. *don*, to do, *do*, *I do*—*D. don*, *G. thun*, to do, *do*, *I do* in *do*. I put away, and I put together. Skr. *adhi*, to place. From same *gem* are *deed*, *deem*, *down*.] To perform; to execute; to carry into effect; to bring about, produce, effect; to give, confer, or pay to do honor, reverence, or tribute; to perform; to finish or complete; to hoax, cheat, swindle (colloq.); to inspect the sights or objects of interest in (colloq.); to prepare; to cook.—*To do away*, to put an end to.—*To do into*, to translate or render (in

another language).—*To do over*, to perform again; to repeat; to put coating, as of paint, upon.—*To do up*, to put up, as a parcel; to tie; to pack.—*To do with*, to dispose of; to employ; to occupy; to deal with; to get on with (as in what is to be done or to do); to do nothing with him, &c.).—*v.i.* [In this usage *do* is partly the intransitive form of the preceding verb, partly from A. Sax. *doegan*, to strive, to contend, to contend as Icel. *duga*, Dan. *due*, D. *deugen*, Goth. *duigan*, G. *laugen*, to be worth, but the senses are so intermingled that it would be difficult to separate them.] To act or behave in a particular manner; to conduct one's self; to fare; to be in a state with regard to sickness or health (how do you do); to succeed; to accomplish a purpose; to serve an end; to suffice (will this plan do it); to find means; to contrive; to shift (how shall we do for money?—*To do for*, to suit; to be adapted for; to answer in place of; to be sufficient for; to satisfy; to ruin; to put an end to (will it do for on or do household duty for the child?—*To do without*, to shift without; to put up without; to dispense with.—*To have done*, to have made an end; to have finished.—*To have done with*, to have ceased to do; to cease to have any interest in or connection with.—*Do* is often used for a verb to save the repetition of it; as, I shall probably come, but if I do not, you must not wait; that is, if I do not come. An auxiliary it is used most commonly in forming negative and interrogative sentences; as, do you intend to go, does he wish me to come? *Do* is also used to express emphasis, as, I do love her, for the imperative, it expresses an urgent request or command; as, do come; help me, do; make haste, do. In the past tense it is sometimes used to convey the idea that what was done was true; not a mere boast; as, you once did love me! *Shak*.—The past participle *done*, besides being used for all the ordinary meanings of the verb, has some colloquial or familiar uses, as, I have done my share, expressing agreement to a proposal, that is, it is agreed or I accept; *done up*, ruined in any manner, completely exhausted, very tired or fatigued.—*Doable*, *do-a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being done; being done; doer, *n.* One who does, executes, performs, or acts; one who performs what is required; as opposed to a mere talker or theorizer.—*Doing*, *di-uzi-ng*, *a*. Things done; transactions; actions, good or bad; behaviour; conduct.

Do, *do*, *n.* *Mus.* the name given to the first of the syllables used in solmization; the first or key note of the scale.

Doab, *Doab*, *do-ab*, *do*, *n.* In the East Indies, a tract of country between two rivers.

Docile, *do-sil* or *do-sil*, *a.* [L. *docilis*, from *doceo*, to teach, whence *doctor*, *document*] Teachable; easily instructed; ready to learn; tractable; easily managed.—*Docility*, *do-sil-i-ty*, *n.* The state or quality of being docile.

Docimasy, *do-si-ma-si*, *n.* [Fr. *dokimasia*, from *dokein*, to try, examine, from *do-kimos*, proved, tested.] The art or practice of assaying metals; metallurgy.—*Docimastic*, *do-si-ma-stik*, *a.* [Fr. *doximastique*, from *dokein*, to try, examine, from *do-kimos*, proved, tested.] Relating to the assaying of metals; metallurgy.

Dock, *dok*, *n.* [A. Sax. *docca*, *G. docke*] The common name of various species of perennial herbs, most of them troublesome weeds with stout rootstalks, erect stems, and broad leaves.—*Dock*, *dok*, *n.* [Icel. *dockr*, a short tail; *G. dock*, a thick short tail, *Erik*, *do*, small bundle, both comp. also W. *do*, anything short, *doctar*, to curtail.] The tail of a beast cut short, the stump of a tail; the solid part of the tail.—*v.t.* To cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to cut short; to clip; to shorten.

Dock, *dok*, *n.* [D. *dok*, *G. docke*, Sw. *docka*, a dock, Flem. *doek*, a kind of cape; perhaps from L. *dopec*, *do*, to cut, *do*, from *dachoma*, to reach, *do*, to place where a criminal stands in court; a place artificially formed on the side of a harbour or the bank of a

river for the reception of ships, the entrance of which is generally closed by gates. — *Dry or graving dock*, a dock constructed that the water may be excluded at pleasure, allowing the bottom of a vessel to be inspected and repaired. — *Wet dock*, a dock in which there is always water, and in which the water is kept at about a uniform level by means of gates, so that vessels are always kept afloat, and can be loaded or unloaded at any state of the tide.

— *Floating dock*, a structure which serves as a graving dock, being suspended on rollers so that it may be sunk beneath a vessel and raised with it when the water is pumped out of the tanks round its sides. — *vt.* To bring, draw, or place in a dock. — *Dockage*, dok'j, *n.* Charges for the use of docks. — *Dock-master*, *n.* One who has the superintendence of docks. — *Dock-warrant*, *n.* A certificate given to the owner of goods warehoused in the docks. — *Dockyard*, dok'yar, *n.* A yard or repository near a harbour for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber.

Docket, docket, dok'et, *n.* [A dim. of dock, anything curtailed or cut short.] A summary of a larger writing; a small piece of paper or parchment containing the heads of a writing; an alphabetical list of cases in a court of law; a ticket attached to goods, containing the name of the owner, the place to which they are to be sent, or specifying their measurement, &c. — *vt.* To make an abstract of, and enter, or write it down; to mark the contents of papers on the back; to add a docket to. — *Docketed*, dok'et-ed, *p.* and *a.* **Docket**, dok'et, *v.* [L. *doctrina*, doctrine, to teach. — *Docket*, *n.* A docket; an instructor; a learned man; a person who has received the degree of this name from a university; hence thus a *doctor* of divinity, laws, medicine, &c. and a person capable of teaching the particular subject; a person duly licensed to practise medicine; a physician; one who cures diseases. — *vt.* To treat medically; hence, to repair or patch up; to draw or pull out; to bring back; to falsify; to cook in all senses colloq. — **Doctral**, dok'ter-al, *a.* Relating to the degree of a doctor. — **Doctrate**, dok'ter-at, *n.* The university degree of doctor. — **Doctrality**, dok'ter-al-ity, *n.* The degree of a doctor; doctrate. — **Doctress**, dok'tres, *n.* A female physician. — **Doctress**, dok'trin, *n.* [L. *doctrina*, instruction, learning, from *doceo*, to teach, whence *doctor*, *doctus*, &c.] In a general sense, whatever is taught; hence, a principle, view, or set of opinions maintained by any person or set of persons; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master; the truths of the gospel; one or more of the truths of the gospel. — **Doctrinaire**, dok'tri-nar, *n.* [Fr. from L. *doctrina*; the name was originally given to the French politicians after the restoration of 1815.] One who theorizes or advocates important changes in political or social matters without a sufficient regard to practical considerations; a political theorist.

— **Doctrinal**, dok'tri-nal, *a.* Pertaining to doctrine; containing a doctrine; pertaining to the act or means of teaching. — **Doctrinally**, dok'tri-nal-ly, *adv.* In the form of doctrine or instruction by way of teaching or positive direction. — **Doctrinarian**, dok'tri-nar-i-an, *n.* A doctrinaire. — **Doctrinarianism**, dok'tri-nar-i-an-izm, *n.* The principles or doctrines of doctrinaires.

— **Document**, dok'u-ment, *n.* [L. *documentum*, lesson, a proof, from *doceo*, to teach. — **Doctrina**.] Any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof, for information, establishment of facts, and the like; any written or printed paper. — **Documentary**, dok'u-men-tar-i, *a.* Pertaining to documents or written evidence; consisting in documents.

Dodder, dod'er, *n.* [Dan. *dodder*, Sw. *dodra*, G. *datter*, of unknown derivation.] The name of certain slender, twining, leafless pink or white parasitic plants, the common English species of which are found on net-

tles, vetches, furze, flax, &c. — **Doddered**, dod'der-d, *v.* Overgrown with dodder. — **Dodecagon**, do-dek-a-gon, *n.* [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *gonia*, an angle.] A regular figure or polygon, consisting of twelve equal sides and angles. — **Dodecagyn**, do-dek-a-gyn, *n.* [Gr. *gynai*, a female.] A compound plant having twelve styles. — **Dodecagynous**, do-dek-a-gyn-i-tan, *a.* *Bot.* Having twelve styles. — **Dodecahedral**, do-dek-a-hē-dral, *a.* Pertaining to a dodecahedron, consisting of twelve equal sides. — **Dodecahedron**, do-dek-a-hē-dron, *n.* [Gr. *hedra*, a base or side.] A regular solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons, or having twelve equal bases. — **Dodecander**, do-dek-an-dēr, *n.* [Gr. *andros*, a male.] *Bot.* A plant having twelve stamens. — **Dodecandrian**, Dodecandrous, do-dek-an-dri-an, do-dek-an-dri-us, *a.* Pertaining to the dodecandries. — **Dodecapedalous**, do-dek-a-pē-dal-us, *a.* *Bot.* Having twelve petals. — **Dodecaphyll**, do-dek-a-sil-lab-l, *n.* A word of twelve syllables.

Dodge, dog, dōd, *v.* — *dodged*, *dodging*. [Perhaps connected with *duck*, to stoop or bend down the head, *Drucken*, to bow, to stoop.] To evade; to turn aside; to follow the steps of a person, but so as to escape his observation; to play tricks; to play fast and loose; to quibble. — *vt.* To evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside; to pursue by rapid movements in varying directions; to evade by shifts and pretexts; to overreach by tricky knavery. — *n.* A trick; an artifice; an evasion. — **Dodger**, dog'er, *n.* One who dodges or evades; one who practises artful shifts or dodges.

Dodo, dō-dō, *n.* [Pg. *douto*, silly.] An extinct bird of Mauritius, having a massive, clumsy body, covered with down, short and extremely strong legs, and wings and tail feathers so useless for flight that the female of the fallow-deer, the goat, the sheep, the hare, and the rabbit: corresponding to the masculine *lark*. — **Dodskin**, dok'skin, *n.* The skin of a dog; a compact twilled woolen cloth.

Doff, dof, *vt.* [Contr. for *do off*, like *don* for *do on*.] To put, take, or lay off, as dress; to lay aside. — *vt.* To lay off some article of dress; to take off the hat. — **Dog**, dog, *n.* [A Sax. *dogga* (very rare), a dog; same as D. *dog*, Dan. *dogge*, Sw. *dog*] a large kind of dog. — **Hound (A. Sax. *hund*) was originally and long the common English word for dog. A well-known domesticated carnivorous quadruped, closely allied to the wolf and the fox, noted for its sagacity, acute senses, and great attachment to man; a term of reproach or contempt given to a man; a noisy fellow; a young man; a lack; a name applied to several tools, articles, &c. generally iron; as, an anvil, or kind of iron bar, with one or more sharp, pointed ends, for fastening into a piece of wood or other heavy article, for the purpose of dragging or raising it, and the like. — *dog* is also used in composition for male, as, *dogfox*, *dog-cat*, &c. It is also to denote meanness, degeneracy, or worthlessness; as, *dog-Latin*, *dog-rose*.**

— *To give or throw to the dogs*, to throw away. — *To go to the dogs*, to go to ruin or destruction. — *dogging*, to follow in life. — *vt.* — **dogged**, *v.* To follow insidiously or indefatigably; to follow close; to hunt; to worry with importunity. — **Dogged**, dog'ed, *a.* Having the bad qualities of a dog; sullen; stout; morose; surlily; severe; obstinate. — **Doggedly**, dog'ed-ly, *adv.* In a dogged manner. — **Doggedness**, dog'ed-ness, *n.* The quality of being dogged. — **Dogish**, dog'ish, *a.* Snappish; dog-like. — **Dogmatism**, dog'mat-izm, *n.* — **Dogberry**, *n.* The berry of the dogwood. — **Dog-brier**, *n.* A brier, the dog-rose. — **Dog-cart**, *n.* A carriage with a box for holding sportsmen's dogs; a sort of dog-leash. — **Dog-days, *n.* The days between the equinox before and behind sitting back to back. — **Dog-dear, *n.* Cheap or worthless as a dog; very cheap. — *In little estimation* — **Dog-days, *n.* The days when Sirius or the Dog-star (whence******

the term) rises and sets with the sun, extending from about the 23d of July to about the 11th of August. — **Dog-eared, *a.* Having the corners of the leaves turned down from careless handling (a *dog-eared book*). — **Dog-fancier, *n.* One who has a taste for dogs, and who breeds them for sale. — **Dog-fish, *n.* A name given to several species of fishes closely allied to the sharks, but of no great size. — **Dog-grass, *n.* [Supposed to be eaten by dogs.] A grass common in woods and waste places, having stems from 1 to 2 feet high. — **Dog-Latin, *n.* Barbarous Latin; a jargon having a superficial resemblance to Latin. — **Dog-louse, *n.* A parasitic insect which infests dogs. — **Dog-parley, *n.* A common British unwholesome weed, cultivated on grounds, having a nauseous smell, and being a virulent poison; fool's parley. — **Dog-rose, *n.* A common British wild rose; the wild briar the fruit of which is known as the hip. — **Dog-toe, *n.* The corner of a leaf in a book turned up and curled in the handling. — *vt.* To turn down in dog's ears. — **Dog-tinsel, *n.* A weed found in cultivated fields, with acid emetic properties, and with leaves having some resemblance to those of tinsel; a vulgar name for dog that has eaten till compelled to vomit.********************

— **Dog-tail grass, *n.* The popular name of several species of grasses common in Britain. — **Dog-star, *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, which rising and setting with the sun gives name to the dog-days. — **Dog-tooth Violet, *n.* A bulbous garden plant with spotted leaves and purple flowers. — **Dog-tired, *a.* Quite tired. — **Dog-troop, *n.* A sharp-pointed human foot soldier, between the fore-teeth and grinders; a canine tooth; an eye-tooth. — **Dog-trick, *n.* A curish trick; an ill-natured practical joke. — **Dog-trot, *n.* A gentle trot like that of a dog. — **Dog-time, *n.* A time of day when the weather wane of a vessel to show the direction of the wind. — **Dog-watch, *n.* *Naval*, the name of the two watches of two hours each instead of four (between 4 and 8 p.m.) arranged in the watches of the day kept from day to day by each part of the crew, otherwise the same men would form the watch during the same hours for the whole voyage. — **Dog-weary, *a.* Quite tired; much fatigued. — **Dogwood**, dog'wud, *n.* A name of several trees or shrubs, one of them common in copses and hedges in England, with small cream-white flowers borne in dense roundish clusters. — **CONSL.** **Doge**, dog'e, *n.* [V. *dog*.] The chief magistrate of the former republics of Venice (87-1797) and Genoa (1329-1797). — **Dogal**, dog'al, *a.* Pertaining to a dog. — **Dogate**, dog'at, *n.* The office or dignity of a doge.********************

Dogger, dog'ger, *n.* [D. *doggerboot*, *dogger*, a codfish, and *boot*, a Dutch fishing vessel having two masts, employed in the German Ocean especially in the cod and herring fisheries.]

Doggerel, dog'ger-el, *n.* [Possibly from *dog*.] An epithet originally applied to kind of loose irregular measure in burlesque poetry, but now more generally to mean verses defective in rhythm and sense. — **Doggerel**, dog'ger-el, *n.* A genus verse.

Dogma, dog'ma, *n.* [Gr. *dogma*, opinion, which seems true, an opinion, from *dogkein*, to seem.] A settled opinion or belief; a tenet; an opinion or doctrine received on authority, as opposed to one obtained from experience. — **Dogmatic**, dog'mat-ic, *a.* Pertaining to a dogma or dogma; having the character of a dogma; disposed to assert opinions with overbearing or arrogance; dictatorial; arrogant; authoritative; positive. — **Dogmatism**, dog'mat-izm, *n.* In a dogmatic manner. — **Dogmatist**, dog'mat-ist, *n.* A dogmatic theologian; the essential doctrines of Christianity. — **Dogmatism**, dog'mat-izm, *n.* The quality of being dogmatic; a doctrine of assertion. — **Dogmatize**, dog'mat-ize, *v.* To teach opinions with bold and undue confidence; to assert principles arrogantly or authoritatively.

n; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.

ch, chain: ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; sh, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure

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poor, the other evil; the philosophical exposition of the nature of things by the adoption of two dissimilar primitive principles not derived from each other; the doctrine of those who maintain that distinct substances, in opposition to idealism, which maintains we have no knowledge or assurance of the existence of anything but our own ideas or sensations. — Dualist, *du-al-ist*, *a*. Pertaining to dualism; characterized by duality. — Duality, *du-al-ity*, *n*. The state of being two or of being divided into two. — *Adage*, *ad-ij*, *n*. A proverb; a two, and *arché*, rule. Government by two persons.

Duan, *du-an*, *a*. [Gael. and Ir.] A division of a poem; a canto; a poem; a song.

Dub, *dub*, *vt*, *tr*. To strike. — *Dub knight*, *dab knight*, *dubba*, to *dub*. To strike with a sword and make a knight; to give the accolade; to confer any dignity or new character on; to entitle; to speak of. — *Dub*, *tr*. To rub with grease, as leather when being carried; to rub a nap on cloth by striking it with tenses. — *A blow*.

Dub, *dub*, *n*. A root, the same root as *dip* and *deep*. A puddle; a small pool of foul stagnant water.

Dubious, *du-bi-us*, *a*. [*L. dubius*, moving alternately in two opposite directions, doubtful, uncertain, wavering, or fluctuating in opinion; uncertain; not ascertained or known exactly; not clear or plain; occasioning or involving doubt; of uncertain event or issue.] — *Dubiously*, *du-bi-ous-ly*, *adv*. In a dubious manner. — *Dubiousness*, *du-bi-ous-ness*, *n*. The state of being dubious. — *Dublet*, *du-blet*, *n*. [*L. dubietas*.] Doubtfulness; a feeling of doubt. — *Dubious*, *du-bi-ous*, *adj*. Doubtful; uncertain; doubtful; (not reliable). — *Dubitable*, *du-bi-ta-ble*, *a*. [*L. dubito*, to waver in opinion.] Liable to be doubted; doubtful; uncertain. — *Dubitancy*, *du-bi-tan-ty*, *n*. Doubt; uncertainty. — *Dubitant*, *du-bi-tant*, *n*. One who doubts. — *Dubitation*, *du-bi-tation*, *n*. [*L. dubitatio*.] The act of doubting or hesitating; doubt.

Ducal, *du-cal*, *a*. [*L. ducatus*, pertaining to a duke; from *dux*, a leader.] Pertaining to a duke. — *Ducally*, *du-cal-ly*, *adv*. After the manner of a duke; in relation with a duke or a ducal family. — *Ducate*, *du-kat*, *n*. [Fr. *ducat*, *It. ducato*.] A monetary unit; a gold coin; a gold piece originating the name being uncertain, from *L. dux*. *Duke*. A coin formerly common in several continental states, either of silver or gold; a silver coin of the value of 100 francs, and the latter about *3s. 4d.* — *Ducatone*, *du-kat-on*. [Fr. *ducaton*, from *ducat*.] A silver coin once common on the Continent, of the value of 100 francs. — *Duchess*, from *duke*, [*duke*]. The consort or widow of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy. — *Duchy*, *du-chi*, [*Fr. duché*]. The territory or dominions of a duke. — *Duchess*, from *duke*.

Duck, *duk*, *n*. Same word as *D. dock*, *Sv. duk*, *G. tuch*, cloth. A species of car cloth or canvas, used for sails, sailing cloth, &c.

Duck, *du*, *n*. [Same word as *Dan. duck*, *G. ducke*, a baby or puppet; or the name of the bird used as a term of endearment.] A word of endearment or fondness.

Duck, *duk*, *tr*. To dip, to plunge. — *Duck the head*, *duck, dive*, *Dan. dukke*, *dive*, *G. tauchen*, to dip, to plunge. To dip or plunge in water and suddenly withdraw. — *Duck the head*, to escape a blow or the like. — *To plunge into water* and immediately withdraw. — *Dip*; to plunge the hand in water or other liquid; to dip the head suddenly; to bob the head. — [*From* *duken*, the old name of various water-fowl akin to, but distinguished from swans and geese, having broader bills, a more waddling gait, &c. — *Duck*, *tr*. To dip, to plunge. — *Duck*, *n*. The name of various water-fowl.

[illegible]

guise families; an elderly woman who is kept to guard a younger.

Duet, *Duetto*, *du-ét*, *du-ét-tis*, *n.* [It. *du-étto*, from *duo*, two.] A musical composition for two voices or two instruments.

Duful, *Duful*, *du-ful*, *ad.* [From *Duful*, a Belgian manufacturing town.] A kind of coarse woollen cloth having a thick nap, frizzes.

Dufter, *dufter*, *n.* A pedlar; a hawker of cheap, flashy articles; a hawk of shabby jewelry; a person who is a shabby; a useless character; a stupid person; a fogey (colloq.).

Dug, *dig*, *n.* [Akin to Sw. *dugga*, Dan. *dugge*, to suckle; from root *du*, to suck.] A tub, to milk, daughter also being from this root.] The pap or nipple of a woman or (now generally) of an animal.

Dug, *dig*, *pret.* & *pp.* of *dig*.

Dugong, *du-gong*, *n.* [Malayana.] A herbivorous mammal of the Indian Seas, allied to the manatee or sea-cow, and sometimes attaining a length of 20 feet, though generally about 7 or 8.

Duke, *duk*, *n.* [Fr. *duc*, from *L. dux*, *dux*, a leader, from *duc*, to lead (see also); cogn. A. Sax. *loga*, leader, E. *tug* and *toe*.] A chief prince, or leader; in Great Britain, one of the highest orders of nobility; a title of honour or nobility next below that of a prince; in some countries on the Continent, a sovereign prince, the ruler of a state.—**Dukedom**, *dukedom*, *n.* The dignity or possession of a dukedom; the territory of a duke; the title or quality of a duke.—**Dukeship**, *dukship*, *n.* The state or dignity of a duke.

Dulcamara, *du-lka-ma-ra*, *n.* [L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *amarus*, bitter.] Lik. bitter-sweet.] A common British hedge-plant, the bitter-sweet or woody nightshade, the root and twigs of which have a peculiar bitter sweet taste.

Dulcet, *du-ls-et*, *ad.* [O Fr. *dolet*, L. *dulcis*, sweet.] Sweet to the taste; luscious; exquisite; sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious; agreeable to the mind.—**Dulcification**, *du-ls-i-fi-ka-shun*, *n.* The act of becoming—**Dulcify**, *du-ls-i-fi*, *v.* [L. *dulcis*, and *facio*, to flow.] Flowing sweetly.—**Dulcify**, *du-ls-i-fi*, *vt.*—**Dulcified**, *du-ls-i-fi-ed*, *ad.* [Fr. *dulcifier*, from *L. dulcis*, sweet, and *facio*, to make.] To sweeten; to free from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony; to render more agreeable to the taste.

Dulcimer, *du-ls-i-mér*, *n.* [Sp. *dulcamé*, It. *dolcimelo*, from *dulcis*, sweet.] A stringed instrument consisting in its modern form of a shallow quadrilateral box without a top, across which runs a series of wires, tuned by pegs at the sides, and played on by being struck by two cork-headed hammers.

Dulla, *du-li-a*, *n.* [Gr. *doulos*, service, from *doulos*, a slave.] An inferior kind of worship or adoration, as that paid to saints and angels in the Roman Catholic Church.

Dull, *dul*, *ad.* [A. Sax. *dol*, *deol*, erring, dull, from *duetan*, to be torpid or dull; akin Goth. *daula*, foolish; *foel*, *dul*, foolishness; D. *dol*, L.G. *dol*, *de*, *foel*, mad.] Stupid; doltish; slow of understanding; heavy; sluggish; without life or spirit; slow of motion; wanting sensibility or keenness in some of the senses [sight, hearing]; not quick, sad, melancholy, depressing, dismal; gross; inanimate; insensible; not pleasing; not exhilarating; cheerless; not bright or clear; tarnished; dim; obscure; blunt; obtuse; having a thick edge; cloudy; overcast.—*v.* To make dull.—**Duller**, *du-lér*, *ad.* blunter; to render less acute; to make less eager; to make sad or melancholy; to make insensible or slow to perceive; to render dim; to sully; to tarnish or cloud.—*v.* To become dull.—**Dullard**, *du-l'ard*, *n.* A stupid person; a dolt; a blockhead; a dunce.—**Dullardism**, *du-l'ard-izm*, *n.* Stupidity; doltishness.—**Dull-brained**, *ad.* Stupid.—**Dull-browed**, *ad.* Having no expression in the brow or look.—**Dull-gazed**, *ad.* With eyes dull in expression.—**Dull-head**, *n.* A person of dull understanding; a dolt; a blockhead.—**Dullish**, *du-l'ish*, *ad.* Somewhat dull; somewhat stupid; tiresome.—**Dully**, *du-l'y*, *ad.*

Somewhat dull. [Tenn.]-*adv.* [du'l'ly]. Stupidly; slowly; sluggishly; without life or spirit.—**Dulness**, *du-l'ness*, *n.* The state or character of being dull.

Dulle, *dul*, *n.* [Gael. *duillean*, *de duillean*, dull.] A kind of silber-ree, sweet having a reddish-brown, or purple, frown, several inches long, found at low water adhering to the rocks.

Dully, *Under Duz*, *du-l'y*, *ad.* [A. Sax. *dumb* = Goth. *dumba*, Dan. *dun*, G. *dunna*, dumb, stupid; allied to *dun*, and perhaps Goth. *dumba*, deaf.] Mute; silent; not speaking; destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds; not accustomed to speech, effected by signs (*dumb-show*).—*To strike dumb*, to confound; to astonish; to render silent by astonishment.—*v.* To silence; to overpower with sound (*stun*).—**Dumbly**, *du-mb'ly*, *ad.* Mute; silently; without words or speech.—**Dumbness**, *du-m'ness*, *n.* State of being dumb.

Dumb-bells, *n. pl.* Weights, usually consisting of two iron balls with short piece of wood between them, and a ring in the hands for developing the chest, the muscles of the arms, &c.—**Dumb-show**, *n.* A sort of dramatic representation performed pantomimically; gesture without words; puppet show.—**Dumb-waiter**, *n.* A waiter with shelves, made to move between a kitchen and dining-room for conveying food, &c.; a side table or other piece of furniture, in a dining-room, on which stoves, &c. are placed, until required.—**Dumfound**, *du-m'found*, *du-m'found*, *v.* To strike dumb; to confuse. [Colloq.]

Dumfounder, *du-m'found-er*, *v.* To confuse; to stupefy; to strike dumb; to confound. [Colloq.] **Dummy**, *du-m'y*, *n.* One who is dumb; the fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist; also, a game at whist when there are only three players; a stick, olive, or cork, used as a vice for real one, as sham packages, &c., in shops; a lay-figure in drapers' shops, &c.—*ad.* Silent; mute; sham; fictitious.

Dumble, *du-m'b'l*, *n.* A whip with only two lashes, which having a hard edge, is used by

Dunots, *du-no-ts*, *du-no-ts*, *n.* [L. *dunatus*, from *dunus*, a bush.] Having a bushy form; abounding with bushes.

Dump, *dump*, *vt.* [Akin to *dump*, *thump*.] To throw down with a thump; to deposit carelessly; to sell cheaply abroad through protection in the home market.

Dump, *dump*, *n.* [Allied to *damp*; Dan. *dunp*, *du-m'p*, steam, vapour; cogn. *dunps*, melancholy, with vapours, in the sense of nervousness or depression.] A dull gloomy state of the mind; sadness, melancholy; low spirit; heaviness of heart; generally in the plural, and now used only when a ludicrous effect is intended; a melancholy tune (*Shak*).—**Dumplish**, *du-m'plish*, *ad.* Sad; melancholy; depressed in spirits.—**Dumplingly**, *du-m'pl'ing-ly*, *ad.* In a pluming manner.—**Dumplishness**, *du-m'pl'ish-ness*, *n.* State of being dumplish.

Dumpling, *du-m'pl'ing*, *n.* [Connected with Prov. E. *damp*, a clumsy leaven counter, a lump; also perhaps prov. *dunp*, a knock. A kind of pudding or mass of boiled paste, with or without fruit in it.—**Dumpty**, *du-m'p'ty*, *ad.* Short and thick.—**Dumpy-level**, *n.* A spirit-level having a short telescope with a large aperture, and a compass used in surveying.

Dun, *dun*, *ad.* [A. Sax. *duna*, perhaps, from W. *dun*, Gael. *dun*, dun.] Of a grayish brown or dull brown colour; of a smoky colour.—**Dunish**, *du-n'ish*, *ad.* Inclined to dun colour; somewhat dun.

Dun, *dun*, *vt.*—**dunned**, *du-n'ing*, [A form of *dun*.] To clamour for payment of a debt or to demand a debt in a pressing manner; to call for a payment; to urge; to urge importunately.—*n.* One who duns.

Dunce, *duns*, *n.* [From *Duns Scotus*, the leader of the Schoolmen of the thirteenth century, who opposed to the revival of classical learning; hence this name was given to his followers in contempt by their opponents.] An ignorant; a pupil too stupid to learn; a shallow; a thick-skull.—**Dunism**, *du-n'izm*, *n.* The realm or domain

of dunce.—**Duncery**, *du-n's-er-y*, *n.* Dunceness; stupidity.—**Duncan**, *du-n'sh-n*, *n.* Like a dunce.—**Duncishness**, *du-n'sh-ness*, *n.*

Dunderhead, *Dunderpate*, *du-n'dér-head*, *du-n'dér-pat*, *n.* [Comp. *du*, *dunmer*, dead, a dunmer, dead, It. stupid-head, from *dun*, stupid.] A dunce; a dull-head; a dunce-headed; dunder-head-*ad.* Stupid; thick-skulled.

Dune, *dun*, *n.* [A. Sax. *duna*, *Dows*.] A low hill of sand accumulated on the sea coast; a name given to some ancient forts in Scotland with a hemispherical or conical roof.

Dung, *dung*, *n.* [A. Sax. *dung*, G. *dung*, Sw. *dung*; connected with verb to dung.] The excrement of animals.—*v.* To manure with dung.—*v.* To void excrement.—**Dung-fork**, *n.* A fork with three or more prongs used to lift dung.—**Dungfall**, *du-n'g-fall*, *n.* A heap of dung; the place where dung is kept collected; a mean or vile abode or situation.—*a.* Sprung from the dung-hill; a mean; vile.—**Dungmer**, *du-n'g-mér*, *n.* A low rot.—**Dungmer**, *du-n'g-mér*, *ad.* Mixed to be and rot.—**Dungy**, *du-n'g-y*, *ad.* Full of dung; filthy; vile.

Dungaree, *du-n'g-are*, *n.* [Anglo-Indian, low, common, vulgar.] A coarse unbleached Indian calico, generally blue, worn by sailors.

Dungeon, *du-n'jon*, *n.* [Fr. *dongeon*, *donjon*, *Dosses*.] The innermost and strongest tower of a castle; the donjon; a close prison; a deep, dark place of confinement.—*v.* To confine in a dungeon.

Duniwalsal, *Duniwalsal*, *du-ni-wal-sal*, *n.* [Gael. *dun*, *vasal*, from *dune*, a man, and *vasal*, gentle.] A gentleman of secondary rank among the Scottish Highlanders; a cadet of a family of rank.

Dunker, *du-n'g-er*, *n.* A member of a sect of Baptists originating in Philadelphia; a tunker.

Dunlap, *du-m'lap*, *n.* [From *dune* with diminutive ending, or from *dun*, *adj.*] A species of sandpaper about 8 inches in length, occurring in vast blocks along the sandy shores of the North Sea; remarkable for the variations its plummage undergoes in summer and winter.

Dunnage, *du-n'g*, *n.* [From *dunp*, from *dun*.] Faggots, boughs, or logs, well laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom to prevent injury from water; also loose articles of lading wedged between parts of the cargo to hold them steady.

Dunno, *du-n'no*, *n.* [From *dun*, *ad.*] The common hedge-sparrow.

Duodecimal, *du-o-de-ci-m'al*, *n.* [L. *duo-decim*, twelve.] Proceeding in computation by twelves.—*n. pl.* An arithmetical method of ascertaining the number of square feet and square inches in a rectangular area or surface, whose sides are measured in feet and inches.—**Duodecimo**, *du-o-de-ci-m'o*, *n.* Having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet.—*n.* A book in which a sheet is folded into twelve leaves; the size of a book consisting of sheets so folded; usually indicated thus.

Duodenum, *du-o-de-nu-m*, *n.* [From *L. duodecim*, twelve each, so called because its length is about twelve fingers' breadth.] The first portion of the small intestine; the twelve-inch part.—**Duodenal**, *du-o-de-n'al*, *ad.* Connected with or relating to the duodenum.—**Duodenary**, *du-o-de-n'a-ry*, *n.* [L. *duodenarius*.] Relating to the number twelve.—**Duodenary**, *du-o-de-n'a-ry*, *ad.* In which the local value of the figures increases in a twelvefold proportion from right to left, instead of the tenfold proportion in the ordinary or decimal arithmetic.

Duoliteral, *du-o-lit-er'al*, *n.* [L. *duo*, and *littera*, a letter.] Consisting of two letters only; bilingual.

Dup, *dup*, *vt.* [Fr. *dup*, *ad.*] To open. [Shak.] **Dupe**, *dup*, *n.* [Fr. *dup*, a name sometimes given to the hoopoe, and hence, from the bird being regarded as stupid, applied to a stupid person. Comp. *dup*, a person who is deceived, or one easily led astray by his credulity.—*ad.*—**Duped**, *du-p'ed*, *ad.* [Fr. *dupé*.] To make a dupe of; to trick; to

respect; submission; act of reverence or respect; any service, business, or office; particularly, military or similar service; a tax; toll; tribute; any sum of money paid by a government to be paid on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods.—**Dutious**, *dū'tē-us*, *a.* Performing that which is due, or that which law, justice, or propriety requires; dutiful; obedient to superiors.—**Dutiful**, *dū'tē-ful*, *a.* [Shak.] Dutiously.—**Dutifully**, *dū'tē-ful-lī*, *adv.* In a dutiful manner.—**Dutewoness**, *dū'tē-us-nēs*, *n.* Quality of being dutious.—**Dutiable**, *dū'ti-ā-ble*, *a.* Subject to, or in position of, duties.—**Dutiful**, *dū'tē-ful*, *a.* Performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or propriety; obedient; submissive to superiors; expressive of respect or a sense of duty; respectful; obedient.—**Dutifulness**, *dū'tē-ful-nēs*, *n.* Dutifully.—**Dutiful manner**.—**Dutifulness**, *dū'tē-ful-nēs*, *n.* The state or character of being dutiful.—**Duty-free, *a.* Free from tax or duty.
Duty, *dū'tē*, *n.* Chief, a chief. (**Duke**.) The head or chief pupil of a class or division in a public school.
D valve, *n.* A valve for opening and closing the induction and ejection passages of the induction coil, pivoted and freed from its plan resembling the letter **D**.
Dwale, *dwal*, *n.* [A Sax. *dwala*, *dwola*, error, from *dwelian*, to err, to be torpid or dull.] The deadly nightshade, which possesses the property of being deadly.
Dwarf, *dwerf*, *n.* [A Sax. *dwergr*, *dweorg*, *D. dwerg*, Sw. *dwergr*, *dwerf*, L.G. *dwerf*, *dwarf*.] A general name for an animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species; to become dwarfish, diminutive man or woman.—**to** To hinder from growing to the natural size; to prevent the due development of; to stunt; to cause to look small or insignificant by comparison.—**Dwarfed**, *dwerf*, *a.* to become dwarfish or stunted.—**Dwarfish**, *dwerf*, *a.* Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; very small; low; petty; despicable.—**Dwarfism**, *dwerf*, *n.* Inhabitants in a dwarfish manner.—**Dwarfism**, *dwerf*, *n.* A fish.—**n. The state or quality of being dwarfish.—**Dwarf wall**, *n.* A wall of less height than a story of a building.
Dwell, *dwell*, *v.* To reside; to be contracted into *dwell*, *dwell*. [From A. Sax. *dwellan*, to deceive, prevent, hinder; feel *dwellan*, to hinder, to delay; Dan. *dwell*, to loiter, dwell, dwell, akin *dull*.] To abide as a permanent or temporary residence; to have a habitation for some time or permanently; to be in any state or condition; to continue.—**To dwell on or upon**, to keep dwelling on; to dwell on; to dwell on fondness; to occupy a subject.—**Dweller**, *dwell*, *n.* One who dwells; an inhabitant.—**Dwelling**, *dwell*, *n.* Habitation; place of residence.—**Dwelling**, *dwell*, *n.* Dwelling-house.—**Dwelling-house**, *n.* A house intended to be occupied as a residence, in contradistinction to a place of business, office, or shop.—**Dwelling**, *dwell*, *n.* The place of residence.
Dwindle, *dwin'dl*, *v.*—**dwindled**, *dwindling*. [Freq. from O.E. and Sc. dwine; A. Sax. *dwinen*, to pine, waste away.—*D. dwine*, *dwinen*, to pine, waste away, to pine.] To diminish gradually; to waste away; to be insignificant; to shrink; to waste or consume away; to degenerate.—**to** To cause to dwindle.—**n. The process of dwindling; decline.—**Dwindling**, *dwin'dling*, *p.* and *a.* Shrank; diminished in.—**Dwindlement**, *dwin'dl-ment*, *n.* The act or state of dwindling.
Dyad, *diad*, *n.* [Gr. *dyados*, *dyados*, from *dyo*, *dyo*, to unite, treated as one; a pair; a couple; *chen*, an atom, a distance, each atom of which, in combining with other bodies, is equivalent to two.—**Dyadic**, *diad*, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a number two, or elements.—**Dyas**, *dias*, *n.* [Gr.] The period sometimes applied to the Persian system of time, as being divided into two principal groups.
Dye, *di*, *v.t.*—*dye*, *dyeing*, *a.* Sax. *ƿeodagan*,******

Fäte, fär, fat, fall; mē, met, hér; pine, pín; nōte, net, mōve; tūbe, tub, bull

oil, pound; a, Sc. abume—the Fr. u

deglan, from *degl*, dye, colour, perhaps akin to *dele*. To give a new and permanent colour to; applied particularly to cloth or the materials of cloth, as wool, cotton, silk, and linen; also to hair, skins, &c. to stain; to colour; to tinge.—*Dye*, *dyer*, *di-er*, *n.* One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like.—*Dye-house*, *n.* A building in which dyeing is carried on.—*Dyer's-moss*, *n.* Same as *Archil*.—*Dyer's-weed*, *n.* A British plant of the same genus as *mignonette*, affording a beautiful yellow dye.—*Dye-stuff*, *n.* Materials used in dyeing.—*Dye-wood*, *n.* A general name for any wood from which dye is extracted.—*Dye-work*, *n.* An establishment in which dyeing is carried on.
Dying, *di-ing*, *a.* Mortal; destined to death; given, uttered, or manifested just before death (*dying* words); pertaining to or associated with death (*dying* hour); drawing to a close; fading away.—The act of expiring; death.—*Dyingly*, *di-ing-li*, *adv.* In an expiring manner.—*Dyingness*, *di-ing-nes*, *n.* The state of dying; affected languor or faintness; languishment.
Dye, *n.* and *v.* See *Dye*.
Dynam, *di-nam*, *n.* [Gr. *dynamis*, power.] A term proposed to express a unit of work equal to a weight of 1 lb. raised through 1 foot in a second, a foot-pound.—*Dynamometer*, *di-nam-o-met-er*, *n.* An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes.—*Dynametric*, *di-nam-et-ri-cal*, *a.* Pertaining to a dynamometer.—*Dynamical*, *di-nam-i-cal*, *a.* Pertaining to strength, power, or force; relating to dynamics; relating to the effects of the forces or moving agencies in nature.—*Dynamical electricity*, current electricity.—*Dynamically*, *di-nam-i-cal-li*, *adv.* In a dynamical manner.—*Dynamics*, *di-nam-iks*, *n.* The science which investigates the action of force, now usually divided into *statics* and *kinetics*, the former dealing with forces such as compel rest or prevent change of motion, the latter with forces that cause motion or change of motion. [Formerly the term *mechanics* equivalent to the modern *kinetics*, *Mechanics* being then equivalent to *Dynamics* as now used].—*Dynamism*, *di-na-mizm*, *n.* The doctrine that all substance involves

force.—*Dynamite*, *di-na-mit*, *n.* An explosive substance consisting of a siliceous earth, and sometimes of charcoal, sawdust, &c. impregnated with nitro-glycerine, and having a disruptive force estimated at about eight times that of gunpowder.—*Dynamited*, *di-nam-it-ed*, *a.* Dynamite, *di-na-mit-er*, *n.* One who uses dynamite for destroying public buildings or other criminal purposes.—*Dynamometer*, *di-na-mo-met-er*, *n.* An instrument for measuring force or power, especially that of men, animals, machines, the strength of materials, &c.—*Dynamometric*, *di-nam-o-met-ri-cal*, *a.* Of or pertaining to a dynamometer, or to the measurement of force.—*Dynamo-electric*, *di-nam-o-lek-trik*, *a.* Producing force by means of electricity.
Dynasty, *di-na-sti*, *n.* [Gr. *dynasteia*, sovereignty, from *dynaske*, a lord or chief, from *dynamai*, to be strong, *dynamis*, power.] A race or succession of rulers of the same line or family, who govern a particular country, the period of their rule.—*Dynastic*, *di-na-stik*, *a.* Relating to a dynasty or line of kings.
Dyne, *di-n*, *n.* [Gr. *dynamis*, power.] Physics, a unit of force, being that force which, acting on a gramme or one second, produces a velocity of a centimetre per second.
Dysæsthesia, *dis-æst-hi-si-a*, *n.* [Gr. *dys*, with difficulty, *æsthesis*, perception.] Pathol. impaired feeling; insensibility.
Dyschroa, *dis-kro-a*, *n.* [Gr. *dys*, and *chroa*, a color.] Med. a discoloured state of the skin.
Dyscrasia, *Dyscrasy*, *dis-kra-si-a*, *dis-kra-si*, *n.* [Gr. *dyskrasia*—*dys*, evil, and *kra-sis*, habit.] Med. a bad habit of body.
Dysentery, *dis-en-ter-i*, *n.* [Gr. *dysenteria*—*dys*, bad, and *entera*, intestines.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, accompanied generally with much fever and great prostration, frequent stools, the discharges being mixed with blood and mucus or other morbid matter, griping of the bowels, and tenesmus.—*Dysentery*, *dis-en-ter-i*, *a.* Pertaining to or allied with dysentery.
Dyslogistic, *dis-lo-jis-tik*, *a.* [Formed on the model of *eulogistic*, *dys* signifying ill, and the word having therefore the oppos-

ite significance of *eulogistic*.] Conveying censure, disapproval, or opprobrium; censorious; opprobrious.—*Dyslogistically*, *dis-lo-jis-ti-cal-li*, *adv.* In a dyslogistic manner; so as to convey censure or disapproval.—*Dyslogy*, *dis-lo-ji*, *n.* Dispraise; opposite of *eulogy*.
Dysodæ, *dis-od-i*, *n.* [Gr. *dys*, bad, and *odæ*, to smell, and *hyle*, matter.] A species of coal, of a greenish or yellowish grey colour, in mass composed of the layers, which, when burning, emits a very fetid odour.
Dysorexia, *Dysorexy*, *dis-o-rek-si-a*, *dis-o-rek-si*, *n.* [Gr. *dys*, bad, and *orexia*, appetite.] Med. a bad or depraved appetite; a want of appetite.
Dyspepsia, *Dyspepsy*, *dis-pep-si-a*, *dis-pep-si*, *n.* [Gr. *dyspepsia*—*dys*, bad, and *pepsis*, to concoct, to digest.] Indigestion, or difficulty of digestion; a state of the stomach in which its functions are disturbed, without the presence of other diseases, or when, if they are present, they are but of minor importance.—*Dyspeptic*, *dis-pep-tik*, *a.* Afflicted with dyspepsia; pertaining to or consisting in dyspepsy.—*Dyspeptic*, *n.* A person afflicted with dyspepsy.
Dysphagia, *Dysphagy*, *dis-fa-ji*, *dis-fa-ji*, *n.* [Gr. *dys*, bad, and *phagis*, to eat.] Med. difficulty of swallowing.
Dysphonia, *Dysphony*, *dis-fon-i-a*, *dis-fon-i*, *n.* [Gr. *dys*, bad, and *phono*, voice.] Med. a difficulty of speaking occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech.
Dyspnoea, *dis-pn-i-a*, *n.* [Gr. *dyspnoia*—*dys*, ill, and *pneû*, to breathe.] Med. difficulty of breathing.—*Dyspnoic*, *dis-pn-ik*, *a.* Affected with or resulting from dyspnoea.
Dysthymic, *dis-thim-ik*, *a.* [Gr. *dysthymia*, melancholy—*dys*, bad, and *thymos*, the soul or spirit.] Med. afflicted with despondency; depressed in spirits; dejected.
Dysuria, *Dysury*, *dis-ur-i-a*, *dis-ur-i*, *n.* [Gr. *dysuria*—*dys*, ill, and *ouron*, urine.] Med. difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat.—*Dysuric*, *dis-ur-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to dysuria.
Dziggetai, *dzig-go-tai*, *n.* The wild ass of Central Asia, a fine swift animal, intermediate in appearance and character between the horse and ass.

E.

E, the second vowel and the fifth letter of the English alphabet, occurring more frequently than any other letter of the alphabet; and the third root or degree of the natural or diatonic scale.
Each, *ech*, *di-strib*, *a.* and *pron.* [O.E. *ecce*, *ech*, *ych*, *ech*, *elch*, *elch*, &c.] A.S. *ecce*, from *d-acc*, ever, and *el*, like, as in *to be* and *I & G*, *el*, *G* *göthich*. Comp. *asch* and *which*. Every one of any number separately considered or treated; every one of two or more considered together. With *other* it is used reciprocally; that is, it is our duty to assist each other that is, each to assist the other.
Eager, *æ-gër*, *a.* [O.E. *æger*, O.Fr. *ægre*, Med. Fr. *agré*, eager, sharp, biting, from *L. acer*, *acris*, sharp, from root which appears in *acute*, *acid*, *acrid*, &c.] Sharp, sour, acid (*Shak*).; excited by ardent desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain; ardently wishing or longing; vehement; fervid; earnest; impetuous; keen.—*Eagerly*, *æ-gër-li*, *adv.* In an eager manner.—*Eagerness*, *æ-gër-nes*, *n.* An eager state or character of being eager, keenness; ardent zeal.
Eagle, *ë-gl*, *n.* [Fr. *aigle*, from *L. aquila*, an eagle, fem. of the rare ad. *aquila*, dark-coloured, swarthy.] A common name of many large birds of prey, characterized by a hooked beak and curved sharp, and strong claws (talons), and by its great powers of flight and vision, often regarded as a symbol of royalty; a military standard

having the figure of an eagle, such as that of ancient Rome and modern France; a gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars, or about forty-two shillings sterling, a reading-desk in churches in the form of an eagle with expanded wings.—*Eagle-eyed*, *a.* Sharp-sighted as an eagle; having an acute sight.—*Eagle-owl*, *n.* A horned owl little inferior in size to the golden eagle.—*Eagle-stone*, *n.* A variety of crystalline iron ore occurring in spherical, oval, or reniform masses varying from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head; so called from an ancient tradition that they were found in the nests of eagles.—*Eagle-wood*, *n.* A highly fragrant wood, much esteemed by Asiatics for burning as incense.
Eagre, *Eager*, *æ-gër*, *n.* [A.S. *ægar*, *ægar*, *lecl*, *ægar*, the sea.] A tidal wave moving up a river or estuary at spring-tide, as in the Severn, Solway, &c.; a bore.
Ealdorman, *ALDERMAN*.
Ealing, *ë-ling*, *n.* [A.S. *eanian*, to bring forth, and *ling*, *le*, term.] A lamb just brought forth. (*Shak*).
Ear, *ër*, *n.* [A.S. *ædre*, O.Dor. *lecl*, *ë-er*, Dan. *ere*, G. *ohr*, *L. auris*, *Gr. auris*.] The organ of hearing, which in man and the higher animals is composed of the external ear, a cartilaginous funnel for collecting the sound waves and directing them inward; the middle ear, tympanum or drum; and the internal ear or labyrinth; the sense

of hearing; the power of distinguishing sounds; the power of nice perception of the differences of musical sounds; a favourable hearing; attention; heed; a part of any inanimate object resembling an ear; a projecting part from the side of anything; a handle of a tub, pitcher, &c.—*At ear*, all attention.—*To set by the ear*, to make strife between; to cause to quarrel.—*The ears*, *over* *heard*, *over* *heard*, deeply absorbed or engrossed; overwhelmed.—*Eared*, *ërd*, *a.* Having ears; usually in compounds, as *long-eared*.—*Earless*, *ë-les*, *a.* Having no ears; wanting the external ear.—*Ear-ache*, *n.* Pain in the ear.—*Ear-cockle*, *n.* A disease in wheat caused by the presence in the grain of a microscopic worm.—*Ear drop*, *n.* An ornamental pendant (which see).—*Ear-hole*, *n.* The aperture or opening of the external ear.—*Ear-mark*, *n.* A mark on the ear for distinguishing sheep, pigs, cattle, &c.; hence any mark for distinction or identification.—*E-t*. To distinguish by putting an ear-mark on.—*Ear-pick*, *n.* An instrument for cleaning the ear.—*Ear-piercing*, *a.* Piercing the ear; sharp; shrill; acute.—*Ear-ring*, *n.* An ornament ring worn hanging from the lobe of the ear, and usually carrying a jewelled pendant.—*Ear-shell*, *n.* One of a series of castaneous mollusc shells, so called from the flatness and smallness of the spire of the shell giving it some resemblance to an ear.—

ch, chain; ch, Se. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; vi, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, aure.

on the terrestrial globe, answering to and falling within the plane of the celestial ecliptic.—a. Pertaining to or described by the ecliptic; pertaining to an ellipse.

Eclogue, ek-log, n. [*L. ecloga*, Gr. *eklogē*, selection, from *eklegō*, to select, to pick.] A poetical composition in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other; a bucolic.

Economy, eko-nō-mi, n. [*L. oeconomia*, Gr. *oikonomia*—*oikos*, house, and *nomos*, law, rule.] The management, regulation, and government of a household; especially, the management of the pecuniary concerns of a household; hence, a frugal and judicious use of money; that management which expends money to advantage and incurs no waste; a prudent management of all the means by which property is saved or accumulated; a judicious application of time, of labour, and of the instruments of labour; the disposition or arrangement of any work or the system of rules and regulations which control it; the operations of nature in the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals and plants; the regular, harmonious system in accordance with which the functions of living animals and plants are performed; the regulation and disposition of the internal affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.—*Domestic economy*, *household economy*.

Economic, eko-nō-mi-k, a. [*L. oeconomicus*, Gr. *oikonomikos*, pertaining to the regulation of household concerns; managing domestic or public pecuniary concerns with frugality; frugal; thrifty; saving; not wasteful or extravagant; relating to the science of economics, or the pecuniary and other productive resources of a country; relating to the means of living.—*Economical*, eko-nō-mi-kal, a. [*L. economicus*, Gr. *oikonomikos*, pertaining to the regulation of household concerns; managing domestic or public pecuniary concerns with frugality; frugal; thrifty; saving; not wasteful or extravagant; relating to the science of economics, or the pecuniary and other productive resources of a country; relating to the means of living.—*Economically*, eko-nō-mi-kal, ad. In an economical manner.—*Economica*, eko-nō-mi-ka, n. The science of household affairs or of domestic management; the science of the useful application of the wealth or material resources of a country; political economy.—*Economist*, eko-nō-mi-st, n. One who manages domestic or other concerns with frugality; one who practises economy; one versed in economics or the science of political economy.—*Economization*, eko-nō-mi-za-shun, n. The act or practice of economizing or managing frugally; the result of economizing; economy; saving.—*Economize*, eko-nō-mi-ze, v. t. *to economize*, *economizing*. To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to make a prudent use of money, or of the means of having or acquiring property.—a. To use with prudence; to expend with frugality.

Ecce, eko-shi, n. [*Fr. Ecce*] *Paint and sculp.* the subject, man or animal, flayed or deprived of its skin, so that the muscular system is exposed for the purposes of study.

Ecclesiastical, eko-shi-ast, n. [*Fr. Ecclesiastique*] the Scotch style; a schottische.

Ecclesiastical, eko-shi-ast, n. [*L. eccl., priv., and ecclesia*, a rib.] A rib applied to leaves that have no central rib.

Ecclesiastical, eko-shi-ast, n. [*Fr. from ecclesia*, to crush to pieces.] A surgical instrument for removing tumours or malignant growths.

Ecclesiastical, eko-shi-ast, n. [*Gr. ecclesiastis*, a standing out, a displacement, distraction, astonishment—*ek*, out, and *histēmi*, to stand (from root of *stow*).] A state in which the mind is carried away from the centre of the body; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or super-natural object; a kind of transient, excessive rapture; a degree of delight that arrests the whole mind; extreme delight; madness or distraction (*Shak*).—*Ecclesiastical*, eko-shi-ast-ik, ek-stat-ik, a. Pertaining to or resulting from ecstasy; sustaining the sensation of ecstatic rapture, transporting, delightful beyond measure.—*Ecclesiastically*, eko-shi-ast-ik-al, ad. In an ecstatic manner.

Ecdysis, ek-shi-sis, n. [*Gr. ecdysis*, a shedding, cast, out, and *thibō*, to press.] *Latin press*, the elision of the final syllable of a word ending in *m*, when the next word begins with a vowel.

Ecdysis, ek-shi-sis, n. [*Gr. ecdysis*, out-side, and *blasos*, bud, germ.] *Physiol.* the membrane composing the walls of a cell, as distinguished from *mesoblast*, the nucleus, and *entoblast*, the nucleolus.—*Ecdy-derm*, ek-to-derm, n. [*Gr. derma*, skin.] *Anat.* an outer layer or membrane, as the epidermal layer of the skin.—*Ecdyodermic*, ek-to-der-mik, ek-to-der-mik, a. Belonging to the ectoderm.—*Ectoparasite*, ek-to-pa-ra-sit, n. A parasitic animal infesting the outside of animals; as opposed to *endoparasite*, which lives in the body.—*Ectopore*, ek-to-por, n. [*Gr. ektē, outside*, *poros*, a pore.] *Zool.* the outer transverse sarcoele layer of certain Protozoa, such as the Amœba.—*Ectozoa*, ek-to-zō-a, n. pl. [*Gr. zōon*, a living being.] Parasites (as lice, &c.) which infest the external parts of other animals: opposed to *Entozoa*.

Ectopical, ek-to-pi-kal, a. [*Gr. ek*, out, and *topikos*, pertaining to.] Belonging to parts outside the tropics; being extratropical.

Ectype, ek-ti-p, n. [*Gr. ektypō*, worked in high relief—*ek*, out, and *typos*, type.] A reproduction of, or very close resemblance to, an original: opposed to *prototype*; a copy in relief or type.—*Ectypal*, ek-ti-pal, a. Taken from the original; imitated.—*Ectypography*, ek-ti-pog-ra-fi, n. A method of etching in which the lines are in relief upon the plate instead of being sunk into it.

Ectyma, ek-ti-ma, n. [*Gr. ektē, out, and*

tyma, a boil.] *L. Ectymeniscus*, *Gr. ektymeniscus*, the habitable earth, from *oikos*, a habitation.] General; universal; specifically, an epithet applied to an ecclesiastical council, regarded as representing the whole Christian Church, or the whole Catholic Church.

Eczema, ek-zē-ma, n. [*Fr. from ekeō*, to boil out—*ek*, out, and *zōō*, to boil.] An acute disease of the skin, characterized by minute vesicles which burst and discharge a thin acrid fluid, often giving rise to excoriation; one form is popularly known as *grocers' itch*.—*Eczematous*, ek-zē-ma-tus, a. Pertaining to or produced by eczema.

Edacious, e-dā-shus, a. [*L. edax*, from *edo*, to eat.] Eating; given to eating; greedy; voracious.—*Edaciously*, e-dā-shus-ly, ad. Greedily; voraciously.—*Edacity*, e-dā-si-ti, n. [*L. edax*, from *edo*, to eat.] Greediness; voracity; ravenousness; rapacity.

Edda, e-dā, n. [*Icel.* great-grandmother; a name given to indicate that it is the mother of all Scandinavian poetry.] The name of two Scandinavian books, dating from the eleventh to the thirteenth century: first, the *Elder* or *Pœdic Edda*, a collection of pagan poems or chants of a mythological and heroic character; second, the *Younger* or *Prose Edda*, a kind of prose synopsis of Scandinavian mythology.

Eddish, ed-i-sh, a. [*A Sax eddic*, after *edda*, a rib.] A rib applied to leaves that have no central rib.

Eddy, ed-i, n. [*From Icel. idja*, an eddy, from prefix *id*, Goth. *id*, a Sax. *ed*, seash, lake. A current of air or water swirling round in a direction contrary to the main stream; a whirlpool; a current of water or air moving circularly.—a. *Ed-died*, *ed-dy-ing*, v. To cause to move in an eddy; to collect as into an eddy.

Edema, Edematous. (*ŒDEMA*)

Eden, eden, n. [*Heb. and Chal. eden*, a pleasant place, a place of pleasure.] The garden in which Adam and Eve were placed by God; hence, a delightful region or residence.

Edentate, e-den-tat, a. [*L. edentatus*—*e*, ex, out, and *dens*, a tooth.] Toothless; destitute or deprived of teeth; pertaining to the Edentata.—a. An animal belonging to the order Edentata.—*Edentata*, e-den-tata, n. pl. An order of mammals, including the sloths, armadillos, pangolins, anteaters, and so called from some of the genera being absolutely toothless, while

the remainder have teeth of a rudimentary structure, with no enamel or root, the incisors are rarely wanting.—*Edentulous*, e-den-tu-lus, a. Without teeth; toothless.

Edge, ej, n. [*A Sax ege*, edge, whence *eccejan*, *eggian*, to sharpen, to edge—*D. ege*, *Icel.* and *Sw. ege*, *G. ecke*, edge, corner.] An angle, an edge, a bevel, a point, a limit, a sharpness, a keenness, a needle, *acute*, to sharpen; *akin*, *acute*, *acute*, *acute*. The thin cutting side of an instrument; the abrupt border or margin of anything; the brink; the border or part adjacent to a line of division; the boundary, the limit; sharpness of mind or apprehension; keenness; intenseness of desire; sharpness; acrimony.—*To set the teeth on edge*, to cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth.—*Edged*, ed-jed, a. Having an edge; to sharpen; to furnish with an edge, fringe, or border; to exasperate; to embitter; to incite; to provoke; to instigate; to move sideways; to move by little and little.—a. To move sideways or gradually; to advance or retro gradually.

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Edgewise, ej-wiz, ad. With the edge turned forward or back; in a particular point, in the direction of the edge; sideways; with the side foremost.—*Edging*, ej-ij, n. That which is added on the border or which forms the edge, as lace, fringe, trimming, added to a garment for ornament, a row of small plants set along the border of a flower-bed.—*Edge-bone*, n. *Archi-nose*—*Edge-tool*, n. An instrument having a sharp or cutting edge; *fig.* something dangerous to deal or sport with.

Edible, ed-i-bal, a. [*L. edibilis*, from *edo*, to eat.] Fit to be eaten as food; eatable; esculent.—a. Anything that may be eaten for food; an article of food; a comestible.

Edibility, ed-i-bi-lis, n. [*L. edibilis*, from *edo*, to eat.] The quality of being edible.

Edict, ed-ikt, n. [*L. edictum*, from *edico*, to utter or proclaim—*e*, out, and *dicō*, to speak. *Dicere*.] An order issued by a prince to his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience; a proclamation, a command or prohibition, a decree.—*Edictal*, ed-ikt-al, a. Pertaining to an edict.

Edify, ed-i-fi, v. t. *edified*, *edifying*. [*Fr. edifier*, from *L. edificare*, to build, erect, construct—*ed*, a house, and *ficare*, to make.] To build or construct; to instruct and improve in knowledge generally, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge, or in faith and holiness.—a. To cause or tend to cause a moral or intellectual improvement.—*Edifier*, ed-i-fi-er, n. One who edifies.—*Edifying*, ed-i-fi-ing, a. Adapted to edify; having the effect of instructing and improving.—*Edification*, ed-i-fi-ka-shun, n. The act of edifying; improvement in morals; the mind, knowledge, in morals or in faith and holiness.—*Edifice*, ed-i-fi-s, n. [*L. edificium*, a building, *EDIFICIUM*] A building; a structure; a fabric; chiefly applied to houses and other large structures; a building.—*Edified*, ed-i-fi-d, a. Pertaining to an edifice or structure; structural.—*Edifyingly*, ed-i-fi-ing-ly, ad. In an edifying manner.—*Edify*, ed-i-fi, v. t. 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to be charged with electricity; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to; *fig.* to give a sudden shock (as of surprise) to; to surprise with some sudden and brilliant effect; to thrill;—*n.* To become electric; to be electrified;—*Electro-lysis.*—*Electro-battery.*—*Electro-ballistic.* Applied to an instrument for determining by electricity the velocity of a projectile at any part of its flight. —*Electro-biologist.* *n.* One versed in electricity and biology. —*Electro-chemistry.* That branch of science which treats of the electric currents developed in living organisms; also mesmerism or animal magnetism or a phase of this. —*Electro-chemistry, a.* That branch of electro-chemistry which treats of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes. —*Electrode.* *s*, *elek'trod*, *n.* *-ode* is from *Gr. hodos*, a way.) One of the terminals or poles of the voltaic circuit. —*Electro-dynamics.* *s*, *elek'trodin'amiks*, *a.* Pertaining to electro-dynamics. —*Electro-dynamics.* *n.* The science which treats of mechanical actions exerted on one another by electric currents. —*Electro-galvanometer.* An instrument for measuring the strength of electro-dynamic action. —*Electro-gild, v.t.* To gild by means of the electric current. —*Electro-gilt, a.* Gilded by means of the electric current. —*Electro-lysis.* *s*, *elek'trolizis*, *a.* Pertaining to electro-lysis. —*Electro-lysis.* *n.* The branch of electricity which treats of electric currents in motion. —*Electro-kinetic.* *a.* Of or pertaining to electro-kinetics or electricity in motion. —*Electro-lysis, s*, *elek'trolizis*, *a.* Pertaining to electro-lysis. —*Electro-lysis.* *n.* The process of decomposing by the direct action of electricity or galvanism. —*Electrolyzable.* *s*, *elek'tro-liz-a-bl*, *a.* Susceptible of being electrolysed. —*Electrolyzation.* *s*, *elek'trolizashun*, *n.* The act of electrolysing. —*Electrolysis.* *s*, *elek'trolizis*, *n.* The resolution of compound bodies into their elements, or, in some cases, into groups of elements, under the action of a current of electricity. —*Electrolyte.* *s*, *elek'tro-lit*, *n.* A compound which is decomposable, or is subjected to decomposition, by an electric current. —*Electrolytic.* *s*, *elek'trolitiks*, *a.* Pertaining to electrolysis. —*Electro-magnet.* *n.* A bar of soft iron rendered temporarily magnetic by a current of electricity having been caused to pass through it, or around it. —*Electro-magnetic.* *a.* Designating what pertains to magnetism; occasioned by electricity. —*Electro-metallurgy.* *n.* The art of depositing metals, as silver, copper, &c., by the action of their salts upon metallic or other conducting surfaces by the agency of electric currents. —*Electrometer.* *s*, *elek'trom-eter*, *n.* A measuring instrument for determining the difference of electric potential between two conductors. —*Electrometric.* *s*, *elek'trom-et'rik*, *a.* Pertaining to an electrometer. —*Electrometry.* *s*, *elek'trom-et'ri*, *a.* That branch of electric science which treats of the measurement of electricity. —*Electromotive.* *s*, *elek'tromotiv*, *a.* Designating the mechanical motion produced by electricity. —*Electro-motive.* *a.* Producing or pertaining to electro-motion. —*Electro-motive force.* The power which maintains electric currents. —*Electromotor.* *s*, *elek'tromotor*, *n.* Any arrangement which gives rise to an electric current; an engine in which electricity is employed to produce mechanical motion. —*Electro-negative.* *a.* Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified. —*Electro-phorus.* An instrument for collecting electricity, and showing the phenomena of induction. —*Electro-physiological.* *a.* Pertaining to electro-physiology. —*Electro-physiology.* *n.* That branch of science which treats of electric phenomena produced through physiological agencies. —*Electro plate, v.t.* To plate or give a coating of silver or other metal by means of an electric current. —*Electroplating.* *n.* The process of plating with silver or other metal by the process

[illegible][illegible]

state, as by training or education; to exalt; to excite, cheer, animate; to render somewhat tipsy (colloq.); to augment or swell; to make louder.—**Elevated**, *el'vā-ted, a.* Raised; exalted; dignified; elated; excited; slightly tipsy (colloq.); raised above the natural pitch; somewhat loud.—**Elevatedness**, *el'vā-ted-nes, n.*—**Elevating**, *el'vā-tīng, a.* Exalting; elating.—**Elevation**, *el'vā-shon, n.* [*L. elevatio*]. The act of elevating; the act of raising; or conveying from a lower place or degree to a higher; the state of being raised or elevated; exaltation; that which is raised or elevated; an elevated place; a rising ground; height; degree of height; height above the surface of the earth; altitude; *astron.* altitude; *gun.* the angle which the axis of the bore of a firearm makes with the plane of the horizon; *arch.* a geometrical representation of a building in vertical section, as opposed to *ground plan*.—**Elevator**, *el'vā-tēr, n.* One who or that which elevates, raises, lifts, or exalts; a mechanical contrivance for raising passengers or goods from a lower place to a higher; a hoist.—**Elevatory**, *el'vā-to-ri, a.* Tending or having power to elevate.

Eleve, *el'āv, n.* [*Fr.*]. A pupil; a scholar, one brought up or professed by another.—**Eleven**, *el'ev-n*. *A. Sax. endleofon, end-lufon*—*Icel. elifu*, *Dan. elleve, D. elf, Goth. ainif*; compounded of two elements meaning one and ten, *A. Sax. leafon*, *Goth. lif*, being allied to *L. decem, Gr. deka, ten*. So the sum of ten and one; a symbol representing eleven units; *cricket*, the number of players selected from the members of a club to play in a match.—**Eleventh**, *el'ev-nth, a. and n.* Next in order after the tenth; one of eleven equal parts into which anything is divided.

Elf, *elf, n. pl.* **Elves**, *el'vz*. [*A. Sax. elf, elfe*—*L. G. elf, Dan. elf, Icel. elfr*, *O. H. G. elf, a. elf*. Probably of same origin as *L. albus*, white, and the name *Alps*.] A kind of inferior spiritual being formerly believed in; a fairy; a goblin; mischievous; a pet name for a child.—**Elf-arrow**, *Elf-bolt*, *n.* Names popularly given in the British Islands to the ancient light arrow-heads still often found.—**Elf-dart**, *Elf-dart*, *Elf-dart*, *n.* A little elf; a little arrow.—**Elfish**, *el'fish, a.* Of or pertaining to elves; resembling an elf; suggestive of elves.—**Elfish-land, *n.* The region of elves; fairy-land.—**Elf-lock**, *n.* A knot of hair twisted as by elves.**

Ellicit, *el'sit, vt.* [*L. elicio, elicitum*—*e.* out, and *lacio*, to allure; akin *delicate*, *de-light*]. To bring or draw out by reasoning, discussion, examination, or the like; to deduce or elude (as truth, facts, &c.).

Elide, *el'id, vt.* [*L. elido*—*e.* out, and *lido*, to strike]. *Gram.* to cut off or suppress, as a syllable; to elide; the act of eliding; the cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable.

Eligible, *el'i-jī-bl, a.* [*Fr. eligible*, from *L. eligo*—*e.* out, and *lego*, to choose]. Fit to be chosen for some purpose or duty; worthy of choice, desirable; legally qualified to be chosen.—**Eligibility**, *el'i-jī-bil-i-tē, n.* The state or condition of being eligible; capability of being chosen.—**Eligence**, *el'i-jī-bl-nes, n.* Eligibility.—**Eligibly**, *el'i-jī-bl, adv.* In a manner to be worthy of choice; suitably.

Eliminate, *el'im-i-nāt, vt.* [*L. eliminatus, eliminatio*]. To eliminate; to eliminate—*e.* out, and *limen*, threshold]. To discharge or throw off (as a secretion of the human body); to take out or separate as not being an element of value or necessary to set aside as unimportant or not to be considered; to leave out of consideration; *alg.* to cause to disappear from an equation; to deduce or elicit; to remove in this sense.

Elimination, *el'im-i-nā-shon, n.* The act of eliminating.

Eliguation, *el'i-kwā-shon, n.* [*L. eliguo*—*e.* out, and *lego*, to melt]. An operation, now seldom employed, for the separation of silver from copper by means of lead.

Elision. Under **ELINE**.

Elite, *el'it, n. pl.* [*Fr.*], *lit. elected or selected*.

Those who are choice or select; the best; the flower.

Elizate, *el'ik-sāt, vt.*—**Elizated**, *el'izated*. [*L. elizo*, to boil thoroughly, from *elizo*, thoroughly boiled—*e.* and *izo*, an ancient word to boil, according to Nonius, signified ashes, or lye mixed with ashes.]. To boil; to seethe; to extract by boiling.

Elizate, *el'ik-sāt, n.* The act of boiling or seething; extraction by boiling; also, concoction in the stomach; digestion.

Elizir, *el'ik-sēr, n.* [*Fr. elisir*, from *Sp. elixir*, from *Ar. el-iksir*, the philosopher's stone, from *Gr. elixion*, dry. A liquor muting metals into gold or for prolonging life; quintessence; a cordial; *med.* a tincture composed of various substances held in solution by alcohol in some form.

Elizabethan, *el'iz-a-beth'an, a.* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her period.—**Elizabethan architecture**, the architectural style of the times of Elizabeth and James I., when the debased Gothic and Italian were combined, characterized by large windows, tall and highly decorated chimneys, and much ornament.

Elk, *elk, n.* [*Icel. elfr*, *O. H. G. elah*, *Sw. elg*, *L. alces*, an elk]. The largest existing species of the deer family, measuring 7 feet high at the shoulders, and found in Europe and Asia, but chiefly in North America, where it is called the moose.

El, *el, n.* [*A. Sax. eln*; *D. ell*, *el*, *G. elle*, *O. H. G. elna*, *Sw. aln*, *Icel. alin*, *Goth. alaina*; akin to *L. ulna*, *Gr. olene*, *ulna*, arm, and hence, a measure of length. Comp. *el*, *el*.] A measure of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth, the English el being 45 inches, the Flemish el 27, the Scotch 36, and the French 74.

Elipse, *el'ip-sī, n.* [*From Fr. galle*, gall, reversed]. Pertaining to or derived from gall-nuts.

Ellipse, *el'ip-sī, n.* [*Gr. ellipseis*, an omission; defect from *elipō*, to leave out—*e.* out, and *tipō*, to leave]. *Geom.* an oval figure produced when any cone is cut by a plane which passes through it, not parallel to nor cutting the base of a cone, from two points called the *foci* have always the same sum.—**Ellipsis**, *el'ip-sī, n.* *Gram.* the omission of one or more words, which the hearer or reader may supply; *printing*, the marks, thus — or * * *, denoting the omission or suppression of letters or words; *geom.* an ellipse.

Ellipsograph, *Ellipsograph*, *el'ip-sī-graf, n.* An instrument for describing ellipses; a trammel.—**Ellipsoid**, *el'ip-sī-oid, n.* *Geom.* a solid figure, all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles.—**Ellipsoid**, *el'ip-sī-oid, n.* Pertaining to an ellipsoid; having the form of an ellipsoid.—**Elliptic**, *el'ip-tīk, el'ip-tīk, a.* Pertaining to an ellipse; having the form of an ellipse; pertaining to ellipses; having a word or words elliptically, *el'ip-tīk-i-l, adv.* According to the form of an ellipse; with a word or words left out.—**Ellipticity**, *el'ip-tī-tē, n.* The quality of being elliptical or having the form of an ellipse.—**Elm**, *elm, n.* [*A. Sax. elma*, *D. elna*, *Icel. almar*, *Dan. elin*, *alim*; akin to *L. ulmus*, *Bohem. güm* (from *plum*, *elm*).] A valuable European timber tree, species of which are also found in America.—**Elmen**, *el'men, a.* Made of elm.—**Elmy**, *el'mi, a.* Abounding with elms.

Elmo's fire, *el'mōz-fir, n.* [After Saint Elmo, whom sailors in the Mediterranean have seen during a storm.] A popular name for a meteoric appearance seen playing about the masts of a ship.

Elocular, *el'ok-ū-lēr, a.* [*L. e.* without, and *locus*, a cell]. Having but one cell; not divided by partitions.

Elocution, *el'ok-ū-shon, n.* [*L. elocutio*, from *elocor*, *elocutus*, to speak—*e.* out, and *locor*, to speak, seen in *colloquy*, *eloquence*, *eloquacious*, &c.]. The art by which, in delivering a discourse before an audience, the speaker is enabled to render it effective and impressive; mode of utter-

ance or delivery of an address, accompanied by gestures.—**Elocutionary**, *el'ok-ū-shon-erī, a.* Pertaining to elocution.—**Elocutionist**, *el'ok-ū-shon-ist, n.* One who is versed in elocution; a teacher of elocution.

Eloge, *el'ō-ji, n.* [*Fr.* from *L. elogium*]. A funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead; a discourse pronounced in public in honour of an illustrious person recently deceased.—**Elogist**, *el'ō-jist, n.* [*Fr. elogiste*]. One who delivers an *éloge*.—**Elogium**, *el'ō-ji-um, n.* A panegyric, an *éloge*.—**Elohim**, *el'ō-him, n.* One of the Hebrew names of God, of frequent occurrence in the Bible, used both of the true God and of false gods, while *Jehovah* is used only of the true God.—**Elohist**, *el'ō-hist, n.* The supposed writer of the Elohist passages of the Pentateuch, in contradistinction to the *Jehovist*.—**Elohist-histories**, *n.* A term applied to certain passages in Scripture, especially in the Pentateuch, in which the Almighty is always spoken of as *Elohim*.

Elongate, *el'ong-gāt, vt.*—**Elongated**, *el'ong-gāt, n.* [*L. longo*, *elongatus*—*L. e.* out, and *longus*, long]. To lengthen; to extend—*v. i.* To recede apparently from the sun; said of a planet in its *elongation* from the earth. The act of elongating or lengthening; the state of being stretched out or lengthened; *astron.* the angular distance of a planet from the sun, as it appears to the eye of a spectator in the earth.

Elope, *el'op, vi.*—**Eloped**, *el'op, n.* [*From D. loopen*, the same word as *G. laufen*, *Goth. hlupan*, to run, to leap, *E. leap*, with prefix *e.* out, away.]. To run away, to run away with a lover, or paramour in defiance of duty or social restraints; said especially of a woman.—**Eloperment**, *el'op-ment, n.* The act of eloping; the running away of a woman, married or unmarried, with a lover.

Eloquence, *el'ō-kwens, n.* [*Fr. eloquence*, from *L. eloquentia*, *Elocutus*]. The art of expressing thoughts in such a manner and in such a way as to produce conviction or persuasion; oratory; that which is expressed with eloquence.—**Eloquent**, *el'ō-kwent, a.* Having the power of expressing strong emotions; adapted to produce strong emotion with fluency and power; characterized by eloquence.—**Eloquently**, *el'ō-kwent-ly, adv.* In an eloquent manner.

Else, *els, a. adv.* [*A. Sax. elles*, *else*, otherwise; akin to *O. H. G. eli, alti*, *Goth. alis*, *L. alius* (see *ALIAS*), *Gr. alios*, another]. Other; besides; in addition; as in who *else* nothing or nobody *else*, where *else*—*conj.* Other; in the other case; if the fact were different; as, *was it ill, else* he would have come.—**Elsewhere**, *els'wēr, adv.* In another place; somewhere *else*.

Elsewhere, *els'wēr, n.* An ambassador or envoy; a Persian or Turkish name.

Elucidate, *el'ū-si-dāt, vt.*—**Elucidated**, *el'ū-si-dāt, n.* [*L. elucidatio*, *elucidatus*—*e.* out, and *claud*, bright, *lucere*]. To make clear or manifest; to explain; to remove obscurity from and render intelligible to; exposition; illustration.—**Elucidation**, *el'ū-si-dā-shon, n.* The act of elucidating; explanation; exposition; illustration.—**Elucidative**, *el'ū-si-dā-tiv, a.* Making or tending to elucidate; explanatory.—**Elucidator**, *el'ū-si-dā-tēr, n.* One who elucidates or explains.—**Elucidatory**, *el'ū-si-dā-tō-ri, a.* Tending to elucidate.

Elude, *el'ūd, vt.*—**Ecluded**, *el'ūd, n.* [*L. eludo*—*e.* out, and *ludo*, to play, as in *allude*, *elude*, *delude*, *elude*, *elude*, to avoid by craft, stratagem, wiles, deceit, or dexterity; to remain unseen, undiscovered, or unexplained by (*to elude scrutiny*)—**Educible**, *el'ū-di-bl, a.* With the power of being eluded or excluded.—**Elusion**, *el'ū-zhon, n.* An escape by artifice or deception; an evasion.—**Elusive**, *el'ū-siv, a.* Practising elusion; using art to escape.—**Elusively**, *el'ū-siv-ly, adv.* With art; by elusion.—**Elusiveness**, *el'ū-siv-nes, n.* The state of being elusory.—**Elusory**, *el'ū-sō-ri, a.*

bolize justice.—Emblematic, Emblematical, em-blē-mat'ik, em-blē-mat'ikal, *v.t.* Pertaining to or comprising an emblem; serving as an emblem or symbolic figure; symbolic.—Emblematically, em-blē-mat'ikal-ly, *adv.* In an emblematic manner.—Emblematist, em-blē-mat'ist, *n.* An inventor of emblems.—Emblematize, Emblematize, em-blē-mat'ize, em-blē-mat'iz, *v.t.*—emblemated, emblematising; emblemized, emblemizing. To represent by an emblem; to serve as the emblem of.

strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions; to vie with; to come forward as a rival of.—**Emulation**, em-u-lā'shon, *n.* The act of emulating; rivalry; desire of superiority, attended with a wish to attain it; ambition to equal or excel; envy, jealousy, or malicious rivalry (*Shak*).—**Emulative**, em-u-lā-tiv, *a.* Inclined to emulation; striving to emulate.—**Emulatively**, em-u-lā-tiv, *adv.* In an emulative manner.—**Emulator**, em-u-lā-tor, *n.* One who emulates; a rival; a competitor.—**Emulatory**, em-u-lā-to-ri, *a.* Arising out of emulation; indicating emulation; or of belonging to emulation.—**Emulous**, em-u-lus, *a.* Ambitious or eager to imitate, equal, or excel another; desirous of like excellence with another (*emulous* of another's prowess); rivaling; engaged in competition; factious, contentious (*Shak*).—**Emulously**, em-u-lus-i, *adv.* In an emulous manner.—**Emulousness**, em-u-lus-nes, *n.*

Emulsion, e-mul'shon, *n.* [From *L. emulgo, emulsum*, to milk out—*e*, out, and *mulgo*, to milk.] A soft liquid of a colour and consistency resembling milk, any milk-like mixture prepared by uniting oil and water, by means of another substance, saccharine or mucilaginous.—**Emulsify**, e-mul-si-fy, *v.* Soften into milk-like yielding oil by expression (*emulsive* seeds); produce a milk-like substance.

Emunctory, e-mung-to-ri, *n.* [*L. emungo, emunctum*, to wipe.] *Anat.* and *physiol.* A body which serves to carry off excrementitious or waste matter, an excretory duct.—**Enable**, en-ā-bl, *v.t.*—**enabled**, *enabling*. [Prefix *en*, and *able*.] To make able; to supply with power, physical, moral, or legal; to furnish with sufficient power, ability, or authority; to render fit or competent; to authorize.

Enact, en-akt, *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *act*.] To pass into an established law; to give sanction to (a bill or legislative proposal); to decree; to act or perform (*Shak*); to act the part of on the stage (*Shak*).—**Enactive**, en-akt-iv, *a.* Having power to enact, or establish as a law.—**Enactment**, en-akt-ment, *n.* The passing of a bill or legislative proposal into a law; a law enacted; a decree; an act.—**Enactor**, en-akt-er, *n.* One who enacts.—**Enactress**, en-akt-ress, *n.* [*Gr. enaktis*, living in the sea, and *sauros*, lizard.] A fossil marine reptile of great size, such as the ichthyosaurus.

Enallage, en-āl-la-jē, *n.* [*Gr. enallagē, change*.] *Gram.* a figure consisting in the change of one word for another, or the substitution of one gender, number, case, person, tense, &c., of the same word for another, as 'We, the king'.

Enamel, en-am-el, *n.* [Prefix *en*, and old *amel, ammel, amile*, enamel, from *O. Fr. esmail*, Mod. *Fr. émail*, enamel, from *Fr. esmerle*, *en*, to smooth. *Saur.*] A coloured substance of the nature of glass, differing from it by a greater degree of fusibility or opacity, used as an ornamental coating face of various colours, resembling enamel; the smooth hard substance which covers the crown of a tooth, overlying the dentine.—**Enamelled**, en-am-el-d, *adj.* To lay enamel on; to paint in enamel; to form a glossy surface like enamel upon; to variegate or adorn with different colours.—*v.t.* To practise the use of enamel or the art of enamelling.—**Enameller**, Enamellist, en-am-el-er, en-am-el-lat, *n.* One who enamels; one whose occupation is to lay on enamels.

Enamour, en-am-ur, *v.t.* [*O. Fr. enamourer*—*en*, and *amorer*, *l.* *amor*, love.] To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate; commonly in the past participle, and with *of* or *with* before the person or thing that captivates.

Enantion, e-nan-ti-on, *n.* [*Gr. enantiōn, from enantios*, opposite.] *Rhet.* a figure of speech by which what is meant to be conveyed in the affirmative is stated in the negative, and vice versa.—**Enarthrosis**, en-ar-thrō-sis, *n.* [*Gr. enarthrosis*—*en*, in, and *arthron*, a joint.] *Anat.* a ball-and-socket joint; an articulation

which consists in the insertion of the round end of a bone in the cup-like cavity of another.

Encage, en-kā-jē, *v.t.*—**encaged**, *encaging*. [Prefix *en*, and *cage*.] To shut up or confine in a cage; to coop up.

Encamp, en-kamp, *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *camp*.] To take up position in a camp; to make a camp.—*v.i.* To form a tent or place in a camp (*Shak*).—**Encampment**, en-kamp-ment, *n.* The act of encamping; the place where a body of men is encamped, together with the tents or other conveniences set in order for their accommodation; a camp.

Encaustic, en-kas-tik, *a.* [*Gr. enkaustikos—en*, and *kaustikos*, caustic, from *kaio*, to burn.] Pertaining to the art of enamelling and to painting in colours that are fixed by burning.—**Encaustic painting**, a kind of painting in which, by heating or burning, the colours are rendered permanent in all their original splendour.—**Encaustic tiles**, decorated tiles of baked pottery, used in ornamental pavements, to cover parts of walls, &c.

Enceinte, en-sant, *n.* [*Fr. enceinte*, from *L. incipere*, to gird in—*en*, and *capere*, to take.] *Fort.* the wall or rampart with surrounds a place; the area thus surrounded.

Enceinte, en-sant, *a.* [*Fr. l. in*, and *en*, and *cinctus*, pp. of *cingo*, to gird.] Pregnant; with child.

Encephalon, Encephalos, en-sef-a-lon, en-sef-a-lus, *n.* [*Gr. enkephalos*, within the head—*en*, in, and *kephale*, the head.] The contents of the skull, consisting of the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and membranes; the brain.—**Encephalic**, en-sef-a-lik, *a.* Situated in the head; belonging to the head or brain.—**Encephalgia**, en-sef-a-l-jia, *n.* [*Gr. en*, *kephale*, and *algos*, pain.] *Med.* headache; cephalalgia.—**Encephalitis**, en-sef-a-l-tis, *n.* Inflammation of the brain.—**Encephaloid**, en-sef-a-l-oid, *a.* Resembling the head of a snake.—**Encephalosis**, en-sef-a-l-us, *a.* *Zool.* possessing a distinct head; opposed to *acephalous*.

Enchain, en-chān, *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *chain*.] To fasten with a chain; to bind upon; to fasten; to hold in bondage; to hold fast, restrain, confine; to link together, to connect.—**Enchainment**, en-chān-ment, *n.* The act of enchaining or state of being enchained; constraint.—**Enchant**, en-chant, *v.t.* [*Fr. enchanter—en*, and *chanter*, to sing; *l. incanto*, in, and *canto*, freq. of *canto*, to sing. *Quart.* *Cast.*] To practise sorcery or enchantment; to subdue by charms or spells; to hold by a spell; to fascinate; to delight in a high degree; to charm, captivate, or enrapture.—**Enchanter**, en-chant-er, *n.* One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; one who practises enchantment or pretends to perform surprising things by the agency of demons; one who charms or delights.—**Enchanting**, en-chant-ing, *a.* Charming; delighting; ravishing.—**Enchantingly**, en-chant-ing-ly, *adv.* In an enchanting manner.—**Enchantment**, en-chant-ment, *n.* The act of enchanting; the use of magic arts, spells, or charms; incantation; that which enchants; an influence or power which fascinates or delights; overpowering influence of delight.—**Enchantress**, en-chant-ress, *n.* A female enchantress.

Enchase, en-chās, *v.t.*—**enchased**, *enchasing*. [*Fr. enchâsser—en*, and *châsser*, to chase, from *L. capsa*, a chest, a case, from *capio*, to take or receive.] To incase or inclose in a border or rim; to surround with an ornamental setting, as a gem with gold; by some design or figure in low relief.—**Enchorial**, Enchorie, en-kō-ri-al, en-kō-rik, *a.* [*Gr. enchorios*, in or of the country.—*Enchorion*, a country.] Belonging to or used in a country; native; indigenous; demotic (which see).

Encircle, en-sēr-kl, *v.t.*—**encircled**, *encircling*. [*En*, to form a circle about; to inclose or surround; to encompass; to environ; to embrace.

Enclasp, en-klasp, *v.t.* To clasp; to embrace.

Enclave, ān-klav, *n.* [*Fr.—en*, in, and *L. clavis*, a key.] A place or country which is entirely surrounded by the territories of another country.

Enclitic, Enclitica, en-klit-ik, en-klit-ikal, *a.* [*Gr. enklitika*, inclined, from *enklino*, to incline—*en*, in, and *klino*, to lean.] *Gram.* subjoined, and as it were leaning; said of a word or particle which always follows another word, and is so closely connected with the preceding word as to seem to be a part of it.—**Enclitics**, *a.* *Gram.* an enclitic word.—**Enclitically**, en-klit-ik-ly, *adv.* In an enclitic manner.

Enclose, Enclosure, en-klōz, en-klō-zhōr, *Enclose*.

Encomium, en-kō-mi-um, *n.* [*Gr. enkōmion*, a laudatory ode, an encomium—*en*, in, and *kōmō*, a revel, a procession in honour.] A eulogy or commendation; a statement in praise of something or somebody; a panegyric.—**Encomiast**, en-kō-mi-ast, *n.* [*Gr. enkōmistēs*.] One who praises another; a panegyrist.—**Encomiastic**, en-kō-mi-as-tik, en-kō-mi-as-tikal, *a.* bestowing praise; laudatory.—**Encomiastically**, en-kō-mi-as-tikal-ly, *adv.*

In an encomiastic manner.—**Encompass**, en-kum-pas, *v.t.* To form a circle about; to encircle; to environ, inclose, or surround; to shut in; to goor all round.—**Encompassment**, en-kum-pas-ment, *n.* The act of encompassing or state of being encompassed.

Encore, en-kōr, *adv.* [*Fr.* from *L. (in) hanc horam*, to this hour.] Again; once more; used by the audience and spectators in calling for a repetition of a particular performance, song, or the like.—*v.t.*—**encored**, *encoring*. To call for a repetition of; to call upon to repeat.

Encounter, en-kōn-ter, [*Fr. contre-venir*, and *contra*, *l. contra*, against.] A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more persons; a meeting in contest; a fight; a contest; a skirmish; a hostile or antipathetic moral conflict or contest; controversy; debate.—*v.t.* To meet face to face; to meet suddenly or unexpectedly; to meet in opposition or in a hostile manner; to meet with in the way; to come upon or light upon; to meet with; to meet and oppose; to resist.—*v.i.* To meet face to face; to meet unexpectedly; to meet in hostile fashion; to come together in combat; to conflict.—**Encounterer**, en-kōn-ter-er, *n.* One who encounters.

Encourage, en-kū-rā, *v.t.*—**encouraged**, *encouraging*. [*Fr. encourager*, *en*, and *courager*, to encourage; to inspire with courage; to embolden; to animate or inspire; to help forward; to support or countenance.—**Encouragement**, en-kū-rā-ment, *n.* The act of encouraging; that which encourages; incitement; incentive.—**Encourager**, en-kū-rā-jer, *n.* One who encourages.—**Encouraging**, en-kū-rā-jing, *a.* Exciting courage; furnishing ground to hope or confidence.—**Encouragingly**, en-kū-rā-jing-ly, *adv.* In an encouraging manner.

Encrinite, en-kri-nit, *n.* [*Gr. en*, in, and *krinos*, a lily.] A crust, like, and stone-like, a common name for those fossil echinodermata that have long many-jointed stalks supporting the somewhat flower-like animal.—**Encrinites**, en-kri-nit-tes, *n.* [*Gr. en*, in, and *krinos*, a lily.] Relating to or containing encrinites. Also **Encrinital**, en-kri-nit-al, and **Encrinitic**, en-kri-nit-ik.

Encroach, en-kroch, *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *croach*, to creep, from *croo*, a creak. *Fr. crocher*, to hook, from *croche*, a hook. *Fr. croquer*, to eat, from *croche*, a creak.] To trespass or intrude on the rights and possessions of another; to take possession of what belongs to another by gradual encroachment. *Fr. encrocher*, to encroach on one's privilege; to make inroads (the sea sometimes encroaches on the land); to assail gradually and stealthily.—**Encroachment**, en-kroch-ment, *n.* One who encroaches.—**Encroachingly**, en-kroch-ing-ly, *adv.* By way of encroachment.—**Encroachment**, en-kroch-ment, *n.* The act of encroaching; undue or unlawful trespass on the privileges, jurisdiction, &c., of another; that which is taken by encroaching.

Encrust, *en-krust*, *v.t.* To incrust.
Encumber, *en-kum-ber*, *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *cumber*; *Fr. encombren*.] To impede the motion; with a load, burden, or any thing inconvenient; to clog; to load; to encumber; to load, as an estate, with debts. — **Encumberingly**, *en-kum-ber-ing-ly*, *adv.* In a manner to encumber or impede. — **Encumbrance**, *en-kum-brans*, *n.* Anything that impedes action or renders it difficult and laborious; clog; load; burden; impediment; liability resting on an estate; a legal claim on an estate, for the discharge of which the estate is liable, as a mortgage, &c. — **Encumberer**, *en-kum-bran-ser*, *n.* One who holds an encumbrance on an estate.
Encyclic, *Encyclical*, *en-siklik*, *en-sik-lik-al*, *a.* [*Gr. enkyklios*—*en*, in, and *kuklos*, a circle.] Sent to many persons or places; intended for many, or for a whole order of men; circular; used often as a substantive in both forms, and generally applied to a letter on some important occasion sent by the pope to the bishops.
Encyclopaedia, *en-sik-lo-pe-di-a*, *n.* [*Gr. enkykliopaidia*—*en*, in, and *kuklos*, a circle, *paideia*, instruction.] A work in which various branches of knowledge are discussed separately, and usually in alphabetical order; a kind of dictionary of things, not words; a cyclopaedia.
Encyclopedical, *Encyclopaedical*, *en-sik-lo-pe-dik*, *en-sik-lo-pe-dik-al*, *en-sik-lo-pe-dik-an*, *a.* Pertaining to an encyclopaedia; universal; relating to knowledge and information. — **Encyclopaedically**, *en-sik-lo-pe-dik-ly*, *adv.* The making of encyclopaedias; the possession of a wide range of information; extensive learning. — **Encyclopaedist**, *en-sik-lo-pe-dist*, *n.* The compiler of an encyclopaedia, or of a treatise in such compilation; a person whose knowledge is of a very wide range. These words are also spelled *Encyclopedia*, &c.
Encyst, *en-sist*, *v.t.* [*Gr. en*, in, and *kystis*, a bladder, a pouch.] To inclose in a cyst, sac, or vesicle. — **Encystation**, *Encystment*, *en-sist-ashun*, *en-sist-ment*, *n.* A process undergone by certain Protozoa and Infusoria previous to fission, in which they become coated with a secreted, gelatinous matter, ultimately inclosing the body in a hard cyst. — **Encysted**, *en-sist-ed*, *p.* and *a.* Inclosed in a bag, bladder, or vesicle; applied to tumours which consist of a fluid or other matter inclosed in a sac or cyst.
End, *end*, *n.* [*A. Sax. endes* = Icel. *endi*, Dan. and *C. end*, Goth. *endes*, the end; Skr. *anta*, end, death.] The extreme point of a line, or of anything that has more length than breadth; the termination, conclusion, or last part of anything, as of a portion of time, of an action, of a state of things, of a quantity, or of a career; the close of life; death; consequence; issue; result; the ultimate point or thing at which one aims or directs his views; purpose intended; scope; aim; drift. — **On end**, *resting on one end upright*, *adv.* Contingently; uninterruptedly. — **To make both ends meet**, to keep one's expenditure within one's income, or at least to keep them equal. — **To put an end to** or **to be the end of**, to finish; to destroy; to terminate; to destroy; to put to death. — **To come to an end**; to terminate; to close; to conclude; to cease. — **End**, *ender*, *n.* One who or that which ends or finishes. — **Ending**, *en-ding*, *n.* The act of putting or coming to an end; conclusion; termination; the last part; the final syllable or letter of a word. — **Endless**, *en-dles*, *a.* Without end; having no end; or conclusion; applied to length and duration; that continually recurring; interminable; incessant; continual; without object, purpose, or use; fruitless; forming a closed loop and working continuously round two wheels or pulleys in the same plane, as a screw, chain, saw. — **Endless screw**, a screw on a revolving shaft, the thread of which gears into a wheel with skew teeth. — **Endlessly**, *en-dles-ly*, *adv.* In an endless manner. — **Endless**, *en-dles*, *a.* Endless. — **Endless**, *en-dles*, *a.* Endless. The state or quality of being endless. — **Endling**, *en-ding*, *n.*

a. or adv. With the end forward; lengthwise. — **Endways**, *Endwise*, *en-dwaz*, *en-dwiz*, *adv.* On the end; straight; in an up-right position; with the end forward. — **End-all**, *n.* What ends all; conclusion. [*Shak.*]
Endamage, *en-dam-aj*, *v.t.* — **Endamage**, *en-dam-aj*, *v.t.* — **Endamage**, *en-dam-aj*, *v.t.* To bring loss or damage to; to damage; to harm; to injure. — **Endamage**, *en-dam-aj-ment*, *n.* Act of endamageing. [*Shak.*]
Endanger, *en-dan-jer*, *v.t.* To put in hazard; to bring into danger or peril; to expose to loss or injury. — **Endanger**, *en-dan-jer*, *v.t.* Act of endangering or state of being endangered. [*M.*]
Endear, *en-deer*, *v.t.* To make dear; to make more beloved; to bind by ties of affection and love. — **Endearment**, *en-deer-ment*, *n.* State of being endeared. — **Endearing**, *en-deer-ing*, *a.* Having a tendency to make dear or beloved; tender; affectionate. — **Endearment**, *en-deer-ment*, *n.* The act of endearing; the state of being beloved; tender affection; care in this sense chiefly implied.
Endavour, *en-dev-er*, *n.* [*Fr. en*, in, and *devoir*, duty, from the use of these words in such expressions as *à se mettre en devoir*, to try to do, to set about; *devoir* (whence *duty*) is from *deber*, to owe, to be under obligation (whence *debit*).] An exertion of physical strength or the intellectual powers toward the attainment of an object; an effort; an essay; an attempt. — **To labour** or **exert one's self** for the accomplishment of an object; to strive; to try; to attempt; to essay. — **To try** to effect; to strive after; often governing an infinitive. — **Endeavour**, *en-dev-er*, *n.* One who endeavours.
Endeavour, *en-dev-er*, *n.* [*Gr. hendek*, eleven, and *gonia*, an angle.] A plane figure of eleven sides and angles.
Endetick, *en-dit-ik*, *a.* [*Gr. endetikos*, from *endetikos*, to display.] Displaying; showing; as in the Phidias which exhibits an endetic dialogue is one which exhibits a specimen of a dialogue.
Endemic, *Endemical*, *en-dem-ik*, *en-dem-ik-al*, [*Fr. endémique*, from *Gr. endemikos*, — *en*, and *demios*, pertaining to a people, locality, or region; a term applied to diseases to which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject. — *a.* A disease of an endemic nature. — **Endemically**, *en-dem-ik-ly*, *adv.* In an endemic manner.
Endermatic, *Endermic*, *en-der-matik*, *en-der-mik*, *a.* [*Gr. ex*, and *derma*, skin.] Med. applied or effected by rubbing into the skin, especially after the cuticle has been removed, as by a blister.
Enderon, *en-de-ron*, *n.* [*Gr. en*, in, and *derma*, skin.] The inner surface of the outer layer of the skin, viz. the ectoderm.
Endive, *en-div*, *n.* [*Fr. endive*, from *L. intybus*; probably from *Ar. hindeb*.] A composite plant, used as a salad; garden endive.
Endocardium, *en-dok-ard-ium*, *n.* [*Gr. endon*, within, and *kardia*, the heart.] Anat. A colourless transparent membrane which lines the interior of the heart. — **Endocardiac**, *en-dok-ard-ak*, *a.* Relating to the endocardium, or to the interior of the heart. — **Endocarditis**, *en-dok-ard-itis*, *n.* An inflammatory disease of the internal parts of the heart, ending in the deposit of fibrin upon the valves.
Endocarp, *en-dok-arp*, *n.* [*Gr. endon*, within, *karpis*, fruit.] Bot. The inner layer of the pericarp of fruits, when its texture differs from the outer layer, as the stone in the nut, or the flesh of an orange.
Endochrome, *en-dok-rom*, *n.* [*Gr. endon*, within, *chroma*, color.] Bot. The colouring matter which fills vegetable cells, except the green.
Endometrium, *en-dok-ri-um*, *n.* [*Gr. endon*, within, *metra*, a bag.] Zool. The inner membrane or layer of the body-wall of a polyzoan.
Endometrium, *en-dok-ri-um*, *n.* [*Gr. endon*, within, and *derma*, skin.] Zool. The inner skin or layer of some simple animals, as the Coelenterata.
Endomys, *en-dok-mis*, *n.* [*Gr. endon*, within, *mys*, mouse, mouse.] A custom among some savage peoples of marrying only within their own tribe. — **Endomys**, *en-dok-mis*, *n.* Pertaining to, practising, or characterized by endomysy.
Endogen, *en-doj-en*, *n.* [*Gr. endon*, within, *gen*, to produce.] Any plant, the stem of which grows by additions developed from the inside and does not increase much in thickness, and in which there is no distinction into bark, wood, and pith; the leaves also being commonly parallel veined, as in the grasses, lilies, and palms. Endogens form a primary class of the vegetable kingdom, which contrasts with the exogens. — **Endogenous**, *en-doj-en-us*, *a.* Pertaining to endogen; growing, developing, originating from within. — **Endogenously**, *en-doj-en-us-ly*, *adv.* In an endogenous manner; internally.
Endolymph, *en-dok-limf*, *n.* [*Gr. endon*, within, *E. lymph*.] Anat. A limpid fluid in the labyrinth of the ear.
Endophag, *en-dok-fag*, *n.* [*Gr. endon*, within, *phag*, form.] Mineral. A mineral inclosed in a crystal of another mineral.
Endoparasite, *en-dok-par-a-sit*, *n.* [*Gr. endon*, within, and *para*, against.] A parasite living on the internal organs of animals, as opposed to an ectoparasite.
Endopleum, *en-dok-pleum*, *n.* [*Gr. endon*, within, *phlois*, bark.] Bot. The inner layer or liber of a bark containing woody tissue living next the wood.
Endophyllous, *en-dok-phil-lus*, *n.* [*Gr. endon*, within, *phylon*, a leaf.] Bot. applied to the young leaves of monocotyledons, from their being formed within a sheath.
Endopleura, *en-dok-pleura*, *n.* [*Gr. endon*, within, *pleura*, the side.] Bot. The innermost skin of a seed-coat.
Endorhiza, *en-dok-riza*, *n.* [*Gr. endon*, within, *rhiza*, a root.] Bot. The radicle of the embryo of many dicotyledonous plants developed inside a sheath, from which it issues in germination. — **Endorhizal**, *Endorhizous*, *en-dok-riz-al*, *en-dok-riz-us*, *a.* Bot. having the radicle protected in its early stage by a sheath.
Endorse, *en-dor*, *v.t.* — **Endorsed**, *endorsing*, [*Prefix en*, and *L. dorum*, a back.] To write something on the back of, as one's name on the back of a bill; hence, to assign by writing one's name on the back, to assign or transfer by endorsement; to sanction, ratify, or approve. — **Endorsable**, *en-dor-sa-bl*, *a.* Capable of being endorsed. — **Endorsement**, *en-dor-sment*, *n.* The act of endorsing; a note or document of the contents of any paper on its back; the signature of the holder of a cheque or bill, of exchange written on its back; ratification, sanction, or approval. — **Endorser**, *en-dor-ser*, *n.* One who endorses.
Endosarc, *en-dok-sark*, *n.* [*Gr. endon*, within, *sarc*, flesh.] The inner molecular portion of sarcose in the Ameba and other allied rhizopods.
Endoskeleton, *en-dok-skel-eton*, *n.* [*Gr. endon*, within, and *skeleton*.] The internal bony structure of man and other animals, in contradistinction to *exoskeleton*, the outer hard covering of such animals as the crab, &c.
Endosmosis, *Endosmosis*, *en-dok-smos*, *en-dok-smos-is*, *n.* [*Gr. endon*, within, *osmos*, impulsion, from *osmos*, to push.] The transmission of fluids or gases through porous septa or partitions from the exterior to the interior. — **Endosmometer**, *en-dok-smo-met-er*, *n.* An instrument for measuring the force of endosmotic action. — **Endosmotic**, *Endosmoticus*, *en-dok-smo-tik*, *en-dok-smo-tik-al*, *a.* Of or pertaining to endosmosis; of the nature of or acting by endosmosis.
Endosperm, *en-dok-sperm*, *n.* [*Gr. endon*, within, *sperma*, seed.] Bot. The albuminous tissue which surrounds the embryo in any seed, from which the embryo is called also *Albumen* or *Perisperm*. — **Endospermic**, *en-dok-sperm-ik*, *a.* Belonging to or containing endosperm.
Endostoma, *en-dok-stoma*, *n.* [*Gr. endon*, within, *stoma*, the mouth.] Bot. The pas-

sage through the inner integument of a seal or orule.

Endothecium, en-dō-thē-si-um, n. [Gr. *endon*, within, *thēkē*, a cell.] Bot. the fibrous cellular tissue lining an anther.

Endow, en-dō', v.t. [Prefix *en*, *in*, *into*, *down*, to endow, to furnish, to dot, to dower, from root seen in *L. do, Gr. dōmōi*, to give.] To furnish with a portion of goods or estate, called *dower*; to settle a dower on; to furnish with a permanent fund or provision; to furnish; to enrich or furnish with any gift, quality, or faculty; to induce (endowed with genius). — **Endowment**, en-dō-ment, n. The act of endowing; property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object; that which is given or bestowed on the person or mind; gift of nature; natural capacity.

Endue, en-dū', v.t. — *endued*, *enduing*. [L. *induo*, to put on, to endue.] To invest, to clothe; to induce (as with virtue or other qualities). — **Enduement**, en-dū-ment, n. *Induement*.

Endure, en-dūr', v.i. — *endured*, *enduring*. [Fr. *endurer*, from *caus*, to last, *L. durare*, to last.] To continue in the same state without perishing; to last; to remain; to abide; to suffer without resistance or without yielding; to hold out; to bear; to suffer. — *Endurable*, en-dūr-ə-bul, a. Capable of being endured. — **Endurableness**, en-dūr-ə-bul-ness, n. State of being endurable. — **Endurably**, en-dūr-ə-bul-ly, adv. In an endurable manner.

Endurance, en-dū-rans, n. A state of lasting ordination; permanence; lastingness; continuance; a bearing or suffering; a continuing under pain or distress without sinking or yielding; suffering; patience; fortitude. — **Endurer**, en-dūr-er, n. One who endures. — **Enduring**, en-dūr-ing, a. Lasting long; permanent. — **Enduringly**, en-dūr-ing-ly, adv. Lastingly; for all time. — **Enduringsness**, en-dūr-ing-ness, n.

Enema, en-ē-ma or en-ē-mā, n. [Gr. *enēma*, from *enēin*, to send in, *en*, in, and *hēinai*, to send.] A liquid or gaseous substance thrown into the rectum; a clyster.

Enemy, en-ē-mī, n. [Fr. *ennemi*, from *L. inimicus* — *in*, not, and *amicus*, a friend.] One hostile to another; one who hates another; a foe; an adversary; an antagonist; a hostile force; army, fleet, or the like.

Energy, en-ē-jī, n. [Gr. *enērgia* — *en*, and *ērgon*, work.] Internal or inherent power; the power of operating, whether exerted or not; power exerted; vigorous operation; force; vigour; effectual operation; efficacy; strength of force; producing the effect; strength of expression; force of utterance; life; spirit; emphasis; *nerch*, capability for performing work; the action of a power to move a machine. — **Conjuration of energy**, en-ē-jī-er-jei-shun, n. — **Energetic**, **Energetical**, en-ē-jet-ik, en-ē-jet-ik-al, a. [Gr. *enērgētikos*.] Acting with or exhibiting energy; operating with force, vigour, and effect; forcible; powerful; efficient; working; active; operative; vigorous. — **Energetically**, en-ē-jet-ik-al-ly, adv. In an energetic manner; with energy and effect. — **Energetic**, **enerjic**, en-ē-jet-ik, en-ē-jet-ik-al, a. Exhibiting energy of force; producing directly a certain physical effect. — **Energize**, en-ē-jī-zē, v.t. — *energized*, *energizing*. To act with energy or force; to act in producing an effect. — *en*, to give strength or force; to give active vigour to.

Enervate, en-ē-rə-vā', v.t. — *enervated*, *enervating*. [L. *enervus*, *enervatus* — *en*, out, away, and *nerve*, a nerve.] To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken; to render feeble; to debilitate. — *a*. Without strength or force; weakened; debilitated. — **Enervation**, en-ē-rə-vā-shun, n. The act of enervating; the state of being enervated; effeminacy.

Enfeeble, en-fē-b'l, v.t. — *enfeebled*, *enfeebling*. To make feeble; to deprive of strength; to weaken; to debilitate; to enervate. — **Enfeeblement**, en-fē-b'l-ment, n. The act of enfeebling or state of being enfeebled.

Enfeebler, en-fē-b'l-er, n. One who or that which makes feeble or weakens.

Enfeoff, en-fēf', v.t. [Prefix *en*, and *L.L. fofo*, to confer a fief or feud. Fr. *en*, *Law*, to give a fief or feud *to*, to invest with.] To invest with an estate; to give any corporeal hereditament to in fee. — **Enfeoffment**, en-fēf-ment, n. *Law*, the act of enfeoffing; the instrument or deed by which one is enfeoffed.

Enfilade, en-fil-lād', v.t. — *enfiladed*, *enfilading*. [Fr. *en*, and *file*, a row, a rank, from *fil*, a thread, *L. filum*.] Milit. to rake or sweep with shot through the whole length of, as through a work or line of troops; to fire in the flank of a line. — *a*. Firing in such a manner; the line of fire.

Enfold, en-fōld', v.t. To unfold. [Tenn.]

Enfoldment, en-fōld-ment, n. The act of unfolding.

Enforce, en-fōrs', v.t. — *enforced*, *enforcing*. [Prefix *en*, and *force*; Fr. *enforcer*.] To give strength to; to add force, emphasis, or impressiveness to; to inculcate, urge, or press earnestly; to make; to compel, constrain, or force; to put in execution; to cause to take effect (to enforce the law). — **Enforceable**, **Enforcible**, en-fōrs-ə-bul, en-fōrs-ə-bul, a. Capable of being enforced. — **Enforcement**, en-fōrs-ment, n. The act of enforcing; compulsion; that which gives force, energy, or effect; sanction; that which urges or constrains; constraining power; a putting in execution. — **Enforcement of law**, **Enforcer**, en-fōrs-er, n. One who enforces. — **Enforceive**, en-fōrs-iv, a. Serving or tending to enforce; compulsive. — **Enforceably**, en-fōrs-iv-ly, adv. Of or by compulsion.

Enforest, en-fōr-est', n. To turn into or lay under forest.

Enfranchise, en-fran-chīz', v.t. — *enfranchised*, *enfranchising*. To free; to liberate; to enfranchise. To free or release, as from custody, bad habits, or any restraining power; to confer the franchise on; to endow with the right of voting for a member of parliament. — **Enfranchisement**, en-fran-chīz-ment, n. The act of enfranchising or the state of being enfranchised. — **Enfranchiser**, en-fran-chī-zēr, n. One who enfranchises.

Engage, en-gāj', v.t. — *engaged*, *engaging*. [Fr. *engager* — *en*, and *gager*, from *gager*, a pledge. GAGE.] To bind or bring under an obligation, as by oath, pledge, contract, or promise; generally with reflexive pron. to jawn, stake, or pledge; to enlist; to bring into a party; to bespeak, as for service or the like; to win and attach (to engage one's affections); to attract and fix (attention); to occupy to engage a person in conversation; to employ the attention or efforts of to make to embark or take concern in; to enter into contact with; to bring to conflict (to engage an enemy); to promise or pledge one's word to become bound; to embark in any business; to take a concern in; to undertake; to attack in conflict; to begin mutually a host; to meet; to afford; to enlist; to attract; to occupy; earnestly employed. — **Engaged column**, arch. a column attached to a wall so that part of it is concealed. — **Engagedly**, en-gāj-ed-ly, adv. In an engaged manner. — **Engagedness**, en-gāj-ed-ness, n. The state of being engaged. — **Engagement**, en-gāj-ment, n. The act of engaging; obligation by agreement or contract; the act of betrothing one state of betrothed; betrothal; occupation; employment of the attention; affair of business; an appointment; a combat between bodies of troops or fleets; a fight; a contest. — **Engaging**, en-gāj-ing, a. Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention or the affections; pleasing. — **Engagingly**, en-gāj-ing-ly, adv. In an engaging manner. — **Engagements**, en-gāj-ing-ness, n.

Engender, en-jen-der', v.t. [Fr. *engendrer*, from *L. ingenere* — *in*, and *genero*, to beget, from *genus*, *generis*, birth, descent. Gen.] To beget between the different sexes; more generally, to produce; to cause to exist; to cause, excite, stir up. — *en*, to be caused or produced; to meet in sexual embrace.

Engenderer, en-jen-der-er, n. One who or that which engenders.

Engine, en-jīn, n. [Fr. *engin*, a machine, a tool, ingenium, from *L. ingenium*, disposition, ability, invention — *in*, and *gen*, to produce, as in *genius*, *EXGENITO*.] Any instrument in any degree complicated; a tool, instrument, or appliance by which any effect is produced, as a musket, a cannon, the rack, a butter churn, &c. a person regarded as a tool or instrument; any mechanical instrument of complicated parts, which concur in producing an intended effect; a machine; especially, a machine for applying steam, to drive machinery, to propel vessels, railway trains, &c.; a steam-engine. — *en*, to furnish a steam-vessel with an engine or engines.

Engine-driver, n. One who drives or manages an engine, especially a locomotive engine. — **Engineer**, en-jī-nēr, n. [Formed on type of *charlemer*, *musketier*, &c.] Originally one who managed military engines or artillery; now one who manages a steam-engine, or has to do with the construction of steam-engines and steam-machinery; or a person skilled in the principles and practice of engineering, either civil or military. — *en*, to intend, to intend the making of in the capacity of engineer; to perform the office of an engineer in respect of (to engineer a canal). — **Engineering**, en-jī-nēr-ing, n. The art of constructing and using engines or machines; the art of executing such works as are the objects of civil and military architecture, in which machinery is in general extensively employed. — *Military engineering*, that branch which relates to the construction and maintenance of fortifications, and the surveying of a country for the various operations of war. — *Civil engineering* relates to the forming of roads, bridges, canals, aqueducts, harbours, drainage of a country, &c. — **Mechanical engineering** refers strictly to machinery, such as steam-engines, machines, mill-work, &c. — **Engineer-man**, n. A man who manages a steam-engine. — **Engineery**, en-jī-nēr-ī, n. Engines in general; artillery or instruments of war. — **Engine-turning**, n. A method of turning used for ornamental work, such as the network of curved lines on the backs of watches.

Engird, en-gerd', v.t. To inclose; to surround.

Engiscope, en-jī-skōp', n. [Gr. *engys*, near, and *skopeo*, to view.] A kind of reflecting microscope.

English, Inglish, n. [A Sax. *Engla*, from the *Engle* or *Angles*, a North German tribe who settled in Britain, giving to the south part of it the name of *Engla-land* or *England*.] Belonging to England or to its inhabitants. — *a*. One of the Low German group of languages, spoken by the people of England and the descendants of natives of that country, as the Americans, Canadian and Irish, are descendants of the English. — *a*. A collective noun, the people of England; print, a size of type between great-primer and pica. — *en*, to translate into the English language. — **Englishman**, Inglish-man, n. A native or naturalized inhabitant of England. — **Englishry**, Inglish-ri, n. A population of English descent with specially the persons of English descent in Ireland.

Engorge, en-gerd', v.t. — *engorged*, *engorging*. [Fr. *engorger* — *en*, and *gorge*, the throat.] To swallow; to gorge; to gorge with greediness or in large quantities. — *en*, to devour; to feed with eagerness or voracity. — **Engorged**, en-gerd', p. and a. Gorged down; used in the sense of engorged with blood; congested. — **Engorgement**, en-gerd-ment, n. The act of swallowing greedily; used congestion.

Engraft, en-graft', v.t. To ingraft. — **Engraftment**, en-graft-ment, n. — **Engrafting**, en-graft-ing, n. — **Engraftment**, en-graft-ment, n. — **Engraftment**, en-graft-ment, n.

Engail, en-grail', v.t. [Fr. *engrailer*, to engrail, from *grail*, *grail*, hail.] To variegate; to spot, as with hail; to tincture in curved lines. — **Engrailed**, en-grail-d', p. and

a. Variegated; spotted; having an indented outline indented by curves with the points outwards. — **Engrainment**, *en-grai'ment*, *n.* The ring of dots round the edge of a medal; indensation in curved lines.

Engrain, *en-grain*, *v.t.* To dye with grain or kerne; hence, from the permanence and excellence of this dye, to dye in any deep, permanent, or enduring colour; to dye deep; to incorporate with the grain or texture of anything; to paint in imitation of the grain of wood; to **crain**. — **Engrainer**, *en-grain'er*, *n.* A person who paints articles in imitation of wood.

Engrave, *en-grav*, *v.t.* — *engraved*, *pp.* *engraved* or *engraven*, *engraving*. [*Præfix en*, and *grave*, to carve.] To cut, hew, letters, or devices on, as on stone, metal, &c.; to delineate, copy, picture, or represent by incisions, as on stone, metal, wood, &c.; to imprint; to impress deeply; to infix. — **Engraver**, *en-grav'er*, *n.* One who engraves; a cutter of letters, figures, or devices on stone, metal, or wood. — **Engraving**, *en-grav'ing*, *n.* In its widest sense, the art of cutting designs, writing, &c., on any hard substance; specifically, the art of forming designs, or the design itself, on plates or of blocks of wood for the purpose of taking off impressions or prints of these designs on paper; that which is engraved; an engraved plate; an impression taken from an engraved plate; a print.

Engross, *en-gross*, *v.t.* [*Fr. en*, and *grossir*, to enlarge, from *gros*, big. *Gross*.] To increase in bulk or quantity (*Shak* it); to seize, occupy, or take up the whole of places or duties (*gross* one's time or attention); to purchase, with the purpose of making a profit by enhancing the price; to take or assume in undue quantity, proportion, or degree; to write a fair correct copy of in large or distinct legible characters (*to engross a legal document*). — *v.i.* To be employed in engrossing, or making fair copies of writings. — **Engrosser**, *en-gross'er*, *n.* One who or that which engrosses; one who takes or occupies one's time or attention, proportion, or degree; one who copies or writes in large fair characters. — **Engrossment**, *en-gross'ment*, *n.* The act of engrossing or state of being engrossed; the copy of an instrument or writing made in large fair character.

Engulf, *en-gulf*, *v.t.* To engulf.

Enhance, *en-hans*, *v.t.* — *enhanced*, *enhancing*. [*Fr. enhaucir*, to advance, enhance, from *haut*, *enhaut*, forward, high, *en*, in, to, *ante*, before.] To heighten; to make greater; to increase (price, pleasure, difficulty, beauty, evil, or other non-physical object). — *v.i.* To increase or grow larger. — **Enhancement**, *en-hans'ment*, *n.* The act of enhancing or state of being enhanced; rise; augmentation; aggravation. — **Enhancer**, *en-hans'er*, *n.* One who or that which enhances.

Enharmonic, *en-har-mo-ni-cal*, *adj.* [*Fr. enharmonique*, *Gr. enarmonikos*, in harmony — *en*, in, and *harmonia*, harmony.] *Mus.* of or pertaining to that one of the musical qualities or scales which consisted of quarter tones; pertaining to a scale of perfect intonation which recognizes intervals less than semitones. — **Enharmonically**, *en-har-mo-ni-cal-ly*, *adv.* In the enharmonic style or system; with perfect intonation.

Enhydrite, *en-hi-drit*, *n.* [*Gr. en*, and *hydor*, water.] A mineral containing water. — **Enhydrous**, *en-hi-drus*, *adj.* Having water within; containing water or other fluid; not *anhydrous*.

Enigma, *é-nig-ma*, *n.* [*L. enigma*, from *Gr. enigma*, from *ainismonai*, to speak darkly, from *ainos*, a tale, a story.] A dark saying, in which some obscure, veiled, or enigmatic language; an obscure question; a riddle; something containing a hidden meaning which is proposed to be guessed; anything inexplicable to an observer, such as the means by which anything is effected, the motive for a course of conduct, the cause of any phenomenon, &c.; a person whose conduct or disposition is inexplicable. — **Enigmatical**, *en-ig-mat-i-cal*, *adj.* — **Enigmatically**, *en-ig-mat-i-cal-ly*, *adv.* — **Enigmata**, *en-ig-mat'a*, *n.* [*Fr. énigmes*, from *enigma*, corresponding to a *L.* form *énig-ma*],

expressed; ambiguous. — **Enigmatically**, *en-ig-mat-i-cal-ly*, *adv.* In an enigmatic manner. — **Enigmatist**, *é-nig-mat-ist*, *n.* A maker or dealer in enigmas and riddles. — **Enigmatize**, *é-nig-mat-iz*, *v.t.* To utter or to cause another to deal in riddles.

Enjoin, *en-join*, *v.t.* [*Fr. enjoindre*, from *L. injungo* — *in*, and *jungo*, to join.] To prescribe or impose with some authority; to lay, as an order or command; to put by way of command, in order, direct, or urge (*to enjoin submission or obedience upon a person*); duties *enjoined* by law; to admonish or instruct with authority; to command. — **Enjoiner**, *en-join'er*, *n.* One who enjoins. — **Enjoinment**, *en-join'ment*, *n.* The act of enjoining.

Enjoy, *en-joy*, *v.t.* [*O. Fr. enjoier*, to receive with joy — *prefix en*, and *joye* = *E. joy*] To feel or perceive with pleasure; to take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of; to have, possess, and use with satisfaction; to have, hold, or occupy as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable. — *To enjoy one's self*, to experience delight from the pleasures in which one takes; to be happy. — **Enjoyable**, *en-joy-able*, *adj.* Capable of being enjoyed; capable of yielding enjoyment. — **Enjoyer**, *en-joy'er*, *n.* One who enjoys. — **Enjoyment**, *en-joy'ment*, *n.* The condition of enjoying, the possession or occupancy of anything with satisfaction or pleasure; that which gives pleasure or satisfaction in the possession; cause of joy or gratification; delight.

Enkindle, *en-kind*, *v.t.* — *enkindled*, *enkindling*. [*Prefix en*, and *kindle*.] To kindle; to set on fire; to inflame; to excite; to rouse into action. — *v.i.* To take fire.

Enlace, *en-las*, *v.t.* — *enlaced*, *enlacing*. To fasten with or as with a lace; to lace; to connect. — **Enlacement**, *en-las'ment*, *n.* Act of enlacing; state of being enlaced; an enlacing.

Enlarge, *en-larg*, *v.t.* — *enlarged*, *enlarging*. To make larger or greater in quantity or measure; to extend to a greater extent; to augment; to increase; to make more comprehensive (*to enlarge the mind*); to magnify to the eye; to set at liberty; to release from confinement or pressure. — *v.i.* To grow or get larger; to extend; to dilate; to expand; to expatiate in speaking or writing; to speak or write at length or in full detail. — **Enlarged**, *en-larg'd*, *adj.* Not narrow nor confined; expansive; broad; comprehensive; liberal. — **Enlargement**, *en-larg'ment*, *n.* The act of enlarging or state of being enlarged; augmentation; dilatation; expansion; something added on; an addition; extension; extension, applied to the mind or the intellectual powers; release from confinement; deliverance; a detailed discourse or argument. — **Enlarger**, *en-larg'er*, *n.* One who or that which enlarges.

Enlighten, *en-light*, *v.t.* [*Prefix en*, and *lighten*, to make light, to illumine.] To shed light on; to supply with light; to illumine; to give intellectual light to; to enlighten; to give vision or knowledge; to inform; to instruct; to enable to comprehend. — **Enlightener**, *en-light'er*, *n.* One who or that which enlightens.

Enlightenment, *en-light'ment*, *n.* Act of enlightening; the state of being enlightened. — **Enlist**, *en-list*, *v.t.* [*Prefix en*, and *list*, *Lit.* to enroll or enter on a list; to hire for the public service, especially military service, by entering the name in a register; to engage in, or to engage some interest; to engage the services of to enlist a person in the cause of truth]. — *v.i.* To engage in public service, especially military service, voluntarily; to enter heartily into a cause, or to devote oneself to its interest. — **Enlistment**, *en-list'ment*, *n.* The act of enlisting; the raising of soldiers by enlisting.

Enliven, *en-liv*, *v.t.* [*Prefix en*, and *live*.] To give life, action, or motion to; to give vigor or animation to; to animate; to give spirit or vivacity to; to animate; to make sprightly, gay, or cheerful. — **Enliverer**, *en-liv'er*, *n.* One who or that which enlivens or animates.

Enmity, *en-mi-ti*, *n.* [*Fr. enmité*, *O. Fr. enmicitie*, corresponding to a *L.* form *en-mi-tas*],

miectas, from *inimicus*, unfriendly — *in*, not, and *amicus*, a friend.] The quality or state of being an enemy; hostile or unfriendly disposition; hostility; ill-will.

Enneagon, *en-né-a-gon*, *n.* [*Fr. enne-gon*, and *gonia*, an angle.] *Geom.* a polygon or plane figure with nine sides or nine angles.

— **Enneagonal**, *en-né-a-gon-al*, *adj.* *Geom.* having nine angles. — **Enneagynous**, *en-né-a-jyn-us*, *adj.* *gyné*, female.] *Bot.* having nine pistils.

— **Enneahedral**, *en-né-a-hé-dral*, *adj.* [*Fr. hedra*, seat, base.] *Geom.* having nine sides. — **Enneahedra**, *Enneahedron*, *en-né-a-hé-dri-a*, *en-né-a-hé-dron*, *n.* *Geom.* a figure having nine sides; a nonagon. — **Enneander**, *en-né-an-dér*, *n.* [*Gr. anér*, and *andros*, a male.] *Bot.* a plant having nine stamens and hermaphrodite flowers.

— **Enneandrian**, *Enneandrous*, *en-né-an-dri-an*, *en-né-an-drus*, *adj.* *an*, having nine stamens. — **Enneapetalous**, *en-né-a-pé-tal-us*, *adj.* Having nine petals or flower-leaves.

— **Enneaspermous**, *en-né-a-spér-mus*, *adj.* [*Gr. sperma*, seed.] *Bot.* having nine seeds.

Ennoble, *en-nób*, *v.t.* — *ennobled*, *ennobling*. [*Prefix en*, and *nobis*, *Fr. O. Fr. annobis*, like *O. Venet. in odio*, from *L. in odio*, in hate, in disgust. *ONIUM*, *ANNOS*.] *Langur* of mind arising from lack of occupation; want of interest in present scenes and surrounding objects; listlessness; weakness; tedium. — **Ennoble**, *en-nób-ya*, *adj.* [*Fr.*] Affected with ennui; bored; sated with pleasure. — *n.* One affected with ennui; one indifferent to or bored by ordinary pleasures or occupations.

— **Ennoblement**, *en-nób-ment*, *n.* The act of ennobling, the state of being ennobled; exaltation; elevation.

Ennu, *en-nu*, *adj.* [*Fr. O. Fr. annui*, annuity like *O. Venet. in odio*, from *L. in odio*, in hate, in disgust. *ONIUM*, *ANNOS*.] *Langur* of mind arising from lack of occupation; want of interest in present scenes and surrounding objects; listlessness; weakness; tedium. — **Ennu**, *en-nu-ya*, *adj.* [*Fr.*] Affected with ennui; bored; sated with pleasure. — *n.* One affected with ennui; one indifferent to or bored by ordinary pleasures or occupations.

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to fury or madness; to make furious.—**Enraged**, *en-rajd*, *n.* A. Angry; furious; exhibiting anger or fury (an *enraged* countenance).

Enrapture, *en-rap*, *vt.* [*en-raptured*, *enrapturing*]. To transport with rapture; to delight beyond measure.

Enrapture, *en-rap*, *vt.* [*en-raptured*, *enrapturing*]. To transport with delight; to enrapture.—**Enrapturement**, *en-rap*, *ism*, *n.* Ecstasy of delight; rapture.

Enregister, *en-rej*, *is*, *vt.* To register; to enroll or record.

Enrich, *en-rič*, *vt.* To make rich, wealthy, or opulent; to supply with abundant property; to fertilize; to supply with an abundance of anything desirable; to fill or store; to supply with anything splendid or ornamental; to adorn.—**Enrichment**, *en-rič*, *ment*, *n.* The act of enriching; something that enriches or adorns.

Enring, *en-ring*, *vt.* To form a circle about; to encircle; to inclose.

Enripen, *en-rip*, *vt.* To ripen; to bring to perfection.

Enrobe, *en-rov*, *vt.*—*enrobed*, *enrobing*. To clothe with attire; to invest.

Enrockment, *en-rok*, *ment*, *n.* A mass of large stones thrown in at random to form the bases of piers, quays, breakwaters, &c.

Enroll, *Enrol*, *en-rol*, *vt.*—*enrolled*, *enrolling*. To write in a roll or register; to insert or enter the name of in a list or catalogue; to record; to insert in records; to leave in writing.—**Enroller**, *en-rol*, *n.* One who enrolls or registers.—**Enrollment**, *en-rol*, *ment*, *n.* The act of enrolling or registering; a register.

Ens, *enz*, *n.* [*Ens*, being or thing, originally noster of *phr.* of verb *esse*, to be, whence *essence*.] Entity; being; existence, an actually existing being.

Ensamble, *en-san*, *pl.* [*O. Fr.*, from *L. exemplum*, example. *EXAMPLE*.] An example; a pattern or model; a model.

Ensanguine, *en-sang*, *vin*, *vt.*—*ensanguined*, *ensanguining*. [*Prefix en*, and *L. sanguis*, sanguis, blood.] To stain or cover with blood; to smear with gore.

Ensate, *en-sat*, *a.* [*Ens*, a sword.] *Dot.* *ensiform*.

Ensconce, *en-skons*, *vt.*—*ensconced*, *ensconcing*. To cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to protect; to hide; to take shelter behind something; to hide with the reflexive pronoun.

Ensemble, *en-san*, *bl.* [*Fr.*, from *L. simul*, at the same time, and *simul*, together.] All the parts of anything taken together so that each part is considered only in relation to the whole; the general effect of a whole work of art, as a picture, piece of music, drama, &c.

Enshrine, *en-shrin*, *vt.*—*enshrined*, *enshrining*. To inclose in or as in a shrine or chest; to preserve with care and affection; to cherish.

Enshroud, *en-shroud*, *vt.* To cover with or as with a shroud; to envelop with anything which conceals from observation.

Ensisform, *en-si*, *form*. [*L. ensiformis*—*ens*, sword, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a sword; sword-shaped; said of leaves of plants, also of a cartilage at the lower part of the human sternum or breast-bone.

Ensign, *en-sin*, *n.* [*Fr. enseigne*, a sign, an ensign, from *L. insigne*, a sign, a badge, and *signum*, a mark, a sign. *SIGNS*, *SIGNAL*.] A sign or token; a badge or mark of distinction, rank, or office; a symbol; a flag or standard; a flag which denotes distinguishing a company of soldiers, an army, or vessel; the colours; in the British navy, a flag composed of a field of white, blue, or red, with the Union Jack in the upper corner, next the staff; formerly a commissioned officer of lowest rank in a British regiment of infantry, the equivalent rank now being that of second lieutenant.—**Ensign-bearer**, *n.* One who carries the flag; an ensign.—**Ensigny**, *en-sin*, *ism*, *n.* The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.

Ensilage, *en-sil*, *n.* [*Fr. ensilage*, from *sp. ensilar*, to store grain in an underground receptacle, from *en*, in, and *silo*,

from *L. silus*, a pit.] A mode of storing green fodder, vegetables, &c., by burying in pits or silos dug or built, the substance stored being pressed down with heavy weights, and undergoing a slight fermentation; the substance thus treated.—**Ensilage**, *en-sil*, *n.* To store by this process.

Enshrine, *en-shrin*, *vt.* To place in heaven or among the gods. (*Shak*.)

Enslave, *en-sláv*, *vt.*—*enslaved*, *enslaving*. To make a slave of; to reduce to slavery or bondage; to subject to the domination, influence of; to master or overpower (enslaved by his passions).—**Enslavement**, *en-sláv*, *ment*, *n.* The act of enslaving or state of being enslaved. **Enslaver**, *en-sláv*, *n.* One who or that which enslaves.

Ensnares, *en-snár*, *vt.*—*ensnared*, *ensnaring*. To take in a snare; to entrap; to ensnare.

Ensure, *en-shúr*, *vt.*—*ensured*, *ensuring*. [*Prefix en*, and *sue*; *O. Fr. ensuir*, from *L. insequi*, to follow upon.] To follow as a consequence; to follow in a train of events or course of time; to succeed; to come after. [*!* To follow after. *Syn.* under *FOLLOW*.]

Ensure, *en-shúr*, *vt.*—*ensured*, *ensuring*. To make sure or secure; to make certain to turn out, arise, or follow (to ensure success). [*!* To follow after. *Syn.* under *FOLLOW*.]

Entablature, *en-tab*, *latur*, *n.* [*O. Fr. entablature*—*en*, and *table*, *L. tabula*, a board, plank.] The superstructure which lies horizontally upon the columns of a Doric arch, and consists of three principal divisions, the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice.

Entail, *en-tail*, *n.* [*Fr. entail*, a cutting, incision, from *entailer*, to cut in—*en*, and *tail*, to cut, as in *detail*, *retail*, *tailor*.] *Law*, an estate or fee entailed or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs, male or female; rule of descent.

Entailment, *en-tail*, *ment*, *n.* [*Law*.] To settle the descent of (lands and tenements) by gift to a man and to certain heirs specified so that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath or transmit in an unalterable course; to devote as a consequence or of necessity (crimes entail punishment).—**Entailer**, *en-tail*, *n.* One who executes an entailment.

Entangle, *en-tangl*, *vt.*—*entangled*, *entangling*. [*Prefix en*, and *tangl*, from *L. tangere*, to touch, to touch, to touch.] To involve in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to puzzle; to perplex; to involve in contradictions; to hamper.—**Entanglement**, *en-tangl*, *ment*, *n.* The act of entangling or state of being entangled.—**Entangler**, *en-tangl*, *n.* One who entangles.

Entasis, *en-tas*, *n.* [*Gr.* a stretching—*en*, and *teino*, to stretch.] *Arch.* the almost imperceptible swelling of the lower part of the shaft of a column; *pathol.* constriction or tonic spasms, as cramp, lockjaw, &c.—**Entastick**, *en-tas*, *ik*, *n.* *Med.* refers to diseases characterized by tonic spasms.

Entellus, *en-tel*, *us*, *n.* [*Fr. entelle*, from *Gr. entelle*, to command.] An East Indian species of monkey, the sacred monkey of the Hindus.

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To come in; to go or pass in; sometimes with *in*; to embark or climb in an affair; to become a member.—**To enter into**, to get into the inside or interior of; to penetrate; to engage in (to enter into business); to deal with or treat by way of discussion, argument, and the like (to enter into an affair); to form a constituent part in.—**To enter on or upon**, to begin; to commence; to treat or deal with; to discuss or talk of; to examine.

Enteric, *en-terik*, *a.* [*Gr. enterikos*, from *enteron*, intestine.] Belonging to the intestines.—**Enteric fever**, same as *Typhoid Fever*.—**Enteritis**, *en-teritis*, *n.* *Med.* inflammation of the intestines.—**Enterocolic**, *en-ter-ó-lík*, *a.* [*Gr. enterikós*—*enteron*, and *kolé*, tumour.] A hernial tumour in any situation, whose contents are intestine.—**Enterography**, *en-ter-ó-gráf*, *n.* The anatomical description of the intestines.—**Enterolite**, *en-ter-ó-lít*, *n.* [*Gr. enteron*, and *lithos*, a stone.] An intestinal concretion or calculus.—**Enterology**, *en-ter-ó-ló-jí*, *n.* A treatise or discourse on the structure or internal parts of the body.—**Enteropathy**, *en-ter-ó-pát*, *n.* [*Gr. enteron*, and *patheo*, disease.] Disease of the intestines.—**Enterotomy**, *en-ter-ó-mí*, *n.* [*Gr. enteron*, and *tómé*, a cutting.] Dissection of the bowels or intestines; incision of the bowels for the removal of strangulation, &c.

Enterprise, *en-ter-príz*, *n.* [*Fr.* from *entreprendre*, pp. *entrepris*, *entrepris*—*entre*, between, and *prendre*, to take, to lay hold of, from *L. prehendo*, *prendo*, as in *apprehend*, *comprehend*.] That which is undertaken or attempted to be performed; a project attempted; particularly, a bold, arduous, or hazardous undertaking; an active and enterprising spirit; readiness to engage in undertakings of difficulty, risk, or danger.—**Enterpriser**, *en-ter-príz*, *n.* One who undertakes.—**Enterprising**, *en-ter-príz*, *a.* An adventurer; one who engages in an enterprise.—**Enterprising**, *en-ter-príz*, *a.* Having a disposition for or tendency to engage in enterprises; ready to start and carry on untried schemes.—**Enterprisingly**, *en-ter-príz*, *adv.* In an enterprising manner.

Entertain, *en-ter-tain*, *vt.* [*Fr. entretenir*, to maintain—*en*, between, and *tenir*, *L. tenere*, to hold.] To receive into the house and treat with hospitality; to receive as a host his guests; to engage the attention of agreeably; to amuse with anything that causes the time to pass pleasantly; to take into consideration; to hold or maintain in the mind with favour; to harbour; to cherish (to entertain charitable sentiments). [*Syn.* under *AMUSE*.]—**To give entertainments**; to receive company.—**Entertainer**, *en-ter-táin*, *n.* One who entertains.—**Entertaining**, *en-ter-táin*, *a.* Amusing; diverting.—**Entertainingly**, *en-ter-táin*, *adv.* In an amusing manner.—**Entertainingness**, *en-ter-táin*, *ness*, *n.* The quality of entertaining.—**Entertainment**, *en-ter-táin*, *ment*, *n.* The act of entertaining; the receiving and accommodating of guests; food, lodging, or other things required by a guest; a hospitable repast; the pleasure which the mind receives from anything interesting, and which holds or arrests the attention; that which entertains; that which serves for amusement, as dancing, or other performance; recreation; amusement.

Entrail, *en-tráil*, *vt.* To reduce to the condition of a thrall or bondman; to enslave.—**Entrailment**, *en-tráil*, *ment*, *n.* The act of entrailing, or state of being entrailed; anything that entrails.

Enthroned, *en-thrón*, *vt.*—*enthroned*, *enthroning*. To place on a throne; to exalt to a position of authority; to exalt to an elevated place or seat; to induce or install (a bishop) into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.—**Enthronement**, *en-thrón*, *ment*, *n.* The act of enthroning.—**Enthronization**, *en-thrón*, *ization*, *n.* The act of enthroning; the placing of a bishop on his throne in his cathedral.

oil, pound; u, Sc. abaque--the Fr. u,

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hér; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tube, tub, ball; oil, pound; *U. Sc. above—the Fr. v.*

en, in, and visage, face.] To look in the face of; to face. — *Envisagement*, en-vi-za-jment, *n.* The act of envisaging. — *Envoy*, en-voi, *n.* [Fr. *envoyer*, to send — *en*, and *voie*, *l. via*, a way, as in *convoys*, *voyage*, &c. *Var.*] One despatched upon an errand or mission; a messenger; a person deputed to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign ruler or government; a diplomatic agent sent on a special occasion. — *Envoyship*, en-voi-ship, *n.* The office of an envoy.

Envy, en-vy, *n.* [Fr. *envie*, from *in*, *invidia*, envy, from *invidus*, envious — *in*, against, and root *vid*, to look. *Visors*.] Pain, uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success; a feeling that makes a person begrudge another his good fortune, malice; object of envy — *v.t.* — *envied*, *envying*. [Fr. *envier*.] To feel envy towards or on account of; to rejoice at, to regard with malice and longing; to desire earnestly. — *v.t.* To be affected with envy; to have envious feelings. — *Envious*, en-vious, *adj.* Exciting or capable of exciting envy. — *Enviousness*, en-vious-ness, *n.* The quality or quality of being envious. — *Enviously*, en-vious-ly, *adv.* In an envious manner. — *Envious*, en-vious, *adj.* [Fr. *envious*.] Feeling or harbouring envy; inhuman; malicious; cruel; or directed by envy. — *Enviously*, en-vious-ly, *adv.* In an envious manner. — *Enviousness*, en-vious-ness, *n.*

Enwrap, en-wrap, *v.t.* To envelop; to in-wrap.

Enzoote, en-zo-ot-ik, *a.* [Gr. *en*, among, and *zoon*, an animal.] Limited to the animals of a district; specifically applied to diseases. — *n.* A disease restricted to the animals of a district.

Eocene, e-o-sen, *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *eos*, the dawn, and *kainos*, recent.] *Geol.* A term applied to the series of strata at the base of the tertiary formations, so called from the small proportion of living species found in it.

Eolian, Eol-ic, *a.* [Gr. *Eol-ik*, *n.* a name of one of the ancient Greek races. — *Eolian mode*, *n.* the fifth of the authentic Gregorian modes; it consists of the natural notes A B C D E F G — *n.* The Eolian diatonic; one of the Eolian race.

Eolian, Eol-ian, *a.* Pertaining to *Eolus*, the god of the winds, and *holos*, a whole, or a simple instrument that could by the air sweeping across its strings.

Eolipile, e-ol-i-pil, *n.* [L. *Eolus*, the deity of the winds, and *pila*, a ball.] A hollow ball of metal with a pipe or slender neck, used for exhibiting the elastic power of steam.

Eolithie, e-ol-ith-ik, *a.* [Gr. *eos*, the dawn, and *lithos*, a stone.] *Archæol.* of or pertaining to the early part of the palæolithic period.

Eon, Zon, e-on, *n.* [Gr. *eion*, age, duration, eternity.] A long indefinite space of time; a front cycle of years; an æon; an æra. — *Platonic æon*, *n.* a virtue, attribute, or perfection existing throughout eternity; a sort of divine beings believed in by the Gnostics.

Eozoic, e-zo-zo-ik, *a.* [Fr. *eos*, dawn, and *zoo*, life.] Of or pertaining to the oldest fossiliferous rocks, from their being supposed to contain the first or earliest traces of life in the stratified system. — *Eozoön*, e-zo-ön, *n.* The name given to a supposed fossil animal of low type, found in the Laurentian rocks of Canada and in the quartz rocks of Germany. — *Eozoöcal*, e-zo-ö-cal, *a.* Of or belonging to the eozoön.

Exact, ex-akt, *a.* [Gr. *epaktos*, brought in on — *ep*, on, and *aktos*, to lead.] *Chron.* the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, or the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months.

Epanthous, e-pan-thus, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *anthos*, flower.] *Bot.* growing upon flowers.

Eparch, ep-ark, *n.* [Gr. *eparchos* — *epi*, and *arche*, dominion.] In Greece, the governor of a province or eparchy. — *Eparchy*, ep-ark-i, *n.* [Gr. *eparchia*.] The territory under the jurisdiction of an eparch.

Epaule, e-pal, *n.* [Fr. *épaule*, the shoulder,

O Fr. *épaule*, from *l. spatula*, *spatula*, a broad, flat thing; dim. of *spatha*, a broad blade; allied to *spade*.] *Fort.* the shoulder of a bastion, or the angle made by the face and flank. — *Epauletment*, e-pal-ment, *n.* *Fort.* a mass of earth, &c., raised for the purpose of affording a protecting body of troops at one extremity of their line, or of forming a wing or shoulder of a battery to prevent the guns from being dismounted by an enfilading fire; a kind of parapet. — *Epaulet*, e-pal-et, *n.* [Fr. *épaulet*.] A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder, especially by military and naval officers. — *Epaulettes*, e-pal-et-tes, *n.* Furnished with epaulettes.

Epenephalon, e-pen-ef-a-lon, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, near, and *enkephalon*, the brain.] *Anat.* the hindmost of the four divisions or segments of the brain. — *Epenephale*, e-pen-ef-a-lal, *n.* *Anat.* of or belonging to the epenephalon.

Epenthesis, e-pen-thesis, *n.* [Gr. — *epi*, on, *en*, in, and *thesis*, to put.] *Gram.* the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word. — *Epenthetic*, e-pen-thet-ik, *a.* *Gram.* inserted in the middle of a word.

Epergne, e-per-n, *n.* [Apparently from Fr. *épergne*, thirl, economy.] An ornamental stand with a large dish and branches for the support of a table.

Exegesis, e-pel-je-sis, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *exagelos*. *Exegros*.] A full explanation or interpretation of something immediately preceding; *exegesis*. — *Exegetical*, e-pel-je-t-ik-al, *a.* Explanatory; exegetical.

Epha, Ephah, e-fa, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, containing, according to one estimate, 8,000 gallons; according to another, 4,000.

Ephemeral, e-phem-er-al, *a.* [Gr. *ephemerós*, lasting but a day, short-lived — *epi*, and *hēmera*, a day.] Beginning and ending in the same morning or existing one-day only; short-lived. *Metem.* — *Ephemera*, e-phem-er-a, *n.* A small fly that lives but for a day or for a very short time; the day-fly. — *Ephemerality*, e-phem-er-al-ity, *n.* The quality of being ephemeral; that which is ephemeral. — *Ephemerial*, e-phem-er-i-al, *a.* Relating to an ephemeral. — *Ephemeralist*, e-phem-er-ist, *n.* pl. *Ephemeralists*, e-phem-er-ist-s, *n.* A journey diary; a diary of daily transactions; a diary; a publication exhibiting the places of the heavenly bodies throughout the year, and giving other information regarding them; an astronomical almanac; a collective name for reviews, magazines, and all kinds of periodical literature. — *Ephemeralist*, e-phem-er-ist, *n.* One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; one who keeps an ephemeris. — *Ephemeron*, e-phem-er-on, *n.* Anything ephemeral.

Ephezean, e-fē-zhi-an, *a.* Pertaining to epheze in Asia Minor.

Epheze, e-fē-z, *n.* [Heb. from *aphad*, to put on.] A species of vestment worn by the Jewish high-priest over the second tunic, and consisting of two main pieces, one covering the loins, the other the breast and upper part of the body.

Ephor, e-for, *n.* [Gr. *ephoros*.] A name of certain magistrates among the ancient Spartans.

Epiblast, e-pi-blast, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *blastos*, a bud.] *Bot.* a second cotyledon, consisting of a small transverse plate, found on some grasses; *anat.* the upper of the two layers of cells the outer being the epiblast forming the blastoderm.

Epic, ep-ik, *a.* [L. *epicus*, from Gr. *epikos*, from *epos*, a word, a song.] Composed in a lofty narrative style of poetry; pertaining to such a style; narrative.

A narrative poem of elevated character, describing often the exploits of heroes.

Epicalyx, e-pik-als, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *calyx*.] *Bot.* the outer calyx, with two calyxes, formed either of sepals or bracts.

Epicarpe, e-pi-kar-p, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* the outer skin of a fleshy substance or edible portion being termed the *mesocarp*, and the inner portion the *endocarp*.

Epicene, e-pi-sen, *a.* [Gr. *epikēnos*, common to a number, *epi*, and *kenos*, common.] *Gram.* a term applied to nouns which have but one form of gender, either the masculine or feminine, to indicate animals of both sexes.

Epicneal, e-pi-kne-al, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *kne*, a bed.] *Bot.* placed upon the disk or receptacle of a flower.

Epicure, e-pi-kir, *n.* [After *Epicurus*, a Greek philosopher, who taught that pleasure and pain are the chief good and chief evil.] One devoted to sensual enjoyments; especially one who indulges in the luxuries of the table. — *Epicurean*, e-pi-kir-ean, *a.* Pertaining to Epicurus or his teaching; luxurious; given to luxury — *n.* A follower of Epicurus; a man devoted to sensual pleasures or luxuries; an epicure. — *Epicureanism*, e-pi-kir-ean-ism, *n.* The principles or philosophical doctrines of Epicurus; attachment to luxurious habits. — *Epicurism*, e-pi-kir-izm, *n.* The practices of an epicure. — *Epicurize*, e-pi-kir-iz, *v.t.* — *epicurized*, *epicurizing*. To indulge one's self like an epicure.

Epicyle, e-pi-sik-ik, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *kyklos*, a circle.] In old astronomy, a little circle, whose centre moves round in the circumference of a greater circle. — *Epicyclic*, e-pi-sik-ik-ik, *a.* Pertaining to an epicyle. — *Epicycloid, e-pi-sik-ik-oid, *n.* *Geom.* a curve generated by the movement of a curve upon the convex or concave side of another fixed curve. — *Epicycloidal, e-pi-sik-ik-oid-al, *a.* Pertaining to the epicycloid, or having its properties. — *Epicycloidal wheel*, a fixed wheel or ring, toothed on its inner side, and having at gear with it another toothed wheel of half the diameter, fitted so as to revolve about the centre of the larger.**

Epidictical, e-pi-dik-tik, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, and *diktik*, edifying, to show.] Pertaining to display or show off; having a rhetorical or declamatory character; demonstrative.

Epidemic, Epidemical, e-pi-dem-ik, e-pi-dem-ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, and *demios*, people.] Common to or affecting a whole people, or a great number in a community; said of diseases; prevalent; general; generally prevailing. — *Epidemic*, e-pi-dem-ik, *n.* A disease arising from a wide-spread cause, attacks many people at the same period and in the same country. — *Epidemically*, e-pi-dem-ik-al, *adv.* In an epidemic manner. — *Epidemiological*, e-pi-dem-i-ol-og-ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to epidemiology. — *Epidemiologist*, e-pi-dem-i-ol-og-ist, *n.* One skilled in epidemiology. — *Epidemiology*, e-pi-dem-i-ol-og-y, *n.* The doctrine of or method of investigating epidemic diseases. — *Epidemy*, e-pi-dem-ny, *n.* An epidemic.

Epidermis, Epiderm, e-pi-der-mis, e-pi-der-mis, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *derma*, skin.] *Anat.* the cuticle or scurf skin of the body; a thin membrane covering the true skin of animals; *bot.* the cellular integument, or the exterior cellular covering of roots, or stems, or plants. — *Epidermal*, e-pi-der-mal, *a.* Relating to the epidermis. — *Epidermic*, e-pi-der-mik, *a.* Relating to or like the epidermis. — *Epidermoid*, e-pi-der-moid, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the epidermis. — *Epidermic*, e-pi-der-mik, *a.* Relating to or like the epidermis. — *Epidermic*, e-pi-der-mik, *n.* Same as *epi-der-mal*. — *Epiderm*, e-pi-der-m, *n.* From Gr. *epi*, over and above, and *derma*, to give, from the enlargement of the base of the primary in some of the secondary layers of the mind of a great or ardent, virtuous, and a great or ardent, virtuous, and a member of the garnet family.

Epigeous, Epigeous, e-pi-ge-us, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *ge*, upon, the earth.] *Bot.* growing on or close to the earth.

Epigastrie, e-pi-gas-trik, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, and *gaster*, belly.] Pertaining to the upper and anterior part of the abdomen. — *Epigastrium*, e-pi-gas-tri-um, *n.* The upper part of the abdomen.

Epigee, Epigeum, e-pi-ge, e-pi-ge-um, *n.* [Thraceans.] Same as *Perigee*.

Epigene, e-pi-ge, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and

root *pen*, to produce.] *Geol.* formed or originating on the surface of the earth: opposed to *hypogene*.

Epigenesis, *epi-jen-esis*, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *genesis*, generation.] The biological theory that organic bodies and parts are produced by superadded vital activity and not merely developed from pre-existing bodies. — **Epigenesist**, *epi-jen-est*, *n.* One who supports the theory of epigenesis.

— **Epigenetic**, *epi-je-net'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by epigenesis. — **Epigenous**, *epi-jen-us*, *a.* *Bot.* growing upon the surface of a part.

Epiglottis, *epi-glottis*, *n.* [Gr. *epiglottis*—*epi*, upon, and *glottis*.] *Anat.* a cartilaginous plate behind the tongue, which covers the glottis like a lid during the act of swallowing. — **Epiglottic**, *epi-glott'ik*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the epiglottis.

Epigram, *epi-gra-m*, *n.* [Gr. *epigramma*, an inscription—*epi*, upon, and *gramma*, a writing, from *graphein*, to write.] A short poem usually keenly satirical, the last line of which generally contains the sting or pointed allusion; also an interesting thought represented happily in a few words, whether verse or prose; a pointed or antithetical saying. — **Epigrammatic**, *epi-gra-mat'ik*, *a.* Relating to, characterized by, or producing epigrams; like an epigram; antithetical; pointed. — **Epigrammatically**, *epi-gra-mat'ik-ly*, *adv.* In an epigrammatic manner or style; tersely and pointedly. — **Epigrammatist**, *epi-gra-ma-tist*, *n.* One who composes epigrams or deals in them. — **Epigrammatical**, *epi-gra-ma-ti-cal*, *adv.* To represent or express by epigrams.

Epigraph, *epi-graf*, *n.* [Gr. *epigraphē*—*epi*, and *graphein*, to write.] An inscription on a building, tomb, monument, statue, &c., denoting its use or appropriation; a quotation or motto at the commencement of a work, or at its separate divisions. — **Epigraphic**, *epi-graf'ik*, *a.* Of or pertaining to an epigraph. — **Epigraphics**, *Epigraphy*, *epi-graf'ia*, *n.* The science of that branch of knowledge which deals with the deciphering and explaining of inscriptions. — **Epigraphist**, *epi-graf'ist*, *n.* One versed in epigraphics.

Epignous, *epi-jen-us*, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *gynē*, female.] *Bot.* growing or appearing to grow upon the top of the ovary. — **Epipilepsy**, *epi-pi-lep-si*, *n.* [Gr. *epilepsia*—*epi*, upon, and *lambanō*, to seize, to take, to seize.] The falling sickness; a spasmodic disease in which the sufferer suddenly falls down without sensation or consciousness, and commonly recurring at intervals. — **Epiplectic**, *epi-plek'tik*, *a.* Pertaining to or induced by epilepsy; affected with epilepsy; consisting of epilepsy. — **Epipletic, *n.* One affected with epilepsy; a medicine for the cure of epilepsy. — **Epiploid**, *epi-ploid*, *a.* Of or pertaining to epilepsy; resembling epilepsy.**

Epilogue, *epi-log*, *n.* [L. *epilogus*, from Gr. *epilogos*, concluding—*epi*, and *legō*, to speak.] A speech or short treatise addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, after the conclusion of a drama. — **Epilogic**, *Epilogical*, *epi-log'ik*, *a.* Relating to or like an epilogue. — **Epilogist**, *epi-log'ist*, *n.* One who writes an epilogue. — **Epilogize**, *epi-log'iz*, *v.* To pronounce an epilogue. — **Epiloguizer**, *Epiloguizer*, *epi-log'iz-er*, *n.* One who epiloguizes.

Epimeral, *epi-me-ral*, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *meros*, thigh.] The lateral pieces of the dorsal surface of the segment of a crustacean. — **Epimeral**, *epi-me-ral*, *a.* A term applied to that part of the segment of a crustacean animal which is above the joint of the limb.

Epiperipheral, *epi-pe-rif-er'al*, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *E. peripheral*.] Situated or originating upon the periphery or external surface.

Epipetals, *epi-pet'al-us*, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *petala*, a leaf.] *Bot.* inserted in or growing on the petal.

Epiphany, *epi-fa-ni*, *n.* [Gr. *epiphania*, appearance, from *epiphaō*, to appear—*epi*, upon, and *phainō*, to show.] An ap-

pearance or a becoming manifest; specifically, a Christian festival celebrated on the sixth day of January in commemoration of the manifestation of our Savior's birth to the wise men of the East.

Epiphleum, *epi-flē-um*, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *phleō*, to bark.] *Bot.* the layer of bark immediately below the epidermis; the cellular integument.

Epiphyllum, *epi-fil'us*, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *phylon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* inserted or growing upon a leaf.

Epiphysis, *epi-fis*, *n.* [Gr. *epiphysis*—*epi*, upon, and *physis*, to grow.] *Anat.* any portion of a bone separated from the body of the bone by a cartilage which becomes converted into bone by age. — **Epiphysal**, *epi-fiz'al*, *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphysis.

Epiphyte, *epi-fit*, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *photon*, a plant.] A plant growing upon another plant, but not deriving its nourishment from it; an air-plant. — **Epiphytic**, *epi-fit'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of an epiphyte. — **Epiphytally**, *epi-fit'ik-al*, *adv.* In an epiphytic manner.

Epipsorosis, *epi-psō-sis*, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *psōris*, reptation.] In psoriasis, excessive reptation; discoloration.

Epiploon, *epi-plo-on*, *n.* [Gr. *epiploon*—*epi*, upon, and *plōō*, to swim.] The caul or omentum, a membranous expansion which floats upon the intestines. — **Epiploic**, *epi-plo'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to the caul or omentum.

Epiphizous, *epi-riz-us*, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *rhizō*, a root.] *Bot.* growing on a root. — **Epiphysiology**, *epi-rif'ol-ji*, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, *rhēō*, to flow, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of botany which treats of the effects of external agents upon plants.

Episcopate, *epi-skō-pat*, *n.* [L. *episcopatus*, from Gr. *episkopos*, a bishop, *Episcopos*, or.] That form of ecclesiastical government in which bishops are established, as distinct from and superior to priests or bishops.

— **Episcopal**, *epi-skō'p-al*, *a.* Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; characteristic of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops. — **Episcopalian**, *epi-skō-pā-li-an*, *a.* Pertaining to bishops' government by bishops, episcopal. — **Episcopally**, *epi-skō-pā-li-an-ly*, *adv.* In an episcopal manner.

— **Episcopate**, *epi-skō-pat*, *n.* A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop; the collective body of bishops. — **Episcopos**, *epi-skō'p-os*, *n.* [Gr. *episcopos*, from *epi*, and *scopos*, an entrance—*epi*, to, and *hodos*, a way.] A separate incident, story, or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in a novel, romance, &c. — **Episodic**, *epi-sō-dik*, *a.* Pertaining to an incident or action more or less connected with a complete series of events. — **Episodic**, *Episodical*, *epi-sō-d'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to an episode; contained in an episode or digression. — **Episodically**, *epi-sō-d'ik-al*, *adv.* In an episodic manner.

Epispastic, *epi-spas'tik*, *a.* [Gr. *epispas*, to draw.] *Med.* drawing; blistering. — **Epispastic**, *epi-spas'tic*, *a.* A blister.

Episperm, *epi-spēr-m*, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *epi*, a seed.] *Bot.* the testa or outer integument of a seed. — **Epispermic**, *epi-spēr-m'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to the epispem.

Epistaxis, *epi-istak'sis*, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *staxis*, a dropping.] Bleeding from the nose.

Episterna, *epi-istēr-na*, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *sternon*, the breast-bone.] The lateral process on the lower surface of the segment of a crustacean. — **Episternal**, *epi-istēr-nal*, *a.* A term applied to two bones forming part of the sternum, and situated upon its superior and lateral part.

Epistole, *epi-stō-lē*, *n.* [L. *epistola*, from Gr. *epistolē*, to send to—*epi*, on, and *stello*, to send.] A writing, directed or sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person; a letter; applied particularly in dignified discourse or in speaking of the letters of the apostles or of the ancients.

— **Epistler**, *epi-stl'r*, *n.* A writer of epistles; one who reads the epistle in a church service. — **Epistolary**, *epi-stō-lar'ij*, *a.* Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters; contained in or consisting of letters. — **Epistolic**, *Epistolical*, *epi-stō-l'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to letters or epistles. — **Epistolist**, *epi-stō-l'ist*, *n.* A writer of letters. — **Epistolize**, *epi-stō-l'iz*, *v.* — **Epistolized**, *epistolizing*. To write epistles or letters.

Epistoma, *Epistome*, *epi-stō-ma*, *epi-stō-m*, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *stoma*, mouth.] A valve-like organ which arches over a month in many species of Polyzoa.

Epistrophe, *epi-stro-fi*, *n.* [Gr. *epistrophē*—*epi*, upon, and *strophē*, a return.] *Rhet.* a figure in which several successive clauses or sentences end with the same word or affirmation.

Epitaph, *epi-taf*, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *taphos* or *taphē*, a tomb.] An inscription on a tomb or monument in honour or memory of the dead; or a composition such as might be used for an epitaphian. — **Epitaphic**, *epi-taf'ij*, *a.* Pertaining to an epitaph; of the nature of or serving as an epitaph. — **Epitaphist**, *epi-taf'ist*, *n.* A writer of epitaphs.

Epithalamium, *epi-tha-lā-m'ium*, *n.* [Gr. *epithalamion*—*epi*, upon, and *thalamos*, a bed-chamber.] A nuptial song or poem, in praise of a bride and bridegroom; a poem in honour of a newly-married pair. — **Epithalamic**, *epi-tha-lā-m'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to an epithalamium.

Epithelium, *epi-thē-li-um*, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *thēlō*, the nipple.] *Anat.* a thin and delicate kind of cuticle, like that which covers the nipple; the thin cellular layer which lines the internal cavities and canals of the body, and the mucous, respiratory organs, blood-vessels, &c.; but an epidermis consisting of young thin-skinned cells, filled with homogeneous transparent colorless granules. — **Epithelial**, *epi-thē-li-al*, *a.* Pertaining to the epithelium.

Epithem, *epi-thē-m*, *n.* [Gr. *epithēma*—*epi*, and *thēnō*, to place.] A kind of fomentation or poultice.

Epithet, *epi-thē't*, *n.* [Gr. *epitheton*, a name added, from *epi*, upon, and *thēnō*, to place.] An adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or some quality ascribed to it; any word or name implying a quality attached to a person or thing. — **Epithetic**, *Epithetical*, *epi-thē't'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to an epithet or epithets; containing or consisting of epithets; abounding with epithets.

Epitome, *epi-tō-mē*, *n.* [Gr. *epitōmē*, from *epi*, upon, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, to cut, seen also in *anatomy*, *ontology*, &c.] A brief summary or abstract of any book or treatise; a compendium; an abridgment; a summary; or anything which represents another or others in condensed form. — **Syn.** under *Abbrégé*. — **Epitomist**, *Epitomizer*, *epi-tō-mist*, *epi-tō-miz-er*, *n.* One who epitomizes; the writer of an epitome. — **Epitomize**, *epi-tō-miz-er*, *v.* — **Epitomized**, *epitomizing*. To make an epitome of; to abstract, in a summary, the principal parts.

Epizoon, *epi-zō-on*, *n.* pl. *Epizoa*, *epi-zō-a*, [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *zōon*, animal.] A term applied to those parasitic animals which live on or in the skin of other animals. — **Epizootic**, *epi-zō-ot'ik*, *a.* Applied to diseases prevalent among the lower animals, corresponding to epidemic among men. — **n.** A pestilence among animals prevailing over a district.

Epoch, *epok*, *n.* [L. *epocha*, from Gr. *epochē*, retention, delay, from *epōchō*, to detain, *epō*, upon, and *echō*, to hold.] A fixed point of time from which succeeding years are numbered; a point from which computation of years is made; a fixed time or period; a memorable term or year; era; age; date. — **Epochal**, *epo-k'al*, *a.* Be-

stello, to send.] A writing, directed or sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person; a letter; applied particularly in dignified discourse or in speaking of the letters of the apostles or of the ancients.

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longing to an epoch; of the nature of an epoch.

Epode, ep'od, n. [Gr. *epódē*—*epi*, upon, and *odē*, a song, an ode.] The third or last part of the ode, the ancient ode being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode; a species of lyric poem in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one.—**Epodic**, ep'od'ik, a. Pertaining to or resembling an epode.

Eponym, ep'o-nim, n. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *onoma*, a name.] The name of a place or people derived from that of a person; a name of a personage called into existence to account for the name of a country or people, as *Latinus*, *Romulus*, for *Italy*, *Rome*.—**Eponymic**, Ep'onym'ic, a. e-po-nim'ik, e-po-nim'us, a. Of or relating to or connected with an eponym.

Epopee, Epope'ia, ep-o-pē, ep-o-pē'ya, n. [Fr. *épopée*, Gr. *epopōia*—*epos*, a word, an epic poem, and *poia*, to make.] An epic poem; the subject of an epic poem.—**Epo'ic**, ep'oy's, n. [Gr.] An epic poem or its subject; an epic; epic poetry.

Epproverite, ep'p-ro-ve'rit, n. [Fr. from *éprouver*, to try, assay, prove.] An instrument for ascertaining the explosive force of gunpowder.

Epsom-salt, ep'som-salt, n. The sulphate of magnesia, a cathartic producing watery discharges; so named from its being formerly procured by boiling down the mineral water of *Epsom*, but now prepared otherwise.

Epsalotie, ep-sal'ot'ik, a. [Gr. *epōdōtika*, from *epi*, upon, and *otlō*, a scar.] *Med.* healing; cicatrizing.

Epyrnalis. See *Epyrnosis*.

Equale, ek'wal, a. [L. *equalis*, from *aequalis*, from *aequo*, to make equal, from *aequus*, equal.] Characterized by uniformity, invariableness, or evenness; uniform in action or intensity, not varying; steady, even.—**Equality**, Equ'al'i-ty, ek'wal-i-ty, n. ek'wal-i-nes, n. State or quality of being equal.—**Equally**, ek'wal-i-ly, adv. In an equal manner.

Equal, ek'wal, a. [L. *aequalis*, from *aequus*, equal (see *aequus*, *adequate*, *equity*, &c.); same root as *shr. cal*, one, the same.] The same in size, value, qualities, or degree; neither inferior nor superior, greater nor less than; of the same form; not variable; being in just relation or proportion; of the same interest or importance; not unduly favourable to any party; just, equitable, fair; having competent power, ability, or means, adequate.—**One** not inferior or superior to another; a person having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, &c.; a competitor.—**at—equality**, *equalling*. To make equal; to make of the same quantity or quality; to cause to be commensurate with or unsurpassed by; to equalize; to be equal to; to be adequate to; to be commensurate with; to rise to the same state, rank, estimation, or excellence with; to become equal to.—**Equality**, ek'wal-i-ty, n. [L. *aequalitas*.] The state of being equal; likeness in size, number, quantity, value, quality, or degree; the condition in which things or persons cannot be said to be inferior or superior, greater or less, one than another; parity; sameness in size, rank, station, &c.—**Equalize**, ek'wal-iz, v.t.—*equalized*, *equalling*. To make equal; to cause to be equal in amount or degree; to adjust so that there shall be equality between.—**Equalization**, ek'wal-iz'ash'n, n. The act of equalizing, or state of being equalized.—**Equalizer**, ek'wal-iz'er, n. One who or that which equalizes.—**Equally**, ek'wal-i-ly, adv. In an equal manner; with the same degree with another; alike; in equal shares or proportions; impartially.—**Equalness**, ek'wal-nes, n. A state of being equal; equality.

Equanimity, ek'wa-nim'i-ty, n. [L. *aequanimitas*—*aequus*, equal, and *animus*, mind.] Evenness of mind; that calm temper or firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed.

Equate, ek'wat, v.t.—*equated*, *equating*. [L. *aequo*, *aequatus*, to make equal, from *aequus*, equal.] To make equal; to reduce

to an average; to make such correction or allowance in as will reduce to a common standard of comparison, or will bring to a true result.—**Equation**, ek'wa'sh'n, n. The act of equating; a statement or expression asserting the equality of two quantities, equating being denoted by the *=* sign (=) equal to between them; *astron.* a quantity which from some imperfect method has to be taken into account in order to give a true result.—**Equation of time**, the difference between mean and apparent time, or the difference between the time given by a dial and that given by a clock.—**Personal equation**, in astronomical observations the quantity of time by which a person is in the habit of noting a phenomenon wrongly.—**Equator**, ek'wa'ter, n. [L. *aequator*, from L. *aequo*, *aequatus*, to make equal.] That great circle of our globe which divides it into two hemispheres (the northern and southern), and every point of which is 90° from the poles, which are also its poles; its axis being also the axis of the earth; also, the equinoctial or celestial equator.—**Equatorial**, ek'wa'tor-ial, a. Pertaining to the equator.—**An astronomical instrument**, contrived for the purpose of directing a telescope upon any celestial object of which the altitude and declination are known, and of keeping the object in view for any length of time, notwithstanding the diurnal motion.—**Equatorial**, ek'wa'tor-ial'ik, adv. In an equatorial manner, in a way with the equator.

Equerry, Querry, ek'w'ri, n. [Fr. *écurie*, a stable, so that the word means really stable (man); from L.L. *ecuria*, a stable; from O.H.G. *ekura*, the *Med.* *Ek. ekher*, a larn or stall.] An officer of nobles or princes who has the care and management of their horses; in England, querries are certain officers of the royal household in the department of the master of the horse.

Equestrian, ek'wes'tri-an, a. [L. *equestris*, from *equus*, horseman, from *equus*, horse; also *Gr. Appos*, *Str. egra*, horse; *Gr. ekys*, swift.] Pertaining to horses or horse-ship; consisting in or accompanied with performances on horseback; representing a person on horseback (an *equestrian statue*); pertaining to the class or rank of knights in ancient Rome.—**A rider on horseback**; one who earns his living by performing feats of agility and skill on horseback in a circus.—**Equestrianism**, ek'wes'tri-an-izm, n. The performance of an eque-trian; horsemanship.—**Equestrian**, ek'wes'tri-en, n. [Spurious French form.] A female rider or performer on horseback.

Equiangular, ek'wi-ang'g'ul'er, a. *Geom.* consisting of or having the angles all equal.

Equidifferent, ek'wi-dis't'er-ent, a. Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

Equidistance, ek'wi-dis'tans, n. Equal distance.—**Equidistant**, ek'wi-dis'tant, a. Being at an equal distance from some point or place.—**Equidistantly**, ek'wi-dis'tant-ly, adv. At an equal distance.

Equilateral, ek'wi-lat'er-al, a. [L. *aequus*, equal, and *latus*, *lateral*, a side.] Having equal sides equal.

Equilibrate, ek'wi-lib'rät, v.t.—*equilibrated*, *equilibrating*. [L. *aequus*, equal, and *libro*, to pose, from *libra*, a balance.] To balance equally; to keep in equipoise.—**Equilibration**, ek'wi-lib'rät'ash'n, n. The act of equilibrating; the state of being equally balanced.—**Equilibrium**, ek'wi-lib'rät, n. One that balances equally; one who keeps his balance in unchangeable equilibrium; a balance or element as a rope-dancer.—**Equilibrium**, ek'wi-lib'rät, n. [L. *aequilibrium*.] Equilibrium.—**Equilibrium**, ek'wi-lib'rät, n. [L. *aequilibrium*.] Equality of weight or force; a state of rest produced by two or more weights or forces counterbalancing each other, as the state of the two ends of a balance when both are charged with equal weights, and they remain in the same or level position; a state of just poise; a position of due balance.

Equimultiple, ek'wi-mul'ti-pl, a. [L. *aequus*,

equal, and *multiple*, to multiply.] Multiplied by the same number or quantity.

—**n.** A number multiplied by the same number or quantity as another.

Equine, Equ'al, ek'win, ek'winal, a. [L. *equinus*, from *equus*, a horse.] *Equestrian*.

Equinox, ek'win'ok, ek'winal, n. Pertaining to or resembling a horse.

Equinoctial, ek'win'ok-shal, a. From *equus*, equal, and *nox*, night.] The time when the sun reaches one of the two equinoctial points, or points in which the ecliptic and celestial equator intersect each other; the *spring* or *autumn* being about the 21st of March, the *autumnal equinox* about the 23d of September, the day and the night being then of equal length all over the world.—**Equinoctial**, ek'win'ok-shal, a. Pertaining to the equinoxes; occurring or manifested about that time (equinoctial gales); pertaining to the regions or climate under the equinoctial line or about the equinoxes.

Equinoctial points, the two points of the heavens at which the equator and ecliptic intersect each other.—**The celestial equator**, so called, because, when the sun is on it, the days and nights are of equal length in all parts of the world.

Equip, ek'wip, v.t.—*equipped*, *equipping*. [Fr. *équiper*, O.Fr. *equiper*, to equip, to fit a ship, from the Teut. stem *equi*, to provide, arrange, &c., in *feed*, *equi*, to arrange; akin *E. ship*, *shape*.] To dress; to accoutre; to prepare for some particular duty or service; specifically, to furnish with arms and munitions of war, to provide with everything necessary for an expedition or voyage; to fit out for sea, as a ship.—**Equipage**, ek'wi-paj, n. [Fr. *équiper*, to equip, from *equi*, to provide, arrange, &c., in *feed*, *equi*, to arrange; akin *E. ship*, *shape*.] The furniture or supplies of an armed ship, or the necessary preparations for a voyage; a train of dependants accompanying a noble; a party of persons, with the horse or horses, harness, &c.; retinue.—**Equipment**, ek'wip-men't, n. 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ne-usnes, *n.* The state of being erroneous. — *Error*, *er-ror*, *n.* [*Fr. error*.] An unintentional wandering or deviation from truth or what is right; a going wrong; a mistake; a misapprehension; a mistake made in writing, printing, calculation, or other performance; an inaccuracy; an oversight; a transgression of law or duty; a fault; a sin.

Errand, *er-rand*, *n.* [*A Sax. ærand, ærmd; Dan. ærand, Icel. ærandi, erendi, O.G. draht, drahti*, an errand, a message; *Goth. airus*, a message, a report; *A special* business intrusted to a messenger; something to be told or done by one expressly sent.

Errhine, *er-rin*, *n.* [*Gr. errhina—ea, and rhis, rhino*, the nose.] A medicine to be snuffed up the nose to promote discharges of mucus.

Ere, *ers*, *n.* [*A corruption of Irish*.] The Celtic language spoken in the Highlands of Scotland, of Irish origin. *Erah*, *Erah*, *er-sh*, *n.* [*Contracted and corrupted form of eddish*.] Stubble of grain. *Ere*, *er-st*, *adv.* [*A Sax. ærest*, superl. of *ær*, now *ere*, early, before. At first; at the beginning; once, formerly. long ago. — *Erewhile*, *er-st'while*, *adv.* Till then or now; formerly.

Erbescence, *Erbescency*, *er-b-es-ens*, *er-b-es-en-si*, *n.* [*Fr. erbescer, erbesce, and ruber, red (velut ruber rubric)*.] A becoming red; redness of the skin or surface of anything; a blushing. — *Erbescent*, *er-b-es-cent*, *a.* Red or reddish; blushing. *Erectate*, *er-ek'te*, *n.* [*Fr. eructo, eructatus* — *a*, out, and *rueto*, to belch.] To eject, as wind from the stomach; to belch.

Eretraction, *er-uk-ta'shon*, *n.* [*Fr. eructatio*.] The act of belching wind from the stomach; a belch; a sudden bursting forth or ejection of matter from the earth.

Erudite, *er-ud-it*, *a.* [*Fr. eruditus, from erudio*, to polish, to instruct — *a*, out, and *rudis*, rough, rude. — *Erudite*, deeply read; characterized by erudition. — *Eruditely*, *er-ud-it-li*, *adv.* In an erudite manner. — *Eruditeness*, *er-ud-it-ness*, *n.* The quality of being erudite; gained by study; knowledge; instruction; learning in literature, as distinct from the sciences; scholarship.

Ergiveous, *er-uj-i-nus*, *a.* Same as *Ergiveous*.

Erumpt, *er-ump't*, *a.* [*Fr. erumpere, erumpens, prout, of erumpo*.] *Erump*, prominent, as if bursting through the epidermis.

Erupt, *er-upt*, *vt.* [*Fr. erumpo, erupsum*, to break out, *a*, out, and *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to burst or break, as in *corrupt*, *disrupt*, &c.] To throw out or emit by internal and especially by volcanic action; to cut out, as lava from a volcano. — *Eruption*, *er-upt-shun*, *n.* The act of breaking or bursting forth from inclosure or confinement; a violent emission of flames, lava, &c., from a volcano; a sudden or violent rushing forth of men or troops; the breaking out of a cutaneous disease; the rash, pustules, vesicles, &c., accompanying the disease. — *Eruptional*, *er-upt-shun-al*, *a.* Pertaining to eruptions. *Eruptive*, *er-upt-iv*, *a.* Bursting forth; attended with eruption or rash, or producing it; *geol.* produced by eruption.

Ervulenta, *er-sul-en-ta*, *n.* [*From Ervum*, *lens*, botanical name of the lentil.] A dietetic substance consisting of the farina or meal of the common lentil.

Eryngo, *er-in-jō*, *n.* [*Fr. eryngion*, a prickly plant.] An umbelliferous plant of many species, found on the sandy shores of Britain, and having thick and fleshy roots which were formerly candied as a sweetmeat: called also *Sea Holly*.

Erysipelas, *er-i-sip'e-las*, *n.* [*Gr. erythros*, red, and *pella*, skin.] A disease characterized by diffused inflammation with fever; an eruption of a fiery acid humour on some part of the body, especially on the face and head; rose; St. Anthony's fire. — *Erysipelatous*, *er-i-sip'e-lat-us*, *a.* Resembling erysipelas, or partaking of its nature.

Erythema, *er-i-the'ma*, *n.* [*Gr. from ery-*

thros, red.] A superficial redness of some portion of the skin, without ulcers and unconfused. — *Erythematic*, *Erythematous*, *er-i-the-mat'ik*, *er-i-the-ma-tus*, *a.* Of the nature of erythema.

Erythraea, *er-i-th-ras*, *n.* [*Gr. erythra*, red.] *Red*, a form of plethoria, in which the blood is rich in bright red pigment.

Escalade, *es-ka-lad*, *n.* [*Fr. from L. scala*, a ladder. *Scala*.] A furious attack made by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch, mount a rampart, — *et* — *escaladed*, *escalading*. To mount and pass or enter by means of ladders; to scale.

Escallop, *es-ka-l'op*, *n.* [*Fr. escalope*. *Escalope*.] A kind of oyster; a scallop.

Escap, *es-ka-p*, *vt.* — *Escaped*, *escaping*. — *Escaper*, *Fr. échapper*, *Sp. Fr. escapar*, to escape; from *ex*, out, and *L. L. capere*, *capa*, a mantle (comp. *cap*, *capit*, lit. to slip out of one's mantle.) To flee from and avoid; to get out of the way of; to shun; to be unnoticed by; to obtain security from; to evade; to elude. — *et* — *To flee*, shun, and be secure from; to get free from; to get free from any injury; to hasten or get away; to free one's self from custody or restraint; to regain one's liberty. — *n.* Flight to shun danger or injury; freedom from danger or injury; the condition of being passed by without receiving injury, when danger threatens. — *Escapable*, *es-ka-pa-bl*, *a.* Capable of being escaped; avoidable.

Escapade, *es-ka-pad*, *n.* [*Fr. A freak; a mad prank; a wild adventure*.] — *Escapement*, *es-ka-p'ment*, *n.* The general contrivance in a time-piece by which the rotatory motion of the wheels gives rise to pendulum or balance-wheel. — *Escaper*, *es-ka-p'er*, *n.* One who or that which escapes.

Escarp, *es-ka-rp*, *vt.* [*Fr. escarper*, to cut steep, as rocks or slopes. *Escarp*, to slope.] To form a slope to. — *Same as Scar*. — *Escarpment*, *es-ka-rp'ment*, *n.* *Fort.* ground cut away nearly vertically about a position in order to make it inaccessible to an enemy; also, the precipitous side of any hill or rock; a steep ridge of land; a cliff.

Eschatol, *es-ka-lot*, *n.* Same as *Shallot*.

Eschar, *es-ka-r*, *n.* [*Fr. eschara*, a burn, a scab.] The crust or scab occasioned on the skin by burns or caustic applications. — *Escharotic*, *es-ka-rot'ik*, *a.* Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh. — *n.* An application which sears or destroys flesh.

Eschatology, *es-ka-to-lō-j*, *n.* [*Fr. eschatos*, last, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of the last or final things, as death, judgment, &c.

Eschat, *es-chat*, *n.* [*Fr. eschat*, from *escheir*, *escheoir*, Mod. *Fr. escheir*, from *L. excedere* — *ex*, and *cedere*, to fall (whence *evidence*, *deceit*, &c.).] *Chief* is decreed from this. The resulting back or reverting of any land or tenements to the state or sovereign through failure of heirs, and formerly also by forfeiture or attainder; the property which falls to the state. — *et* — *To cause to be an eschat*; to forfeit. — *Escheatable*, *es-chat'a-bl*, *a.* Liable to escheat. — *Escheatage*, *es-cha-j*, *n.* The right of succeeding to an escheat. — *Escheator*, *es-cha'tor*, *n.* An officer anciently appointed to look after the escheats of the sovereign.

Eschew, *es-cho*, *vt.* [*Fr. eschever*, *Fr. eschiver*, to avoid, to shun, from O.G. *esch*, *eschewen*, to avoid; akin to *E. shy*.] To flee from; to shun; to seek to avoid; to avoid. — *Eschewance*, *es-cho-nis*, *n.* The act of eschewing. — *Eschewer*, *es-cho'er*, *n.* One who eschews.

Escort, *es-kort*, *n.* [*Fr. escorte*, from *It. scorta*, a guard or guide, from *scorgere*, to guide, from *L. ex*, and *corripere*, to correct.] A body of armed men appointed to guard an officer, or stores, money, baggage, &c., when being conveyed from place to place; a person or persons attending on a mark of respect, honor, or attention; protection or safeguard on a journey or excursion. — *et* — *tes-kort*. To attend and

guard on a journey; to accompany as a guard or protector.

Escritore, *es-kri-tur*, *n.* [*Fr. escrip-toire*, from *L. scriptoris*, connected with writing, *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write. *SCRIBE*.] A clerk or chief of drawers; a writer, or a person for writing materials; a writing-desk.

Escuage, *es-ka-uj*, *n.* [*O.Fr. escuage*, from *escu*, *L. scutum*, a shield.] *Feudal law*, a species of tenure by which a military tenant was bound to follow his lord to war, afterward exchanged for a pecuniary satisfaction; scutage.

Esculapian, *es-ka-l'api-an*, *a.* Of or pertaining to Esculapius, the god of medicine; pertaining to the healing art.

Esculent, *es-ku-lent*, *a.* [*L. esculentus*, from *esca*, food, from *edo*, to eat.] Capable of or fit for being used by man for food; edible. — *n.* Something that is edible; an edible.

Escutcheon, *es-ku-chon*, *n.* [*O.Fr. escusson*, from *L. scutum*, a shield. *ESQUIRE*.] The shield on which a coat of arms is represented; the shield of a family; a plate for protecting the keyhole of a door, or to which the handle is attached; an escutcheon. — *Escutcheoned*, *es-ku-chon-d*, *a.* Having a coat of arms.

Eskar, *Esker*, *es-ker*, *n.* A term for a late geological formation in the superficial drift, generally consisting of a long linear ridge of sand and gravel, including pieces of considerable size.

Esquimaux, *Esquimaux*, *es-ki-mō*, *n. pl.* *Eskimos*, *Esquimaux*, *es-ki-mōz*. One of a race of men, generally short in stature, with broad oval faces and small oblique eyes, inhabiting the northern parts of North America and Greenland.

Esodic, *es-od'ik*, *a.* [*Gr. esō, into, and hodos*, a way.] *Physiol.* conducting into; to the spinal marrow; said of certain nerves.

Esophagus, *Esophageal*, *esō*. Under *Esophagus*.

Esopian, *es-ō-pi-an*, *a.* Pertaining to *Esop*, an ancient Greek author of fables; compressed by him in his manner.

Esoteric, *Esoterical*, *es-ō-ter'ik*, *es-ō-ter'ikal*, *a.* [*Gr. esoterikos*, from *esō*, within.] Taught only to a select number; not admitted to the general body of disciples; designed for, and understood only by the initiated; private; opposed to *exoteric* or public. — *Esoterically*, *es-ō-ter'ik-l*, *adv.* In an esoteric manner.

Esopale, *es-ō-pal*, *n.* [*Fr. from It. spatula*, a support for the shoulders, from *spatula*, a shoulder, *L. spatula*, *spatula*, a broad blade, dim. of *spatha*. *ESPART*.]

A broad piece of twigs or wood on which the branches of fruit trees or bushes are trained; a row of trees so trained. — *et* — *To form an espalier of, or to train as an espalier*.

Espario, *es-par'io*, *n.* [*Sp. from L. spartum*.] *Fr. spartum*, *espart*.] A name of two or three species of grass found in southern Spain and North Africa, and extensively exported to be used in the manufacture of paper, mats, &c.

Especial, *es-pe-shal*, *a.* [*Fr. especial*, *Fr. special*, *L. specialis* of particular sort or kind, special, from *species*, kind. *SPECIAL*.] Of a distinct sort or kind; special; particular; marked as peculiar. — *Especially*, *es-pe-shal-li*, *adv.* In an especial manner; particularly; especially; peculiarly.

Esplanade, *es-pla-nad*, *n.* [*Fr. from It. explanare* — *ex*, and *planus*, plain, level.]

A wide open space between two edifices or a wide open space near a town, especially a kind of terrace along the sea-side, for public walks or drives.

Esponse, *es-pōn-s*, *n.* [*Fr. esposé, esposée*, *Fr. épouse*, to betroth, to espouse, freq. of *spondeo*, *sponsus*, to pledge one's self, whence *despond*, *sponsal*.] To give or take in marriage; to betroth; to espouse, or to espouse by contract or pledge; to betroth; to marry; to wed; to become a partner in; to embrace or to adopt a cause, a quarrel. — *Esposal*, *es-pō-sal*, *n.* [*O.Fr.*

a hypothetical medium of extreme tenuity and elasticity supposed to be diffused throughout all space (as well as among the molecules of which solid bodies are composed), and to be the medium of the transmission of light and heat; a very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid obtained from alcohol, an excellent solvent of fats and resins, and used as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and anæsthetic. — **Ethereal**, *ether'al*, *a*. Formed of ether or the fine atmosphere, pervading all space, containing or filled with ether; belonging to the sky regions; heavenly; celestial. — **Etherealism**, *Ethereality*, *ether'al-izm*, *ether'al-iti*, *n*. The state or quality of being etheral. — **Etherealize**, *ether'al-ize*, *v*. *ether'al-ized*, *ether'alizing*. To convert into ether; to purify and refine; to render spirit-like or etheral. — **Etherealization**, *ether'al-iz-a'shon*, *n*. An etheral or subtle spirit-like state or condition. — **Ethereally**, *ether'al-ly*, *adv*. In an etheral, celestial, or heavenly manner. — **Ethereous**, *ether'e-us*, *a*. Etheral. — **Ethereification**, *ether'i-fi-ka'shon*, *n*. The process of ether formation. — **Etheriform**, *ether'i-form*, *a*. Having the form of ether. — **Etherism**, *ether-izm*, *n*. *Med*. The aggregate of the phenomena produced by administering ether. — **Etherize**, *ether-ize*, *v*. *ether'al-ized*, *ether'alizing*. To convert into ether; to subject to the influence of ether.

Ethic, *Ethical*, *eth'ik*, *eth'ik-al*, *a*. [*L. ethicus*, from *Gr. ethikos*, from *ethos*, custom, habit.] Relating to morals; treating of morality; containing precepts of morality; moral. — **Ethically**, *eth'ik-al-ly*, *adv*. In an ethical manner. — **Ethicalist**, *eth'ik-ist*, *n*. A writer on ethics; one versed in ethical science. — **Ethicalism**, *eth'ik-izm*, *n*. The philosophy which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligation; moral philosophy, which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it; the science of duty.

Ethiopian, *eth'io-pi-an*, *a*. [*Gr. Athiops aitho*, to burn, and *ops*, countenance.] A native of Ethiopia, a Negro or black man. — **Ethiopian**, *a*. Relating to Ethiopia or to its inhabitants. — **Ethiopianism**, *eth'io-pi-an-izm*, *n*. The language of Ethiopia; the literary or ecclesiastical language of Abyssinia, one of the Semitic tongues. — *a*. Relating to Ethiopia.

Ethmoid, *Ethmoidal*, *eth'moid*, *eth'moi'dal*, *a*. [*Gr. ethmos*, sieve, and *ethos*, form.] Resembling a sieve. — *Ethmoid bone*, a light spongy bone situated between the orbital processes at the root of the nose, its pores forming passages for the olfactory nerves.

Ethnic, *Ethnical*, *eth'nik*, *eth'nik-al*, *a*. [*L. ethnicus*, from *Gr. ethnikos*, from *ethnos*, nation, pl. *ta ethne*, the nations, heathens, gentiles.] Pertaining to the gentiles or nations not converted to Christianity; heathen; pagan; pertaining to race; ethnological. — **Ethnically**, *eth'nik-al-ly*, *adv*. In an ethnical manner.

Ethnographer, *eth'no-gra-fer*, *n*. One who cultivates ethnography. — **Ethnographic**, *Ethnographical*, *eth'no-grafik*, *eth'no-graf-ik-al*, *a*. Pertaining to ethnography. — **Ethnographically**, *eth'no-graf-ik-al-ly*, *adv*. In an ethnographic manner. — **Ethnography**, *eth'no-gra-fi*, *n*. That branch of science which has for its subject the description of the different races of men, of their customs, manners, religion, &c., peculiar to different nations. — **Ethnologic**, *Ethnological*, *eth'no-loj-ik*, *eth'no-loj-ik-al*, *a*. Pertaining to ethnology. — **Ethnologist**, *eth'no-loj-ist*, *n*. One skilled in ethnology; a student of ethnology. — **Ethnology**, *eth'no-loj-i*, *n*. That branch of science which investigates the mental and physical differences of mankind and the organic laws on which they depend.

Ethology, *eth-o-loj-i*, *n*. [*Gr. ethos* or *ethos*, manners, morals, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of ethics; the science of character. — **Ethologically**, *eth'o-loj-ik-al*, *adv*. Treating of or pertaining to ethnology. — **Ethologist**, *eth-o-loj-ist*, *n*. One versed in ethnology.

Ethyl, *eth'ill*, *n*. [*Ether*, and *Gr. hyle*, matter.] The radical of ordinary alcohol and ether. — **Ethylene**, *eth'ill-en*, *n*. A gas to which is largely due the illuminating power of coal-gas.

Etiolate, *eti-o-lat*, *v*. *eti-olated*, *eti-olating*. To dry to blanch, *from leute*, stable, *from leu*, stipula, a straw.] To grow wither from absence of the normal amount of green colouring matter in the leaves or stalks; to be whitened by excluding the light of the sun, as plants; to be blanched or withered by excluding the light or by disease. — **Etiolation**, *eti-o-la'shon*, *n*. The act of etioliating or state of being etiolated or blanched.

Etiology, *eti-o-loj-i*, *n*. [*Gr. aitia*, cause, and *logos*, discourse.] An account of the causes of anything, particularly of disease. — **Etiological**, *eti-o-loj-ik-al*, *a*. Pertaining to etiology.

Etiquette, *eti-ik-et*, *n*. [*Fr. O. Fr. etiquette*, a thing attached, a label, from *G. stecken*, to stick, to put. *Ticket* is same word.] Conventional forms of ceremony or decorum; the forms which are to be observed by particular persons or in particular places, social observances required by good breeding.

Etna, *et'na*, *n*. [*From Etna*, the Sicilian volcano.] A table cooking utensil, heated by a spirit-lamp.

Etruscan, *etrus-kan*, *a*. Relating to Etruria, an ancient country in Central Italy. — *a*. A native of ancient Etruria.

Ety, *et'ud*, *n*. [*Fr. A*, an artistic composition designed to serve as a study.

Etal, *et'wee*, *et-wé*, *n*. [*Fr. étui*.] A pocket-case for small articles, such as needles, pins, &c.; a ladies' reticule.

Etymology, *eti-mo-loj-i*, *n*. [*Gr. etymos*, true or real, to *etymon*, the true or literal signification of a word, its root, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words; derivation; that part of grammar which comprehends the various inflections and modifications of words. — **Etymologic**, *Etymological*, *eti-mo-loj-ik*, *eti-mo-loj-ik-al*, *a*. Pertaining to etymology or the derivation of words. — **Etymologically**, *eti-mo-loj-ik-al-ly*, *adv*. In an etymological manner. — **Etymologist**, *eti-mo-loj-ist*, *n*. One versed in etymology; one who searches into the origin of words. — **Etymologize**, *eti-mo-loj-iz*, *v*. To search into the origin of words. — *v*. *t*. To trace the etymology of; to give the etymology of. — **Etymon**, *eti-mon*, *n*. The root of a word.

Eucalyptus, *eu-ka-lip-tus*, *n*. [*G. eu*, well, and *kalypto*, to cover. — referring to the cover of the flower-bud.] The eucalypts, a genus of very large trees of the myrtle order, native of Australia, called *gum* trees, from the gum that exudes from them, also stringy-bark, iron-bark, &c.

Eucharist, *eu-ka-ris-ti*, *n*. [*Gr. eucharistia*, thanksgiving, from *eu*, well, and *charis*, grace, favour.] The sacrament of the Lord's supper; the Communion; the consecrated elements, and especially the bread of thanksgiving. — **Eucharistic**, *eu-ka-ris-tik*, *eu-ka-ris-tik-al*, *a*. Pertaining to the eucharist.

Euchre, *eu-kré*, *eu-kré*, *n*. A game of cards, a modified form of the game of *carte*, played by two, three, or four players with the thirty-two highest cards of the pack.

Euclease, *eu-k'las*, *n*. [*Gr. eu*, well, and *kleo*, to break.] A mineral of the beryl family, of a greenish color and transparent.

Eudæmonism, *Eudæmonism*, *eu-dæ-mon-izm*, *n*. [*Gr. eudaimon*, happy.] The system of philosophy which makes human happiness the highest object, declaring that the possession of happiness is the foundation of virtue. — **Eudæmonist**, *Eudæmonist*, *eu-dæ-mon-ist*, *n*. A believer in eudæmonism.

Eudiometer, *eu-di-o-met'er*, *n*. [*Gr. eudies*, well, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument usually in the form of a glass siphon with a graduated limb, originally designed for ascertaining the purity of the air, but now employed generally in the analysis of gases by the electric spark. — **Eudiometric**, *eu-di-o-met-rik*, *eu-di-o-met-rik-al*, *a*. Pertaining to a eudiometer or

to eudiometry. — **Eudiometry**, *eu-di-o-met'ri*, *n*. The art or practice of using two eudiometers.

Euhemerism, *eu-hem'er-izm*, *n*. [*After the Greek Euhemerus*, who explained myths in this way.] That system of interpreting myths by which the gods are regarded as representing distinguished mortals who formerly lived, and so the myths are considered as founded on real histories. — **Euhemerist**, *eu-hem'er-ist*, *n*. A believer in the euhemerist explanation of mythology. — **Euhemeristic**, *eu-hem'er-ist-ik*, *a*. Of or belonging to euhemerism. — **Euhemerize**, *eu-hem'er-iz*, *v*. To treat or explain in the manner of Euhemerus. Also written *Euhemerize*, *eu-hem'er-iz*, *v*. [*Gr. euhemia*, eu, well, and *logos*, speech, from *lego*, to speak.] Praise; encomium; panegyric; a speech or writing in commendation of a person on account of his valuable qualities or services. — **Eulogical**, *eu-loj-ik*, *eu-loj-ik-al*, *a*. Containing or pertaining to eulogy or praise; commendatory. — **Eulogically**, *eu-loj-ik-al-ly*, *adv*. In a eulogical manner; in the manner of eulogy. — **Eulogize**, *eu-loj-iz*, *v*. To praise and commend another; one who praises and commends another; one who pronounces a eulogy. — **Eulogistic**, *eu-log-ist-ik*, *eu-log-ist-ik-al*, *a*. Containing or pertaining to eulogy or praise; commendatory. — **Eulogist**, *eu-loj-ist*, *eu-loj-ist-ik*, *n*. One who praises and commends another; one who pronounces a eulogy. — **Eulogium**, *eu-loj-i-um*, *n*. A formal eulogy. — **Eulogize**, *eu-loj-iz*, *v*. *eu-logized*, *eu-logizing*. To speak or write in commendation of another; to extol in speech or writing; to praise.

Eumenides, *eu-men'idéz*, *n*. *pl. Lit*. The gracious goddesses, a Greek name of the Furies, because it was considered that they were dangerous to name them under their true designation *Erinies*.

Eunuch, *eu-nuk*, *n*. [*Gr. eunuchos*, *eu*, and, and *chō*, to keep, to have care of.] A castrated male, one who is deprived of his seed, from the employment to which eunuchs were commonly put, a chamberlain. — **Eunuch**, *Eunuchate*, *eu-nuk-at*, *v*. To make a eunuch. — **Eunuchism**, *eu-nuk-izm*, *n*. The state of being a eunuch.

Eupasia, *Eupepsy*, *eu-pe-si-a*, *eu-pe-si*, *n*. [*Gr. eupasia*, *eu*, and *pepsis*, digestion, from *pecho*, to digest.] Good digestion; the opposite of dyspepsia. — **Eupaptic**, *eu-pep-tik*, *a*. Having good digestion; easy of digestion.

Euphemism, *eu-fem-izm*, *n*. [*Gr. euphemis-mos*, eu, well, and *phēmē*, to speak.] A figure of speech in which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive to good manners or to delicate ears. — **Euphemistic**, *Eu-phem-ist-ik*, *eu-fem-ist-ik-al*, *a*. Pertaining to or containing euphemism. — **Euphemize**, *eu-fem-iz*, *v*. To express by a euphemism.

Euphony, *eu-fon-i*, *n*. [*Gr. euphonia*, *eu*, well, and *phōnē*, voice.] An agreeable sound; an easy, melodious, and musical sound; a pronunciation of letters, syllables, and words which is pleasing to the ear. — **Euphonic**, *Eu-pho-nik*, *eu-fon-ik-al*, *a*. Of or pertaining to euphony; pleasing to the ear. — **Euphonia**, *eu-fon-i-a*, *n*. An agreeable in sound; euphonic. — **Euphonia**, *eu-fon-i-a*, *n*. A brass bass instrument with three or four valves, used in military bands, and frequently in the orchestra as a substitute for the trombone. — **Euphonize**, *eu-fon-iz*, *v*. To make agreeable in sound.

Euphorbia, *eu-for-bi-a*, *n*. [*Gr. euphorbia*, from the name of an ancient Greek physician, *eu*, well, and *phorbia*, exogenous plants, some of which are found in Britain, and are popularly called *spurges*, while the most remarkable are tropical shrubs or trees, often large and bushy and fleshy, having the habit of a cactaceous plant. — **Euphorbium**, *eu-for-bi-um*, *n*. A substance obtained from several species of *Euphorbia*, virulently cathartic and emetic.

Euphrase, *eu-fras-i*, *n*. [*Gr. euphrasia*, de-light.] The herb popularly called eyebright, formerly a specific for diseases of the eye.

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Ex-cathedra, ek-ska-thē'dra, *a.* [L. *ex*, from, and *cathedra*, Gr. *kathēdra*, a chair (whence *cathedral*).] *Lit.* from the chair, as of authority or instruction; hence, applied to any decision, order, &c., given in an authoritative and dogmatic manner.

Excavate, ek-ska-vāt, *vt.* *excavated*, *excavating*. [L. *excavo*, *excavatum*—*ex*, out, and *cavo*, hollow. *CAVE*.] To cut, scoop, dig, or wear out the inner part of anything and make it hollow; to hollow; to form by scooping or hollowing out. **Excavation**, ek-ska-vā'shon, *n.* The act of excavating; a hollow or a cavity formed by removing substance. — **Excavator**, ek-ska-vā'tēr, *n.* One who or that which excavates; a machine for excavating.

Exceed, ek-sē'd, *vt.* [L. *excedo*—*ex*, out, and *cedo*, to go. *CEDE*.] To pass or go beyond; to proceed beyond the given or supposed limit, measure, or quantity of; to outgo; to surpass; to excel. *Exceed*, *to go too far; to pass the proper bounds or limits.* — **Exceeding**, ek-sē'd-ing, *a.* Great in extent, quantity, degree, or duration; very large. *Exceeding*, *In a very great degree; unusually.* [O.T.] — **Exceedingly**, ek-sē'd-ing-lī, *adv.* In an exceeding manner or degree; very greatly; very much.

Excel, ek-sel', and most seen in *excelling*. [L. *excello*—*ex*, out, and *cello*, to excel, to impel, L. *celus*, raised high.] To surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds; to outdo in comparison; to surpass; to transcend; to exceed—*vt.* To be eminent or distinguished; to surpass others; to excel in high rank. — **Excellence**, ek-sel-lens, *n.* The state of excelling in anything; the state of possessing good qualities in an eminent or unusual degree; superiority; eminence; any valuable quality; and, by extension, laudable, meritorious, or esteemed; a title of honour given to persons of high rank; excellency. — **Excellent**, ek-sel-lent, *a.* Being of great virtue or worth; eminent or distinguished for what is good; valuable; praiseworthy; virtuous; good; well-excelling or surpassing in any quality, power, or attainment; being of great value or use; remarkable for good properties. — **Excellently**, ek-sel-lent-lī, *adv.* In an excellent manner; in an eminent degree.

Excentral, ek-sen'tral, *a.* *Bot.* out of the centre.

Excentric, **Excentricity**, **Excentricity**, **Excentric**, ek-sen'trī, [Fr. *excentrique*, L. *excentricus*, *excentricus*—*ex*, out, and *centrus*, to take seen also in *centious*, *capacious*, *capable*, *accept*, *conceive*, &c.] To take or leave out of any number specified; to exclude—*vt.* To object; to take exception; usually followed by *to*—*prep.* Being excepted or left out; with exception of; excepting—*conj.* — **Excepted**, ek-sen'trīd, *a.* Left out; specified as excluded.

Excepting, ek-sen'trī-ing, *ppr.* *use* *as a prep.* and *conj.* With exception of; excluding; unless except—*Exception*, ek-sen'trī-shon, *n.* The act of excepting or excluding from a number designated, or from a description; exclusion; that which is excepted or excluded; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included; an objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement, or allegation; offence; slight anger or resentment *to take exception* at a severe remark; *to take exception* to what was said—**Exceptionable**, ek-sen'trī-shon-ā-b'l, *a.* Liable to exception or objection; objectionable. — **Exceptionableness**, ek-sen'trī-shon-ā-b'l-nes, *n.* — **Exceptional**, ek-sen'trī-shon-ā-l, *a.* Out of the ordinary course; relating to or forming an exception. — **Exceptionally**, ek-sen'trī-shon-ā-l-ly, *adv.* In an exceptional manner; unprecedentedly; extraordinarily; especially. — **Exceptive**, ek-sen'trīv, *a.* Including an exception; making exception. — **Exceptor**, ek-sen'trīv, *n.* One who makes exceptions.

Excepture, ek-sen'trīv, [L. *excepere*, *exceptum*—*ex*, out, and *cepere*, to pick.] To pick out or extract from a book or other literary composition; to cull; to select. — **Excepture**, *n.* An extract from an author or from a

writing of any kind. — **Excepture**, ek-sen'trī-shon, *n.* [L. *exceptio*.] The act of excepting; a pleading; selection.

Excess, ek-sēs', *n.* [L. *excessus*, from *excedo*, to exceed. **EXCEED**.] That which exceeds the measure or limit; that which is beyond the measure, proportion, or due quantity; superfluity; superabundance; any transgression of due limits; extravagance; wastefulness; riotous living; want of restraint in gratifying the desires; intemperance; over-indulgence; the amount by which one number or quantity exceeds another. — **Excessive**, ek-sēs-iv, *a.* Beyond any given degree, measure, or limit, or beyond the common measure or proportion; immoderate; extravagant; extreme; *Excessive*, *Excessive*. *Syn.* under **Excessive**. — **Excessively**, ek-sēs-iv-lī, *adv.* In an excessive manner or degree; exceedingly; vehemently; violently. — **Excessiveness**, ek-sēs-iv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being excessive.

Exchange, ek-schānj', *vt.* — **exchanged**, *exchanging*. [O.Fr. *exchanger* — *ex*, and *changer*, to change. **CHANGE**.] To give or to take for and under the thing to be given; to lay aside, quit, or resign a thing, state, or condition, and take something else; to give and receive reciprocally; to give and take; to interchange—*vi.* To make an exchange; to be taken as equivalent. — *n.* The act of giving one thing or commodity for another; barter; traffic by interchange of commodities; the act of giving up or resigning one thing or state and taking the act of giving the thing or thing received; the thing given or the thing received in return; the place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business; often conjoined with *Change*; *the different value in the respective currencies of different countries.* — **Exchangeable**, ek-schānj-ā-b'l, *a.* Capable of being exchanged; that which may be procured in exchange. — **Exchangeableness**, ek-schānj-ā-b'l-nes, *n.* The quality or state of being exchangeable. — **Exchanger**, ek-schānj-ēr, *n.* One who exchanges; one who deals in exchanging the money of one country for that of another. — **Exchange-broker**, *n.* One who negotiates foreign bills, for which he receives a small commission.

Exchequer, ek-schē-quer, [O.Fr. *exchequer*, Fr. *échiquier*, a chess-board; the term was applied to a court of finance from its having at first held its meetings round a table covered with *checked* cloth, because accounts were taken in many counters on the checks. *CHUCK*, *CHURCH*, *CHESS*.] A state treasury; hence, pecuniary property in general; a person's finances or pecuniary resources; an ancient English board and court, formed chiefly for the collection and care of the royal revenues, now a division of the High Court of Justice. — **Exchequer bills**, *pl.* bills which, under the authority of the government, and in Britain forming a principal part of the public unfunded debt—*v.t.* To institute a process against in the court of exchequer.

Excient, ek-sen't-sent, *n.* [L. *excientia*, *excientia*, *ppr.* of *excipio* to take out. **EXCEPT**.] Med. an inert or slightly active substance employed as the medium or vehicle for the introduction of the active medicine, as bread-crust, sugar, jelly, &c. — **Excise**, ek-sīz', *n.* [From O.D. *aksis*, *a*, *accise*, excise, corruption of O.Fr. *assise*, an assize, a tax. **ASSEZE**.] A tax or duty imposed on certain commodities of home production and consumption, as beer, spirits, &c.; or levied on persons for licenses to pursue certain callings, deal in certain commodities, as well as on certain things (armorial bearings, carriages, &c.) or the like; that branch of the civil service which is connected with the collecting of such duties. — *vt.* — **Excise**, *excising*. — **Excisable**, ek-sīz-ā-b'l, *a.* Liable or subject to excise. — **Ex-**

ciseman, ek-sīz'man, *n.* An inferior officer of the excise.

Excise, ek-sīz', *vt.* — **excised**, *excising*. [From L. *excisio*, *excisum*—*ex*, out, and *cedo*, to cut, as in *concede*, *circumcede*.] To cut out or off; to remove or cut out by surgery; to excise, *interior of excise* or *excise*, *excision*, *excision*. — **Excision**, ek-sīz-shon, *n.* The act of cutting out; removal by cutting; amputation; deletion. — **Excite**, ek-sīt', *vt.* — **excited**, *exciting*. [Fr. *exciter*, from L. *excito*—*ex*, and *cito* (as in *cite*, *incite*, *recite*, *intense*, *excite* or *cite*, to excite, call; akin to Gr. *kaiō*, to go, *kineō*, to move.)] To call into action; to animate; to rouse, provoke, or to stir up; to cause to act, as that which is dormant, sluggish, or inactive; to give new or increased action to; to stimulate; to call forth or increase the vital activity of; to raise, create, or set afoot. — **Excitable**, ek-sīt-ā-b'l, *a.* Susceptible of excitement; capable of being excited; easily excited or stirred up; prone to or characterized by excitement. — **Excitability**, **Excitableness**, ek-sīt-ā-b'l-ī-tī, ek-sīt-ā-b'l-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being excitable. — **Excitant**, ek-sīt-ant, *a.* That which produces excitement; that which increased action in a living organism; an agent or influence which arouses the vital activity of the body or of any of the tissues or organs; a stimulant. — **Excitation**, ek-sīt-ā-shon, *n.* The act of exciting; excitement. — **Excitatory**, ek-sīt-ā-tō-ri, *a.* Having power to excite; tending or serving to excite. — **Excitement**, ek-sīt-ment, *n.* The act of exciting; stimulation; the state of being excited; agitation; excitation; commotion. — *n.* A state of aroused or increased vital activity in the body or any of its tissues or organs; a vitiated and abnormal state of the actions and sensibilities of the body, produced by stimulants, irritants, or the like; that which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action. — **Exciter**, ek-sīt-ēr, *n.* One who or that which excites. — **Exciting**, ek-sīt-ing, *a.* and *adv.* Producing excitement; deeply interesting; thrilling. — **Excitingly**, ek-sīt-ing-lī, *adv.* So as to excite. — **Excitative**, ek-sīt-iv, *a.* Tending to excite.

Exclaim, ek-sklām', *vt.* — **exclaimed**, *exclaiming*, *exclaim*, *to utter with vehemence; to cry out; to shout; to declare with loud vociferation.* — **Exclaim**, ek-sklām-ēr, *n.* One who exclaims. — **Exclamation**, ek-sklām-shon, *n.* The act of exclaiming or making an outcry; noisy talk; vehement vociferation; clamour; an emphatical or passionate utterance; the mark or sign of printing, by which emphatical utterance or interjectional force is marked; *gram.* a word expressing outcry; an interjection. — **Exclamatory**, **Exclamative**, ek-sklām-ā-tō-ri, ek-sklām-ā-tō-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or forming an exclamation; expressing exclamation. — **Exclamatorily**, **Exclamatively**, ek-sklām-ā-tō-ri-lī, ek-sklām-ā-tō-ri-lī, *adv.* In an exclamatory manner.

Exclude, [L. *excludo*, to shut out—*ex*, out, and *claudo*, to shut, whence *claus*, *close*, &c.] To hinder from entering or from admission; to shut out; to hinder from participation or enjoyment; to debar; to exclude; not to comprehend or include in a privilege, grant, argument, description, &c.; to thrust out; to eject. — **Exclusion**, ek-sklō-zhon, *n.* The act of excluding; shutting out; debarment; expelling; excluding or rejecting the state of being excluded. — **Exclusionary**, ek-sklō-zhon-ā-ri, *a.* Tending to exclude or debar. — **Exclusionism**, ek-sklō-zhon-izm, *n.* Exclusion; principles or practice. — **Exclusionist**, ek-sklō-zhon-ist, *n.* One who is in favour of exclusion. — **Exclusive**, ek-sklō-zhīv, *a.* Having the power or effect of excluding; possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others; an exclusive privilege; not taking into account something or certain individuals; not including or comprehending certain things (an exclusive estimate); often with *of* (an exclusive of officers); excluding from or chiding in admitting to the society or fellowship; fastidious as to the social rank of associates; illiberal; narrow. — *n.* One very fastidious as to the social

Fate, far, fat, fall; me, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; U, Sc. abume—the Fr. u.

exemplifying; a showing or illustrating by example; that which exemplifies. — *Ex-emplar*, eg-zem'pli-er, *n.* One that exemplifies.

Exempt, eg-zem't, *vt.* [Fr. *exempter*: *L. eximo*, exemptus, to take out, to remove — *ex*, out, and *emo*, to buy, to take.] To free or permit to be free from any charge, burden, restraint, duty, &c., to which others are subject; to privilege; to grant immunity (no man is exempt from suffering) — *Ex*, free from any service, charge, burden, tax, duty, requisition, or evil of any kind to which others are subject; not subject; not liable; not included; freed; free. — *n.* One who is exempt; one not subject to exemption; eg-zem'shon, *n.* The act of exempting; the state of being exempt; immunity; privilege.

Exequatur, ek-ek-wa'ter, *n.* [L. *et*, let him perform or execute.] A written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent; an official permission to perform some act.

Exequies, ek-ek-wi, *a pl.* [Fr. *exequies*, from *exequi*, to follow.] Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial; obsequies. — *Ex-equial*, ek-ek-wi-al, *a.* Pertaining to funeral ceremonies.

Exercise, ek-si-er-is, *n.* [Fr. *exercice*, from *L. exercitium*, exercise, from *exerceo*, exercitum, to exercise — *ex*, out, and *arceo*, to inclose, to hinder.] A putting in action the powers or faculties of the eyes, the limbs, the mind; use; employment; practice or performance; a carrying out in action, or performing the duties of anything (the exercise of an art, trade, occupation); exertion of the body as conducive to health; bodily exertion; a part of regimen; systematic exertion of the body for amusement or in order to acquire some art, dexterity, or grace; any such art or dexterity acquired by regular training; to acquire skill in the management of arms and in military evolutions; drill; moral training; discipline; a lesson or example for the practice of learners; a school task. — *vt.* — *ex*, out, and *erco*, to exert. To put in exercise; to employ; to set or keep in a state of activity; to exert the body, the mind; to put in practice; to carry out in action; to exercise authority; to train, discipline, or improve by practice; to task; to keep employed or busy; to cause to think earnestly and laboriously; to give anxiety to; to make uneasy; to task or try with something grievous; to pain or afflict. — *n.* The exercise of one's self; to take exercise. — *Exerciser*, ek-er-si-zer, *n.* One who or that which exercises. — *Exercisable*, ek-er-si-zi-bl, *a.* Capable of being exercised, enjoyed, or enforced. — *Exercitation*, ek-er-si-ta'shon, *n.* [L. *exercitatio*.] Exercise; practice; use.

Exergue, eg-zerg's, *n.* [Gr. *ex*, out, and *ergon*, work.] The small space beneath the base-line of a subject engraved on a coin or medal, left for the date, engraver's name, or something of minor importance.

Exert, eg-zert, *vt.* [Fr. *exercer*, to exert, to stretch out, to thrust forth, from *ex-cere*, exertum, to thrust out or forth — *ex*, out, and *tere*, to join. *Sentes*.] To put forth strength, force, or ability; to put in action; to bring into active operation the mind, the bodily powers; *refl.* to use efforts; to strive; to put forth one's powers. — *Exertion, eg-zert'shon, *n.* The act of exerting; a putting forth of effort; a striving or struggling; endeavor; trial.*

Exeunt, Ek-er, *vt.* — *exfoliated*, ek-fo-li-ated, *vt.* — *exfoliate*, ek-fo-li-ate, *vt.* [L. *exfolio*, *exfolium*, to strip off leaves — *ex*, and *folium*, a leaf.] To separate and come off in scales; to split into scales. — *vt.* To free from scales or scum. — *Exfoliation*, ek-fo-li-a'shon, *n.* The process of exfoliating; separation into scales; desquamation; separation into scales or laminae, as in a mineral. — *Exfoliative*, ek-fo-li-a-tiv, *a.* Having the power of causing exfoliation.

Exhale, ek-hal, *vt.* [L. *exhalo*, *exhalare*, to breathe.] To breathe or send out (something of a vaporous or gaseous character); to emit, as vapour; also, to cause to be emitted in vapour or minute particles — *vt.* To rise, as vapour; to vanish. — *Exhalable*, ek-hal-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being exhaled or evaporated. — *Exhalant*, ek-hal-ant, *vt.* Having the quality of exhaling or evaporating. — *Exhalation*, ek-hal-a'shon, *n.* [L. *exhalatio*.] The act or process of exhaling; evaporation; that which is exhaled; that which is emitted or which rises in the form of vapour; emanation; effluvia.

Exhaust, eg-hast, *vt.* [L. *exhausto*, *exhaustum*, to exhaust, to draw, to draw water.] To draw out or drain off the whole of; to consume or use up; to empty by drawing out the contents; to use or expend the whole of by exertion; to wear out; to tire; to treat thoroughly; to leave nothing unsaid regarding. — *Exhauster*, eg-hast-er, *n.* One who or that which exhausts. — *Exhaustible*, eg-hast-i-bl, *a.* Capable of being exhausted; of being exhausted or brought to an end. — *Exhaustibility*, eg-hast-i-bl-i-ti, *n.* Capability of being exhausted; the state of being exhaustible. — *Exhausting*, eg-hast-ing, *a.* Tending to exhaust. — *Exhaustive*, eg-hast-iv, *a.* Causing exhaustion; tending to exhaust; treating of a subject in such a way as to leave no part of it unexamined; thorough. — *Exhaustively*, eg-hast-iv-ly, *adv.* In an exhaustive manner. — *Exhaustless*, eg-hast-less, *a.* Not to be exhausted; inexhaustible. — *Exhaust-pipe*, *n.* The pipe of a steam-engine that conveys waste steam from the cylinder to the condenser, or the pipe through which it escapes to the atmosphere. — *Exhaust-steam*, *n.* The steam allowed to escape from the cylinder after it has produced motion of the piston. — *Exhaustive*, eg-hast-iv, *a.* Having the quality of passing waste steam from the cylinder.

Exhibit, eg-hib-it, *vt.* [L. *exhibeo*, *exhibitionem*, to exhibit, to hold, to show, to present.] To show; to present for inspection; to show; to manifest publicly (to exhibit a noble example); *med.* to administer by way of medicine or remedy. — *vt.* To show one's self in some particular capacity or character; to exhibit one's manufactures or productions at a public exhibition. — *n.* Anything exhibited, as at a public exhibition; a document or other thing shown to a user when giving evidence, and referred to by him in his evidence. — *Exhibitor*, eg-hib-i-ter, *n.* One who exhibits, one who presents a petition. — *Exhibition*, eg-hib-i'shon, *n.* [L. *exhibiti*.] The act of exhibiting; a showing or presenting to view; that which is exhibited; especially a public display, as of works of art, natural products, naval or military feats of skill, and the like; formerly an allowance, pension, or salary; hence, a benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in English universities; *med.* the act of administering a remedy. — *Exhibitioner*, eg-hib-i'shon-er, *n.* In English universities, one who has a pension or allowance granted for his maintenance. — *Exhibitive*, eg-hib-i-tiv, *a.* Serving to exhibit; exhibiting. — *Exhibitory*, eg-hib-i-ter, *a.* One who exhibits. — *Exhibitory*, eg-hib-i-ter, *a.* One who exhibits; showing; intended to exhibit or exhibit.

Exhilarate, eg-hil-a-rit, *vt.* — *exhilarated*, *exhilarating*, [L. *exhilaro* — *ex*, and *hilaro*, to make merry, from *hilaris*, merry, jovial.] To make cheerful or merry; to inspire with hilarity; to make glad or joyful; to inspire, to gladden; to cheer. — *Exhilarant*, eg-hil-a-rant, *a.* Exhilarating. — *n.* That which exhilarates. — *Exhilarating*, eg-hil-a-rat-ing, *a.* Such as to exhilarate or exhilarate. — *Exhilaratory*, eg-hil-a-rat-iv, *a.* In an exhilarating manner. — *Exhilaration*, eg-hil-a-ra'shon, *n.* The act of exhilarating; cheerfulness; enlivenment; gladness; gaiety.

Exhort, eg-hor'ter, *vt.* [Fr. *exhorter* — *ex*, and *hortor*, to encourage, to advise.] To incite by words or advice; to animate or urge by arguments to laudable conduct or course of action; to advise, warn, or caution; to admonish. — *vt.* To use words or arguments to incite to good deeds. — *Exhortation*, eg-hor-ta'shon, *n.* The act or practice of exhorting; language intended to incite and encourage; a persuasive discourse; a homily; an admonition. — *Exhortative*, eg-hor-ta-tiv, *a.* Containing exhortation; tending to exhort; serving for exhortation. — *Exhorter*, eg-hor-ter, *n.* One who exhorts or encourages.

Exhume, ek-hum', *vt.* — *exhumed*, *exhuming*, [Fr. *exhumar*, to dig out of the ground — *L. ex*, out, and *humus*, earth, ground (akin *humilis*).] To dig up after having been buried; to disinter. — *Exhumation*, ek-hum-a'shon, *n.* The act of exhuming.

Exigence, ek-si-jens, ek-si-jen-si, *n.* [Fr. *exigence*, from *L. exigo*, to drive out or forth, to demand, to exact. *Exact*.] The state of being urgent or pressing; urgent demand; urgency; a pressing necessity; emergency. — *Exigent*, ek-si-jent, *a.* Pressing; requiring immediate aid or action. — *Exigible*, ek-si-j-i-bl, *a.* That may be exacted; demandable; requireable.

Exiguous, ek-si-gi-us, *a.* [L. *exiguus*, scanty.] Small; slender; minute; diminutive. — *Exiguity*, ek-si-gi-i-ti, *n.* [L. *exiguitas*.] Smallness; slenderness.

Exile, eg-zil, *n.* [Fr. *exil*, banishment, *exil*, an exiled person, from *L. exilium*, banishment, *exil*, a banished person — *ex*, out, and *root of salio*, to leap (whence *salient*, *salley*, *Sir*, *sar*, to go).] The state of being expelled from one's native country or place of residence; a residence, or abode, in a foreign country, for a limited time or for perpetuity; banishment; a removal to a foreign country for residence; a separation from one's country and friends by distance; a removal from one's country or place of residence to a foreign country, or who leaves his country and resides in another. — *vt.* — *exiled*, *exiling*. To banish; to cause to be an exile. — *Exilement*, eg-zil-ment, *n.* Banishment.

Exist, eg-zist, *vt.* [Fr. *exister*, from *L. existo* — *ex*, and *sisto*, to stand, as in *assist*, *consist*, &c. *STATE STAND*.] To have actual existence or being, whether in the form of matter or of spirit; to be; to live; to continue to have life or animation; to continue to be. — *Existence*, eg-zis-tens, *n.* The state of being or existing; continuance of being; that which exists; an entity. — *Existent*, eg-zis-tent, *a.* Having existence; being. — *Existential*, eg-zis-ten-shal, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or consisting in existence.

Exit, ek-sit, *n.* [L. *ex*, out, from *exeo*, to go out, *ex*, out, and *eo*, to go.] The departure of a player from the stage when he has performed his part; a direction in a play to mark the time of an actor's quitting the stage; any departure, the act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease; a way of departure; passage out of a place. — *Exeunt*, ek-sit-ent, *vt.* They go out; a common direction in plays, referring to most of the actors the line.

Exedie, ek-sod-ik, *a.* [Exodus.] *Physiol.* A term applied to certain nerves which conduct influences from the spinal marrow outward to the body; motor. — *Exodus*, eg-zo-dus, *n.* [Fr. *exodus* — *ex*, and *hodos*, way.] Departure from a place; especially, the emigration of large bodies of people from one country to another; the passage of the Israelites from Egypt, which gives a history of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

Exogamy, ek-sog-a-mi, *n.* [Gr. *exo*, without, and *gamos*, marriage.] A custom among certain races of people which prohibits a man from marrying a woman of his own tribe, and so leads the men to capture their wives from among other tribes.

Exogamous, ek-sog-a-mus, *a.* Of or belonging to exogamy; characterized by exogamy.

Exogen, ek'sō-jen, *n.* [Gr. *exō*, without, and root *gen*, to produce.] One of those plants forming a large primary class of the vegetable kingdom, so named because the growth of the stem takes place by a succession of rings of new wood externally, or from the central pith outwards to the bark or circumference.—**Exogenous**, ek'sō-jē-nus, *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the class **Exogen**.

hended; public; opposed to *esoteric* or secret. — *Exoterically*, ek-sō-ter'i-kal-lī, *adv.* In an exoteric manner. — *Exotericism*, ek-sō-ter'i-sizm, *n.* Exoteric doctrines or principles, or the profession or teaching of such.

Exothecium, ek-sō-thē-shi-um, *n.* [Gr. *exo*, outside, and *thēkē*, a case.] *Bot.* the coat of an anther.

in the plural; the value of anything depending on the happening of some uncertain event; prospect of reaching a certain age.—*Expectative*, eks-pek-tat'iv, *a*. Giving rise to expectation; anticipatory.—*Expectedly*, eks-pek-ted'li, *adv.* In an expected manner.—*Expectingly*, eks-pek-tin'g-li, *adv.* In an expecting manner.
Expectorate, eks-pek-to-rat, *v*.—*expecto-*

done after another thing; after the deed is done; retrospective.

Expostulate, eks-pōs'tū-lāt, v.i. — *exposu-lāt, expōsultāting* [L. *expostulāre*, *expōsultātū*, to demand vehemently, to find fault—*ex*, and *postulō*, to demand, from *posco*, to ask urgently, to beg. POSTULATE.] To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct; to remonstrate—*v.t.* To reason about; to discuss. [Shak.] — **Expostulation**, eks-pōs'tū-lā'shun, n. The act of expostulating; the act of pressing on a person reasons or arguments to show the impropriety of his conduct; an address containing expostulation.

— **Expostulator**, eks-pōs'tū-lāt-ēr, n. One who expostulates. — **Expostulatory**, eks-pōs'tū-lāt-ō-rī, a. Consisting of or containing expostulation.

Exposure. Under **Expose**.
Expond, eks-pound', v.t. [O Fr. *expondre*, from L. *exponere*, to set forth, to explain —*ex*, out, and *pono*, to place. *Compound* is similarly formed.] To explain; to lay open the meaning of; to clear of obscurity; to interpret. — **Exponder, eks-poun'd'er, n.** One who expounds.

Express, *eks-près*, *v.t.* [*Fr. exprimer*; *L. exprimo, expressum*—*ex*, out, and *primō*, to press. *Puiss.*] To press or squeeze out; to force out by pressure; to give utterance to; to manifest; to make manifest; to state words; to intimate; to indicate; to make known; to tell; to represent; to exhibit; to denote; *refl.* to speak what one has got to speak; *ex a.* Given in direct terms; not implied; not ambiguous; plain; explicit; intended or sent for a particular purpose or on a particular errand; travelling with special speed (an *express train*).—*n.* A messenger; an errand or occasion; any regular provision made for the speedy transmission of messages; any vehicle or other conveyance sent on a special message; a railway train conveying passengers or parcels with special speed; the message sent by an *express*.—*Expressed*, *eks-prēsh*, *p. and a.* Squeezed or forced out, as juice or liquor; uttered in plainness; down in writing (well *expressed sentiments*).—*Expressive*, *eks-prēsh*, *a.* Capable of being expressed.—*Expression*, *eks-prēsh*, *n.* The act of expressing or forcing out by pressure, as feelings and ideas; the act of uttering, declaring, or representing an utterance; the power of expressing one's thoughts, feelings, ideas, &c.; something uttered; a phrase or mode of speech; the peculiar manner of expressing one's thoughts and sentiment; cast of countenance, as indicative of character; play of features, as expressive of feeling or any emotion; the natural and lively representation of any thing; the representation of the shape or pose of the figure, the conformation of the features, &c.; the power or quality in a picture or other work of art of suggesting

[illegible]

Expulsion, eks-pul'shon, n. [L. *expulsio*, a

driving out, from *expello*, to expel.] The act of driving out or expelling; a driving away by violence; the state of being expelled, driven out, or away. — **Expulsive**, eks-pul'siv, *a.* Having the power of expelling.

Expunge, eks-punĵ', *v.t.*—*expunged, expunging.* [*L. expungo*, to prick out, to cross or blot out—*ex*, out, and *pungo*, to prick. POINR.] To blot out, as with a pen; to rub out; to efface; to erase; to obliterate; to wipe out or destroy; to annihilate.

Expurgate, eks-pur-gāt, *vt.* — *expurgated, expurgating*. To purge; to purify. — **Expurgation**, eks-pur-gāsh'ŭn, *n.* — **Purge**, pūrj, *v.* — **Purged, purging**. To purify from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous; to purge, to cleanse. — **Purification**, pūr-i-fikā'shun, *n.* The act of expurgating, purging, or cleansing; purification. — **Expurgator**, eks-pur-gā-tŕ, *n.* One who expurgates. — **Expurgatory**, eks-pur-gā-tŕ-i, *a.* Cleansing, purifying; serving to expurgate.

Exquisite, eks'kwī-zit, *a.* [*L. exquisitus*, carefully sought out, exquisite, from *ex*, *quæro*, *exquiritum*—*ex*, out, and *quæro*, to seek, whence *question*, *quest*, *query*, &c.] Of great excellence or fineness; choice; select; consummate; perfect; of keen or delicate perception; keen; nice; refined; delicate; pleasurable or painful in the highest degree; extreme. — *n.* One excessively nice in his dress; a dandy; a swell; a fop, a coxcomb. — **Exquisitely**, eks'kwī-zit-ī, *adv.* In an exquisite manner. — **Exquisiteness**, eks'kwī-zit-nes, *n.*

Exsanguineus, Exsanguinous, Exsanguineous, eks-sang'gwē-us, eks-sang'gwi-nus, eks-sang-gwin'ūs, *a.* [*exsanguis*—*ex*, priv., and *sanguis*, a blood.] Destitute of blood, or rather of red blood, as an animal.—**Exsanguinity,** eks-sang-gwin'i-ti, *n.* Destitution of blood.

Exsert, **Exserted**, ek-sért', ek-sér'ted, *a.* [*L. exsertus*, from *exsere*, to stretch out or forth. **EXERT**.] Standing out; projected beyond some other part. — **Exsertile**, ek-sér'til, *a.* Capable of being protruded. — **Exsiccate**, ek-sik-kát', *v. t.* — *exsiccated*, ex-

[illegible]

extant, eks'tant, *a.* [*L. extans, extans, extantis, extantis*, ppr. of *exto*, to stand out—*ex*, out, and *sto*, to stand. *STATE*.] Still existing; in being; now subsisting; not destroyed or lost.

Extasy, Extatic, eks'ta-si, eks-tat'ik. Ecstasy, Ecstatic.

Extemporaneous, Extemporary, eks-tem'-pō-rā'nē-us, eks-tem'-pō-ra-rī, *a.* [*L. ex-tem-porarius*, *ex*, priv., and *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] Performed, uttered, or made at the time without previous thought or study; unpremeditated; off-hand. — **Extemporaneously, Extemporarily,** eks-tem'-pō-rā'nē-us, eks-tem'-pō-rā-rī, *adv.* In an extemporaneous manner.

po-rá' nē-us-i, eks-tem' po-rá-r-i-i, *adv.* In an extemporaneous manner. — **Extemporaneousness**, eks-tem' pō-rá' nē-us-nēs, *n.* The quality of being extemporaneous. — **Extempore**, eks-tem' pō-rē, *adv.* [L. phrase *ex tempore*, same meaning.] Without previous thought, study, or meditation; with-

vious thought, study, or meditation, without preparation.—*a.* Extemporary; extemporaneous.—**Extemporization**, eks-tem-por-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act of extemporizing.

—**Extemporize**, eks-tem'pō-rīz, v.t. —*extem-porized, extemporizing*. To speak without previous thought, study, or preparation; to discourse without notes or written composition. — *v.i.* To make without forethought; to provide for the occasion; to prepare in great haste with the means within one's reach (to *extemporize* a speech for a dinner). —**Extemporizer**, eks-tem'pō-rī-zēr, n. One who extemporizes.

Extend, eks-tend', v.t. [*L. extendo*, to stretch out—*ex*, out, and *tendo*, to stretch (as in *contend*, *pretend*, *tend*); same root as *l.* *lenius*, thin, *lenex*, tenacious, *E. thin*]. To stretch in any direction; to carry forward or continue in length, as a line, to spread in breadth; to expand or dilate in size, to hold out or reach forth; to expand; to enlarge; to widen; to diffuse; to continue; to prolong; to communicate; bestow or impart.—v.i. To stretch; to reach; to be continued in length or breadth; to become longer or more comprehensive.—*Extendedly*, eks-tend'ed-ly, *adv.* In an extended manner.—*Extendible*, eks-tend'ib-*l*, *adj.*

who or that which extends or stretches.—**Extendible**, eks-ten'di-bl, *a.* Capable of being extended.—**Extensibility**, eks-ten'si-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being extendible.—**Extensible**, **Extensile**, eks-ten'si-bl, eks-ten'sil, *a.* Capable of being extended.—**Extension**, eks-ten'shon, *n.* The act of

—**Extension**, eks-ten'shən, *n.* The act of extending; the state of being extended; enlargement; expansion; prolongation; that property of any body by which it occupies a portion of space, being one of the properties of matter; *logic*, the extent of the application of a general term, that is, the

application of a general term, that is, the objects collectively which are included under it; compass. — **Extensive**, eks-ten'siv, *a.* Having great or considerable extent; wide; large; embracing a wide area or a great number of objects; diffusive. — **Extensively**, eks-ten'siv-ly, *adv.* In an ex-

Extensively, eks-ten'siv-lī, *adv.* In an extensive manner.—**Extensiveness**, eks-ten'siv-nēs, *n.* The state or quality of being extensive.—**Extensor**, eks-ten'sēr, *n.* *Anat.* a muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body, as an arm or a finger; *opposed to flexor*.—**Extent**, eks-

EXTEND, *eks-tend'*, *v. t.* — **EXTENT**, *eks-tent'*, *n.* [*L. L. extensus*, a stretching out; *L. extensus*, extended.] Space or degree to which a thing is extended; extension; length; compass; bulk; size.

EXTENUATE, *eks-ten'-at*, *v. t.* — **EXTENUATED**, *eks-ten'-at-ed*, *v. t.* — **EXTENUATION**, *eks-ten'-a-shun*, *n.* [*L. extenuatio*, extension, to

Extenuating, [*L. extenuo, extenuation*], to make thin or small, to lessen—*ex*, and *tenuis*, thin, fine (whence *tenuity*); same root as *E. thin*.] To lessen or diminish; to weaken, the import or force of; to palliate; to mitigate. — **Extenuation**, eks-ten-a-shən, *n.* The act of extenuating; palli-

Extenuator, eks-ten'ü-ä-tär, *n.* One who extenuates. — **Extenuatory**, eks-ten'ü-ä-to-ri, *a.* Tending to extenuate.

ex, out of; akin *external*, *extreme*, *extraneous*, *strange*, *strange*.) External; outer; outward; bounding or limiting outwardly; situated beyond the limits of; on the outside; not arising or coming from within. — *n.* The outer surface; the outside; the

external features.—Exteriority, eks-tè-ri-
or-i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being ex-
terior; externality.—Exteriorly, eks-tè-ri-
er-li, *adv.* In an exterior manner; out-
wardly; externally.
exterminate, eks-ter-mi-nāt, *v.t.*—*extermi-*

nated, exterminating. [*L. extermino, exterminatum*, to remove—*ex*, and *termino*, to terminate, from *terminus*, a limit. *TERM.*] To destroy utterly; to extirpate; to root out; to eradicate.—**Exterminable**, eks-ter-mi-na-bl, *a.* Capable of being exterminated.

ed.—**Extermination**, eks-tér-mi-ná shon, n. The act of exterminating; destruction; eradication; extirpation.—**Exterminator**, eks-tér-mi-ná-tér, n. One who or that which exterminates.—**Exterminatory**, eks-tér-mi-na-tó-ri, a. Serving or tending to exterminate.

external, eks-tér-nal, *a.* [*L. externus*, from *exter*, on the outside. **EXTERIOR.**] On the outside; opposite to *internal*; on the exterior; superficial; visible; apparent; existing or situated outside; not being or arising within; outside of ourselves; relat-

rising within; outside of ourselves; relating to or connected with foreign nations; foreign. — *n.* An outward part; something pertaining to the exterior; an outward rite or ceremony. — **Externality**, eks-ter-nal-i-ti, *n.* The state of being external; separation from the perceiving mind; exteriority. —

Externalize, eks-tér-nal-iz, v. t. To embody in an outward form; to give shape and form to. -- Externally, eks-tér-nal-li, adv.

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du; w, wig; wh, whig; zb, azure.

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or crops in abundance; the opposite of barren; prolific or productive in anything, as ideas, poetry, &c.; inventive; able to produce abundantly; *bot.* capable of producing fruit; fruit-bearing. — **Fertilely**, *fer-till-ee*, *adv.* In a fertile manner; fruitfully. — **Fertileness**, *fer-till-ee-ness*, *n.* Fertility. — **Fertilizer**, *fer-till-iz-er*, *n.* [L. *fertilis*, fertile.] The state of being fertile or fruitful; fruitfulness; fecundity; productiveness; richness; fertile invention. — **Fertilization**, *fer-till-iz-a-shun*, *n.* The act or process of rendering fertile; fructification. — *bot.* the application of the pollen to the stigma of a plant, by means of which a perfect seed containing an embryo is produced; fecundation. — **Fertilize**, *fer-till-iz-e*, *vt.* — **fertilized**, *fer-till-iz-ed*. To make fertile; to make fruitful or productive; to enrich; to fecundate. — **Fertilizer**, *fer-till-iz-er*, *n.* One who or that which fertilizes.

Ferule, *fer-ül*, *n.* [L. *ferula*, a twig, a cane, a switch, from *ferio*, to strike.] A flat piece of wood used to punish children by striking them on the palm of the hand; a cane or rod for the same purpose. — *vt.* — **feruled**, *fer-ül-ed*. To punish with a ferule.

Fervent, *fer-vent*, *a.* [L. *fervens*, *fervens*, p.p. of *ferreo*, to boil, to ferment; akin *ferment*.] Hot; glowing; intensely warm; hot in temper; vehement; ardent, earnest, excited; animated; glowing; fervent feeling; zealous. — **Fervently**, *fer-vent-ly*, *adv.* In a fervent manner or degree; earnestly; ardently; vehemently. — **Ferventness**, *fer-vent-ness*, *n.* Fervency; fervency; fervent feeling; zeal. The state of being fervent; heat of mind; ardent; animated zeal; warmth of devotion. — **Fervescence**, *fer-ves-ens*, *n.* [L. *ferescens*, *ferescens*, from *ferreo*.] Growing hot. — **Fervid**, *fer-vid*, *a.* [L. *fervus*, *fervus*.] Very hot; burning; glowing; fervent; very warm in zeal; vehement; ardent. — **Fervidity**, *fer-vid-i-ty*, *n.* Heat; fervency. — **Fervidly**, *fer-vid-ly*, *adv.* Very hotly; with glowing warmth. — **Fervidness**, *fer-vid-ness*, *n.* Glowing heat; ardour. — **Fervour**, *fer-ver*, *n.* [L. *fervor*, heat.] Heat or warmth; intensity of feeling; ardour; burning zeal; extreme earnestness in religion, particularly in religious fervour.

Fesce, *fes-ka*, *n.* [O.E. *feste*, from O.Fr. *festu* (Fr. *fetu*, a straw), *f. festuca*, a shoot or twig.] A straw, wire, pin, or the like, used to point out letters to; a thread; a kind of grass, some species being excellent meadow and pasture grasses.

Fesse, *fes*, *n.* [O.Fr. *fesse*, Fr. *fauce*, L. *fascia*, a band.] Her, a band or girdle comprising the centre third part of a escutcheon, which it crosses horizontally.

Fesse-point, *fes-say*, *n.* The exact centre of the escutcheon.

Festa, *fes-tal*, *a.* [From L. *festum*, a feast, festival.] Pertaining to a feast; festive. — **Festally**, *fes-tal-ly*, *adv.* Joyfully; mirthfully. — **Festival**, *fes-tiv-al*, *a.* [L. *festivus*.] Pertaining to or denoting a feast; joyous; mirthful. — *n.* A time of festivity; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious; a festive celebration. — **Festive**, *fes-tiv*, *a.* [L. *festivus*.] Pertaining to or becoming a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful. — **Festively**, *fes-tiv-ly*, *adv.* In a festive manner. — **Festivity**, *fes-tiv-i-ty*, *n.* [L. *festivitas*.] The condition of being festive; social joy or exhilaration at an entertainment; something forming part of a festive celebration.

Fester, *fes-ter*, *vt.* [O.Fr. *festrir*, to fester, to suppurate; to discharge or become full of pus or purulent matter; to rattle (passions), a sense of wrong, &c.] — *n.* Act of festering or rattle.

Festinate, *fes-ti-nat*, *a.* [L. *festino*, *festinatum*, to hasten.] Hasty; hurried. [Shak.]

Festoon, *fes-ton*, *n.* [Fr. *feston*, lit. a festival garland; It. *festone*, from L. *festus*, a feast.] A string, chain, or garland of flowers, foliage, &c., suspended so as to form one or more depending curves; arch; a sculptured ornament in imitation of this. — *vt.* To adorn with festoons; to connect by festoons. — **Festooned**, *fes-ton-ed*, *a.* — *vt.* — **Festooning**, *fes-ton-ing*, *n.* — *vt.* — **Festooner**, *fes-ton-er*, *n.* Under **Ferus**.

Fetch, *feh*, *vt.* [A.Sax. *fecan*, *felecan*, to fetch, to draw, to take, to seek, akin to

O.Fris. *faka*, to prepare.] To go and bring; to bring; to bear toward the person speaking; to fetch or bring back; to make or perform, with certain objects (to *fetch* a blow or stroke, to *fetch* a sigh); to bring or obtain as its price. — *To fetch out*, to bring or draw out. — *To fetch to*, to restore; to return from a swoon, to bring up to stop suddenly in any course; to overtake. — *To bring things*; to move or turn. — *To fetch and carry*, to perform menial services; to become a servile drudge. — *n.* A thing, or thing by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass; a trick; an artifice; the apparition of a living person; a wraith. — **Fetch-candle**, *n.* A light seen at night, and believed by the superstitious to portend a person's death. — **Fetcher**, *feh-er*, *n.* One who fetches.

Fête, *fat*, *n.* [Fr. from L. *festum*, a feast.] A feast; a holiday; a festival-day. — *vt.* — **fêted**, *feh-ed*. To entertain with a feast; to treat with a festive entertainment.

Fête-champêtre, *fât-shân-pât-r*, *n.* [Fr.] A festival or entertainment in the open air. **Fetich**, *feh-ish*, *n.* Same as **Fetich**.

Fetide, *feh-tide*, *feh-tid*, *n.* Under **Fetor**.

Fetid, *feh-tid*, *a.* [L. *fetidus*, from *fecio*, to stink.] Having an offensive smell; having a strong or rancid scent. — **Fetidness**, *feh-tid-ness*, *n.* The quality of smelling of fetidness. — **Fetor**, *feh-ter*, *n.* [L. *fetor*.] Any strong offensive smell; stench.

Fetich, *feh-ish*, *n.* [Fr. *fétiche*, *peu*, *félicie*, sorcery, witchcraft, from L. *factivus*, artistic, *factus*, to make.] A statue. Any object, animate or inanimate, natural or artificial, regarded by some uncivilized races with a feeling of awe, as having mysterious powers residing in it or as being the representative or habitation of a deity; hence, any object of exclusive devotion. — **Fetichism**, *feh-tish-izm*, *n.* The practice of worshipping fetiches practised by some African tribes.

Fetlock, *feh-lok*, *n.* [From *foet* and *foet* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair growing behind the pastern joint of horses; the joint on which the hoof grows; an instrument, a fetlock the leg of a horse when put to pasture for the purpose of preventing him from running off. — **Fetlocked**, *feh-lok-ed*, *a.* Having a fetlock tied by the fetlock. — **Fetlock-joint**, *feh-lok-joint*, *n.* The joint of a horse's leg next to the hoof.

Fetlow, *feh-low*, *n.* A whitlow in cattle. **Fetor**, Under **Fetich**.

Fetter, *feh-ter*, *n.* [A.Sax. *feter*, *feter*, a fetter; O.G. *fazzera*, G. *fessel*, *fecl*, *fatur*.] Probably connected with *foot*.] A chain for the feet; a chain by which a person or animal is confined by the feet; anything that binds or restrains. — *vt.* To put fetters on; to bind; to confine; to restrain. — **Fetterless**, *feh-ter-less*, *a.* Free from fetters or restraint.

Fetters, *feh-ter-s*, *n.* An instrument for confining a horse's legs; a fetter.

Fettle, *feh-tl*, *vt.* [Akin to *fecl*, *fecl*, to touch lightly; L. *feciss*, to be occupied in cleaning.] To put in right order or condition. — *n.* Condition.

Fetus, *feh-tus*, *n.* [L. from a root *fec*, implying fruitfulness, productiveness, as in *fecund*.] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed. Before which time it is called *embryo*. — **Fetal**, *feh-tal*, *feh-tal*, *a.* Pertaining to fetus. — **Fetation**, *feh-ta-shun*, *n.* The formation of fetus.

Fetide, *feh-tide*, *feh-tid*, *n.* [L. *fecus*, and *cado*, to kill.] The destruction of the fetus in the womb; the act by which criminal abortion is produced. — **Fetiferous**, *feh-ti-fer-us*, *a.* Producing fetus, and *fero*, to bear.] Producing young.

Feu, *fu*, *n.* [O.Fr. *feu*, *feuf*, a fire.] In Scotland a piece of ground (usually small) held by a superior in superior tenure, on consideration of an annual payment called *feu-duty*, and certain other contingent burdens. — *vt.* To give or take in feu, or by the payment of feu-duty. — **Feuar**, *feh-er*, *n.* One who holds a feu.

Fend, *fad*, *n.* [L. *fundus*, a fief; from O.Fr. or O.E. *fend*, *fen*, *fec*.] A fief. — **Feudal**, *fu-dal*, *a.* [L. *feudalis*, from *feudum*.] Pertaining to feuds or fiefs; founded upon or pertaining to the system of holding lands by military services. — **Feudal system**, *fu-dal-sis-tim*, *n.* A system, according to which grants of land were made by the sovereign to the nobles, and by them to an inferior class, on the condition that the possessor should take an oath of fealty, and do military service to him by whom the grant was made. — **Feudalism**, *fu-dal-izm*, *n.* The feudal system and its belongings; the system of holding lands by military services. — **Feudalist**, *fu-dal-ist*, *n.* A supporter of the feudal system; one versed in feudal law. — **Feudatory**, *fu-dal-iz-er*, *n.* The state or quality of being feudal. — **Feudalization**, *fu-dal-iz-a-shun*, *n.* The act of feudalizing. — **Feudalize**, *fu-dal-iz-e*, *vt.* — **feudalized**, *feh-dal-iz-ed*. To reduce to a feudal tenure; to conform to feudalism. — **Feudally**, *fu-dal-ly*, *adv.* In a feudal manner; by feudal tenure. — **Feudary**, *fu-dar-i*, *n.* Held by or pertaining to feudal tenure. — *n.* A tenant who holds his lands by feudal tenure. — **Feudation**, *fu-dal-iz-a-shun*, *n.* Holding from another by feudal tenure. — *n.* A tenant or vassal holding his lands on condition of military service; the tenant of a feud.

Fend, *fad*, *n.* [O.E. *feide*, from A.Sax. *fæcht*, hostility, from *fah*, hostile (whence *foe*; D. *veede*, G. *fælde*, Dan. *fejde*, a feud; the spelling being modified through confusion with L. *fundus*, a fund, whence *fund*, *fund*.] A contention or quarrel; hostility; often, hostility or declared warfare between families or parties in a state.

Fen, *feh*, *feh*, *n.* [A.Sax. *fenn*, fire of joy.] A bonfire or a firing of guns in token of joy.

Fenulleton, *feh-ül-ton*, *n.* [Fr. from *feuille*, a leaf; lit. a small leaf.] That part of a French newspaper devoted to light literature &c. criticism.

Fever, *feh-ver*, *n.* [A.Sax. *fefer*, from L. *febris*, a fever; or from O.Fr. *fevre*, Mod. Fr. *fièvre*, of same origin.] A diseased state of the system, characterized by an accelerated pulse, a rapid circulation of the blood, functions, diminished strength, and often with excessive thirst; agitation or excitement by anything that strongly affects the passions. — *vt.* To put in a fever. — *n.* To be seized with fever. — **Feverish**, *feh-ver-ish*, *a.* Having fever; affected with fever, especially with a slight degree of fever; indicating or pertaining to fever. — **Feverishly**, *feh-ver-ish-ly*, *adv.* In a feverish manner. — **Feverishness**, *feh-ver-ish-ness*, *n.* The state of being feverish; anxious, heated excitement. — **Feverous**, *feh-ver-us*, *a.* Affected with fever or ague; feverish. — **Feverously**, *feh-ver-us-ly*, *adv.* In a feverous manner. — **Feverfew**, *feh-ver-few*, *n.* [A.Sax. *febrifuge*, from L. *febris*, *fugere*, from *febris*, fever, and *fugo*, to drive away.] A European composite plant with much-divided leaves, and with few or no flowers; supposed to be a valuable febrifuge, hence the name.

Few, *fu*, *n.* [A.Sax. *fewa*, *fewe*, Dan. *faat*, Goth. *fava*, pl. *favai*, little, few, of cognate origin with *fewer*.] Not many; small in number; used frequently, by ellipsis of a noun, for not many persons or things. A few is often used and generally means more than few alone. — **Fewness**, *fu-ness*, *n.* The state of being few; paucity.

Fey, *fi*, *a.* [A.Sax. *fape*, *fecl*, *feipr*, near to death.] On the verge of a sudden or violent death; fated soon to die. [Prov.]

Fez, *feh*, *n.* [From *Fez*, the principal town in Morocco, where such caps are largely manufactured.] A red cap of fine cloth, fitting closely to the head, with a tassel of blue silk or wool at the top; much worn in Turkey, on the shores of the Levant, in Egypt, and North Africa generally.

Fiacre, *feh-kr*, *n.* [Fr. from the Hotel St. *Fiacre*, where the inventor of these carriages established an office for the hire of them.] A small four-wheeled carriage; a hackney-coach or similar vehicle plying for hire.

Fir, *fi*. [*Sax*, *fura* = *Icel*, *Su*, *fura*, *Dan*, *fir*, *firre*, *Gr*, *fœur*.] *Fir* represents an ancient word, which appears in *L.* as *querus*, an oak, and probably meant originally tree in general. It is found in the *Sax.* as *fir*, a coniferous tree, sometimes used as co-extensive with the term pine (*Pinus*), but often restricted to trees of the section *Abies*, which differ from the pine in the shape of the leaves, the shape of the stem, and the scales of the cones being smooth, round, and thin. — *Firry*, *feri*, *af*. Of or pertaining to *firs*; consisting of *firs*; abounding in *firs*.

ing; highly inflammable; hot; ardent; vehement; impetuous; passionate; irritable; fierce; like fire; flaming; flaming. *Fiery cross*, a light wooden cross, the extremities of which were set fire to and then extinguished in blood; used in ancient times in Scotland as a signal to assemble border arms. *Fiery, fieri, fieri*, *fiery*. In a fiery manner. *Fierines, fieri-ness*. The state or quality of being fiery. *Fierless, fierles*. n. Destitute of fire. *Fier, fierer*. n. One who fires or sets on fire. *Firing, firing*. n. The act of firing; the firing of an arm; a setting on fire; material for burning; fuel. *Fire-alarm*. n. An apparatus for instantaneously communicating information of fire, as by telegraphic signal. *Firearm, fir'arm*. n. A weapon or arm of charge is expelled by the combustion of powder, as cannon, pistols, muskets, &c. *Fireball, fir'bal*. n. A ball filled with combustibles to be thrown among enemies; a meteor having the appearance of a globular mass of light. *Fire-balloon*. n. A balloon sent up through the buoyancy of air rarefied by means of a fire in connection with it. *Fire-blast*. n. A disease in hops, in which the fire-bruise, or fire-fire. *Fire-box*. n. The box (generally made of copper) in which the fire in a locomotive is placed. *Firebrand, firbrand*. n. A piece of wood kindled; an incendiary; one who inflames factions, causes contention and mischief. *Fire-brick*. n. A brick of clay that will sustain intense heat without fusion. *Fire-brigade*. n. A body of firemen organized to work in extinguishing fires in towns. *Fire-bucket*. n. A bucket to convey water for extinguishing fire. *Fire-clay*. n. A kind of clay capable of sustaining intense heat, and used in making fire-bricks, castles, crucibles, &c. *Fire-cock*. n. A cock to let out water for extinguishing fire. *Fire-damp*. n. Light carburetted hydrogen gas, sometimes very abundantly evolved in coal-mines, and productive of a most dreadful result when brought into contact with a naked flame, being highly explosive. *Fire-dog*. n. An andiron. *Fire-eater*. n. A juggler who pretends to eat fire; a fighting boxer or duellist. *Fire-engine*. n. An engine, acting on the force-pump principle, for throwing jets of water to extinguish fire and save buildings. *Fire-escape*. n. An apparatus for escaping from the upper part of a building when on fire; a common form consisting of an arrangement of long ladders capable of being drawn out after the manner of a telescope. *Fire-draze*. n. A fish; a British species of sting-ray. *Fierdy, fierdy*. n. A name for a winged insect which possesses much luminosity. *Fire-guard*. n. A framework of iron wire, to be placed in front of a fire-place to protect against fire. *Fire-irons*. n. pl. Poker, tongs, and shovel. *Fire-light, fire-lighter*. n. A composition of very inflammable material, as pitch and sawdust, for lighting a fire. *Fire-lock*. n. A musket or other gun with a lock furnished with a flint and steel. *Fire-main*. n. A pipe for water to be employed in case of conflagration. *Fireman, firman*. n. A man whose business is to extinguish fires in towns; a member of a fire-brigade; a man employed in tending fires, as of a steam-engine. *Fire-new*. a. Fresh from the forge; brand-new. *Fire-pan*. n. A pan for holding or conveying fire. *Fireplace, fir'plas*. n. The lower part of a chimney which opens into an apartment, and in which fuel is burned; a hearth. *Fire-plug*. n. A plug for stopping water from the pipes in the street to extinguish fire. *Fire-pot*. n. A small earthen pot filled with combustibles, used in military operations. *Fireproof, fir'proof*. a. Proof against fire; incombustible; rendered incombustible by some process. *Fire-railing*. n. The name given in Scotland to the crime of arson. *Fire-screen*. n. A kind of movable screen placed before a fire to intercept the heat. *Fire-ship*. n. A vessel filled with combustibles to be set on fire for burning an enemy's ships. *Fire-side, fir'side*. n. The side of the fireplace; the hearth; house: often used adjectively.

Firestone, fir'ston. n. Any kind of stone which resists the action of fire. *Fire-weed*. n. A North American plant which appears abundantly on land over which a fire has passed. *Firewood, fir'wud*. n. Wood for fuel. *Firework, fir'wuk*. n. A preparation of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable materials, set on fire for the purpose of making a show. *Fire-worship*. n. The worship of fire, the highest type being the adoration of the sun, a species of worship practised by the ancient Persians or Magians, and continued by the modern Parsees. *Fire-worshipper*. n. A worshipper of fire; a Guebre or Parsee. *Firkin, fir'kin*. n. (From *four* with dim. suffix *-kin*, being the fourth of a barrel.) An old measure of capacity equal to 7½ gallons; a small wooden vessel or cask. *Firiot, fir'iot*. n. (From *four*, and *lot*, part.) A former dry measure used in Scotland equal to the fourth part of a boll. *Firm, fir'm*. n. [*L. firmus*, firm, seen also in *affirm*, *confirm*, *firmament*, *firm*.] Closely compressed; compact; hard; solid; fixed; steady; constant; stable; unshaken in purpose or will; resolute in mind; firmly employed; not giving way. n. [Originally a signified by which a trading was *firm* or rendered valid.] A partnership or association of two or more persons for carrying on a business; a company; the name or title under which a company transacts business. To make firm or solid; to solidify. *-v. i.* To become firm or solid. *-Firmly, ferm'li, ade.* In a firm manner. *-Firmness, ferm'ness*. n. The state or quality of being firm; compactness; solidity; stability; steadfastness; resolution. *-Firmament, ferm'ament*. n. [*L. firmamentum*, from *firm*, *firmation*, to make firm.] The region above the sky or heaven. *Firman, firman* or *ferman*. n. [*Per. fermān, fermān*, a decree.] A decree, order, or grant of an Oriental sovereign, as of Turkey, &c., issued for various special purposes, as a license or grant of privilege in a particular case, or a privilege more than any other in progression; foremost in place; preceding all others in time, rank, dignity, or excellence. *-First floor*. n. The ground or story of a house next above the ground-floor. *-ade.* Before all others in place, progression, rank, order of time, &c. *-At first, at the first*, at the beginning or origin. *-First and last*, within the whole time or period; altogether. *-First or last*, at one time or another. *-Firsling, fir'sling*. n. The first produce or offspring of a beast. *-Firsling, fir'sling, ade.* The first place; first. *-First-born*. n. First, brought forth; eldest. *-First-class*. n. A first-rate; of the highest excellence or quality. [Colloq.] *-First-fruit, fir'st-fruits*. n. The fruit or produce first matured and collected in any season; the first products of anything; the first or earliest effects of anything, in a good or bad sense. *-First-hand*. a. Obtained direct from the source; obtained direct from the producer. *-At first-hand*, directly, without the intervention of an agent. *-Firsrate*. a. Of the first class or rate; of the highest excellence. *-A warship of the first-rate*. n. The most powerful class. *-First-water*. n. The first or highest quality; purest; lustre: applied principally to diamonds and pearls. *Fir-ford, fir'ford*. n. (From *feel*, *forth*, Dan. *fjord*, *N. fjord*, a firth; same *feel* and *fare*, *ferry*.) A name given to several estuaries or bays into which rivers discharge themselves in Scotland; a channel or arm of the sea (the Pentland *Firth*; written also *Firth*). *Fiscal, fis'kal*. a. (From *L. fisco*, the state treasury.) Pertaining to the public treasury. *-Fisc*. n. In Scotland a colloquial abbreviation of *Procurator-fiscal* (which see). *Fish, fis'h*. n. pl. *Fishes, fis'h'es*, instead of which the sing. is often used collectively. [*A. Sax. fise* = *Lecl. fisk*, Dan. and Sw.

fisk, *D. visch*, *G. fisch*, Goth. *fisks*; *coll. L. piscis*, *W. pysg*, Gael. and *Ir. uisg*, fish.] A vertebrate animal that lives in water, breathes by gills, and has cold blood, with limbs in the form of fins; popularly applied also to whales and various other marine animals; a contemptuous or familiar term for a person, in such phrases as, a queer or strange fish; a lone fish the name of fish used as food; *naud*, a purchase used to raise the flukes of an anchor up to the gunwale. *-Neither flesh nor fish*, neither one thing nor another; having no decided character or property. *-To catch a fish*. To employ one's self in catching fish; to endeavour to take fish by a rod and line or other means; to seek to obtain by artifice, or indirectly (to *fisk* for compliments). *-v. t.* To catch or attempt to catch fish; to draw out or up, especially when in water; to search by dragging, raking, or sweeping, to strengthen or unite by a piece that extends on both sides of a joint or crack. *Fish-bait*. n. A beam which bolls out usually on the under side. *Fish-carver*. n. A broad knife, generally of silver, for carving fish at table; a fish-slice. *Fisher, fis'h'er*. n. One who fishes; one employed in catching fish. *Fisherman, fis'h'er-man*. n. One whose occupation is to catch fish. *Fishery, fis'h'er-y*. n. The business of catching fish; a place where fish are regularly caught, or other products of the sea; a fishery. *Fish-fag*. n. The water. *Fish-fag*. n. A woman who sells fish; a fishwife. *Fish-garth*. n. A garth or weir for the taking and retaining of fish. *Fish-gig, Fizeg, fis'h-gig, zig'ig*. n. (From *fisk*, *zig*, a dash, or a kind of harpoon. *-Fish-gig*. n. *Ir. glingas*. *Fish-guano*. n. Fish or fish-offal dried and used as manure. *Fish-hook*. n. A hook for catching fish. *Fishiness, fis'h'iness*. n. The state or quality of being fishy. *Fish-keeping, fis'h-keep'ing*. n. The art or practice of catching fish. *-a. Used or employed in fishery or by fishermen.* *Fishing-frog*. n. A fish, the angler. *Fishing-rod*. n. A long slender rod, furnished with line and hook, for angling. *Fish-joint*. n. A railway contrivance for connecting two rails meeting end to end. *Fish-kettle*. n. A kettle made long for cooking fish whole. *-Fish-knife*. n. A fish-carver or fillet. *Fish-land*. n. A name for several crustaceans parasitic on fishes. *Fishmonger, fis'h-mung'er*. n. A seller of fish; a dealer in fish. *Fish-oll*. n. Oil extracted from the heads of fishes, whales, porpoises, &c. *Fish-plate*. n. One of the plates composing a fish-joint in a rail. *Fish-salesman*. n. One who receives consignments of fish for sale, generally by auction, to retail dealers. *Fish-sauce*. n. Sauce to be eaten with fish. *Fish-slice*. n. Same as *Fish-carver*. *-Fish-strainer*. n. A utensil to drain the water from cooked fish. *Fishtail, fis'h-tail*. n. A shaped like a fish's tail. *Fishtail-butter*. n. Butter, which the fish takes the form of a fish's tail. *Fish-torpedo*. n. A kind of torpedo or explosive apparatus for use under water, self-propelled, and shaped like a fish. *Fishwife, fis'h-wif*. n. A woman who hawks or retails fish. *Fishy, fis'h-y*. a. Pertaining to fishes; consisting of fish; inhabited by fish; having the quality of fish as a slang term, worn out, as if by dissipation; unsafe; unproved; applied to a project or speculation. *Fish, fis'h*. n. [*F. fische*, a dabble, a peg to mark distances.] A counter used in various games. *Fissile, fis'sil*. a. [*L. fissilis*, from *fendo*, *fissum*, to split or cleave, whence also *fissure*, the word being same as in *E. fide*.] Capable of being split in two by the action of the grain (like wood), or in certain planes, readily splitting in flakes or plates. *Fissility, fis'sil-i-ty*. n. The quality of being fissile. *Fission, fis'sion*. n. [*L. fassio*.] The act of cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts; *biol.* a species of reproduction or multiplication by means of a process of self-division seen in animals of low type, in which the body is divided into two parts, each of which then becomes a separate and independent individual.

Fate, far, fat, fall;

me, met, her;

pine, pin;

note, not, move;

tube, tub, bull;

oil, pound; q. So. abance. See a.

from *L. flammula*, dim. of *flamma*, a flame.] A flaming torch; a light made of thick wicks covered with wax or other inflammable material.—**Flamboyant**, *flamboyant*, *a.* [Fr., flaming.] A term applied to that style of Gothic architecture whose chief characteristic is a wavy flame-like tracery in the windows.

Flame, *flām*, *n.* [*flamme*, from *L. flamma*, a flame, for *flagra*, from the root *flag*, whence *flugo*, to burn, to blaze, as in *flagrant*, *conflagration*; root also in *Gr. phlegō*, to burn.] A blaze; burning vapour or gas arising from matter in a state of visible combustion; fire in general; heat of passion; violent contention; passionate excitement or strife; a state of ardent warmth of affection; the passion of love; one beloved, *my flame*; *my flame*. To blaze to send forth flames.

—*Flaming, flaming*, *v. intrans.* To blaze; to send out a flame or blaze; to shine like burning gas or any other luminous body; to break out in violence of passion.—*Flaming*, *flā'ming*, *a.* Of a bright red or yellow colour; burning; ardent; violent; vehement.—*Flamingly*, *flā'ming-ly*, *adv.* In a flaming manner.—*Flamy*, *flā'my*, *a.* Pertaining to,

Flamen, flā'men, *n.* [L.] The name in ancient Rome for any priest devoted to the service of one particular deity. — **Flamineous**, **Flaminical**, flā-min'ē-us, flā-min'ī-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a flamen.

Flamingo, *fla-ming'gō, n.* [Sp. and Pg. *flamenco*, from L. *flamma*, flame, from its red colour.] A web-footed tropical bird, with long neck and long slender legs, standing from 5 to 6 feet high, and having scarlet plumage.

Flanch, flanch, *n.* Same as *Flange*.
Flaneur, fla-nér, *n.* [Fr., from *flâner*, to saunter about.] A lounge; a gossip.

Flange, flang, n. [A form of *flank*.] A projecting edge or rim on any object, as the rims by which cast-iron pipes are connected together, or those round the wheels of railway-carriages to keep them on the rails.—*vt.*—*flanged, flanging.* To furnish with a flange; to make a flange on.

Flank, flank, *n.* [*Fr. flank, sp. and Pg. fianco, It. fianco, the flank;* of Germanic origin ultimately, same as *O.H.G. fianco, side, loin, flank;* akin *G. gelenk, joint.* The fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip; anything, particularly the extreme right of an army, brigade, regiment, &c., the outer side of a fort, or the place occupied by such forces; any part of a fortified work defending another work by a fire along its face. — *v.t.* To stand or be at the flank or side of; to place troops so as to command or attack the flank of; to pass round or turn the flank of. — *Flank-guards, n.* One who or that which flanks, or is employed on the flank of an army.

Flannel, flā'nĕl, *n.* [O.E. and Sc. *flannen*, from W. *gwlanen*, from *gulan*, wool.] A soft nappy woollen cloth of loose texture used for articles of underclothing, &c.—**Flannelled**, flā'nĕld, *a.* Covered with or wrapped in flannel.—**Flannelette**, flā-nĕt

Flap, flap, *n.* [Probably onomatopoeic being imitative of a blow with a pliant flat surface; *flabby* is a kindred form. Anything broad and flexible that hangs

—loose or is attached by one end or side and easily moved; a lappet, a lobe, a skirt of tail of a coat; the motion of anything broad and loose, or a stroke with it, —*v. i.* *fapped, fapping*. To beat with or as with a flap; to move, as something broad or flap-like, —*v. t.* To move as wings, or as something broad or loose; to wave loosely or flatter — *Flap-dragon*. A play in which the players snatch raisins out of each other's hands. *Flap-dragon*, — *Flap-dragon*, *flapping*; *snag-dragon*, — *Flap-dragon*, *flapping*; *snag-dragon*, *flapping*. *Flap-jack*. A kind of flat, thin cake. *A fried cake; an apple-puff*. — *Flap-mouthed*. A. Having loose hanging lips. — *Flapper, flayer*, *n.* One who or that which flaps; a young wild duck.

Flare, *flar*, *va.*—*flared*, *flaring* [*Comp. Dan. flagre*. G. *flackern* (freq. of *flacken*), to flicker, to flare; perhaps akin to *flash*.] To wave or flutter in burning; to burn

with an unsteady light; hence, to flutter with gaudy show; to shine out with sudden and unsteady light or splendour; to give out a dazzling light.—*To flare up*, to become suddenly angry or excited.—*n.* A bright unsteady light.—*Flaringly*, flaringly, *adv.* Flutteringly; showily.

Flash, flash, n. [Comp. *E. flos*, to rush, *flos*, a rush; also *E. flare*.] A sudden burst of light; a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; a gleam; a sudden burst of something regarded as resembling light, as wit, merriment, passion, &c.; a short and brilliant burst; momentary brightness or show; the time occupied by a flash of light; an instant.

—*v. i.* To break or burst forth with a dash or flame; to give out a flash or gleam; to break forth into some new and dazzling condition; to burst out violently; to cofae, appear, or pass suddenly; to dart in thought *flashes* through the mind). —*v. t.* To emit or send forth in a sudden flash or flashes; to convey or send instantaneously or startlingly. —*a.* Vulgarly showy or gaudy; forged; counterfeit (*flash* notes). —*Flashy, flash'i, a.* Showy or gaudy; tawdry; impulsive, fiery. —*Flashily, flash'i-ly, adv.* In a flashy manner. —*Flashiness, flash'i-ness, n.* The state of being flashy.

Flask, flask, n. [A. Sax. *flasce, flasca, flara*, Dan. *flaske*, Sw. *flasca*; ultimate origin doubtful; comp. O. Fr. *flasche, flascou*; Sp. *flasco*, It. *flasco*, L. L. *flasco, flasca*, a flask; L. *vasculum*, dim. of *vas*, a vessel, also W. *flasy*, a vessel of wicker-work, a basket.] A kind of bottle; a narrow-necked globular glass bottle; a metal or other solid

flat glass bottle; a metal or other pocket
drum-bottle; a vessel for containing gun-
powder, carried by sportsmen.—Flasket,
flasket, *n.* A vessel in which viands are
served up; a long shallow basket.

Flat, flat, *a.* [Not in *A. Sax.*—Icel. *flatr*,
Sw. *flat*, Dan. *flad*, G. *flach*. flat; skin Gr.

platys, Skr. *prithus*, broad.] Having an even and horizontal, or nearly horizontal surface, without elevations or depressions, hills or valleys; level without inclination; level with the ground; prostrate; fallen.

and low; tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; depressed; without interest, point, or spirit; frigid; dull; peremptory; absolute; negative; without sentiment; *anus*, below the natural or the true tract; *acute*, sharp or shrill; not acute; *gram*, applied to consonants, in the enunciation of which voice (in contradistinction to breath) is heard; opposed to *sharp*; as, *b, d, g, p, v*, — *flat*, surface; a surface without relief or prominence; *tract*, a tract, a tract of land, a shoal; a shallow; a sand-bank under water; the flat part or side of anything (the *flat* of the hand, of a sword); *aus*, a mark (*p*) placed on a line or in a space of the staff, which indicates that all

notes on the same degree (for their octaves) are lowered a semitone; a story or floor of a building; a foolish fellow; a simpleton; one of the halves of such stage scenes or parts of scenes as are formed by two equal portions pushed from the sides of the stage and meeting in the centre.—*v.t.* and *i.*—*acted with*. *M.*

flatted, flattig. To flatten.—*Flat-fish*, *n.* One of those fish which have their body of a flattened form, swim on the side, and have both eyes on one side, as the flounder, turbot, and sole. *Flatfish*.

der, turbot, and sole.—**Flat-iron**, *n.* An iron with a flat face for smoothing cloth.—**Flatly**, *flatli*, *adv.* In a flat manner; horizontally; evenly; positively; plainly.—**Flatness**, *flat'nes*, *n.* State or quality of being flat (in all its senses).—**Flat race**, *n.* A race over level or clear ground, as opposed to a *hurdle-race* or *steeple-chase*.—**Flat**.

Flatten, *tr. & n. v. t.* To make flat or level; to lay flat; *mus.* to lower in pitch; to render less acute or sharp.—*v. i.* To grow or become flat.—**Flattening**, *flatt'ing*, *n.* A mode of house-painting, in which the paint, from its mixture with turpentine, leaves the work without gloss.—**Flattish**, *a.*

leave in the work without gloss. — *Flatfish*, flatfish, *a.* Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness. — *Flatwise*, flat'wiz, *a.* or *adv.* With the flat side downward or next to another thing; opposed to *edgewise*.
Flatter, flatter, *v.t.* [*Fr. flatter*, *Pr. flatar*, to pat, stroke, caress, flatter; perhaps from *locl. flatr*, *E. latr*; comp. also *locl. flathra*.

to fawn or flatter, *flatter*, flattery.]. To gratify by praise or obsequiousness; to please by applause, favourable notice, respectful attention, or anything that confirms one's good opinion of one's self; to encourage by favourable notice or by favourable representations or indications (to *flatter* hopes); to inspire with false hopes. — *Flatterer*, flatterer, one who flatters; one who praises another with a view to please him, to gain his favour, or to accomplish some purpose. — *Flatteringly*, flatteringly, in a flattering manner. — *Flattery*, flattery, n. [Fr. *flatterie*.] The act of one who flatters; false, insincere, or venal praise; adulation; cajolery.

Flatulent, flat'u-lent, *a.* [L.L. *flatulentus*, from *flatus*, a blowing, from *fo*, *flatus*, to blow (as in *inflate*).] Affected with gases generated in the alimentary canal; generating or apt to generate wind in the stomach; windy. — **Flatulency**, **Flatulency**, flat'u-lens, flat'u-lens, *n.* [L.L. *flatulentia*.] The state of being flatulent, or affected with an accumulation of gases in the alimentary canal. — **Flatulently**, flat'u-lent-ly, *adv.* In a flatulent manner.

Flaunt, *flaunt*, *v.i.* [Connected with prov. *G. flander*, a rag or tatter, *flandern*, to flutter, *G. flattern*, to flirt, to flutter.] To make an ostentatious display; to move or act ostentatiously; to be glaring or gaudy. —*v.t.* To display ostentatiously; to display

impudently or offensively.—*n.* The act of flaunting; bold or impudent parade.—*Flaunter, flan'ter, n.* One who flaunts.—*Flauntingly, flan'ting-li, adv.* In a flaunting way.—*Flaunty, Flaunting, flan'ti, flan'ting, a.* Ostentatious; vulgarly or offensively showy; gaudy.

Flautist, flay'tist, *n.* [It. *flauto*, a flute.] A player on the flute; a flutist.

Flavescence, *fla-ve'sent*, *a.* [*l. flavescere*, to become yellow, from *flavus*, yellow.] *Bot.* yellowish or turning yellow. — **Flavicomous**, *fla-vik'o-mus*, *a.* [*l. flavus*, and *coma*, hair.] Having yellow hair. — **Flavine**, *flav'-in*, *n.* A yellow dye-stuff imported from

Flavour, flāv'ér, *n*. [From *L. l.* *flavor*, yellowness, the meaning of colour being changed to that of taste or smell, from *L. flavus*, yellow.] The quality of any substance which affects the taste; that quality which gratifies the palate; relish; zest; the quality of a substance which affects the smell; odour; fragrance. — *v. t.* To communicate flavour or some quality of taste or smell to. — **Flavoured**, flāv'əd, *a*. Having the quality that affects the sense of taste or smell. — **Flavourless**, flāv'ér-lés, *a*. Without flavour; tasteless. — **Flavorous**, flāv'ér-us, *a*. Having a rich or pleasant taste.

Flaw, *fla*, n. [A. Sax. *flōh*, that which has flown off, a fragment; Goth. *flaga*, a fragment; Sw. *flaga*, a flaw, *flaga sig*, to scale off, akin to *flake* and *flag*; comp. also W. *flaw*, a splinter, *fla*, a parting from.] A crack; a defect of continuity or cohesion; a gap or fissure; any blemish or imperfection; a defect; a fault; a blemish.

tion; a defect; a fault; a sudden burst of wind; a sudden gust or blast of short duration.—*v. t.* To make or produce a flaw in.—**Flawless, flä'les, a.** Without flaw or defect.—**Flawy, flä'í, a.** Full of flaws; defective; faulted.

Flax, flaks, n. [A. Sax. *flexa* = D. *flax*, Fris. *flex*, G. *flachs*, flax; allied to Bohem. *vlas*, Rus. *volos*, Lith. *plaukas*, hair, from a root meaning to comb, weave, or twist, seen in L. *plecto*, Gr. *plekō*, to weave or plait.] A wiry, erect-stemmed annual plant, the flax.

plant, the fibre of which is used for making linen thread and cloth, lace, &c.; the fibrous part of the plant when broken and cleaned by scutching and hackling.—**Flax-dresser, n.** One who breaks and scutches flax, and so prepares it for the spinner.—**Flaxen, flak'en, a.** Made of flax; resembling flax.

bling flax, of the colour of flax; fair.—
Flax-mill, *n.* A mill where flax is spun;
a mill for the manufacture of linen goods.
—Flaxy, flak'si, *a.* Like flax; flaxen.
Flay, flā, *vt.* [*A. Sax. flean*, to flay; *O.D.*
flaegan, *flaen*, to flay; akin *flake*, *fawe*.]
To skin; to strip off the skin of.—Flayer,
flā'er, *n.* One who flays.

Foto, far, fat, fall; mē, met, her:

nīna nīna: nāṭa naṭ naṭya: tōḥa tōḥa kōḥ

13

a flute. *FLUTE*.] To mock or insult; to treat with contempt or disrespect, to jeer at; to jibe. — *v.i.* To behave with contempt: often with *at*. — *n.* A mock; an insult. — *Flouter*, *flouter*, *n.* One who flouts. — *Flow*, *flō*, *v.t.* [*Fl. Sax. flōan* to flow. — *D. floegen*, to flow; *Icel. flōa*, to flood; *O.H.G. flōean*, to wash; from a root seen in *L. pluvius*, rain, *Gr. plōō*, to swim; *Skr. plu*, to flow. *Akin* are *flōd*, *flōat*, *flōt*, *flōt*, to move along in the nature of a fluid; to run like water; to melt; to proceed or issue as from a source; to abound; to have or be in abundance; to glide along smoothly, without harshness or roughness; to be smooth or pleasant to the ear; to be easily or smoothly uttered; to hang loose and waving; to rise, as the tide: opposed to *ebb*. — *ut.* To cover with water; to overflow. — *n.* A stream of water or other fluid; a current; an outflow, the rise of the tide, abundance; copiousness; undisturbed and even movement. — *Flōage*, *flōāj*, *n.* Act of flowing; state of being flowed. — *Flōant*, *flōāj*, *n.* A flower. — *Flōing*, *flōing*, *n.* Flowingly, *flōing-l*, *adv.* In a flowing manner. — *Flōingness*, *flōing-nes*, *n.*

Flower, *flōwēr*, *n.* [*Fr. fleur*, Mod. *Fr. fleur*, from *L. flōs*, *flōis*, flower, whence also *flōrat*, *flōrat*, *flōrin*, *etc.*]. *Flower* is really the same word though it has taken a different signification and spelling. The delicate and gaily-coloured leavess petals on a plant; a circle of leaves or leaflets of some other colour than green; a bloom or blossom; more strictly, in *bot.* the organs of reproduction in a phenogamous plant, consisting of when complete, stamens and pistils together with two sets of leaves which surround and protect them, the calyx and corolla; the early part of life or of manhood; the prime; youthful vigour; youth; the best or best part of anything; speech, an ornament of style; *pl.* a powdery or mealy substance (as flowers of sulphur); the menstrual discharge. — *ut.* To blossom; to bloom; to flourish. — *ut.* To embellish with figures of flowers; to adorn with imitated flowers. — *Flōwerage*, *flōwēr-āj*, *n.* Flowers in general. — *Flōwer bud*, *n.* The bud which produces a flower. — *Flōwer-clock*, *n.* A means of measuring time by a collection of flowering flowers that open and shut at certain hours of the day. — *Flōwer-de-lis*, *Flōwer-de-luce*, *flōwēr-de-le*, *flōwēr-de-lus*, *n.* [*Fr. fleur de lis*, flower of the lily]. Same as *Flōr-de-lis*. — *Flōwered*, *flōwēr-d*, *adj.* Embellished with figures of flowers. — *Flōweret*, *flōwēr-et*, *n.* A small flower; a flet; — *Flōwer-flōw*, *flōwēr-flō*, *n.* Abounding with flowers. — *Flōwer garden*, *n.* A garden in which flowers chiefly are cultivated. — *Flōwer-head*, *n.* *Bot.* a capitulum or head of sessile flowers, as in the daisy. — *Flōweriness*, *flōwēr-ines*, *n.* The state of being flowery; floridness of speech. — *Flōwing*, *flōw-ing*, *n.* and *adj.* Having or producing flowers. — *Flōwing-ash*, *n.* A deciduous tree of Southern Europe which yields manna. — *Flōwing-fern*, *n.* A British fern, so called from the upper pinnae of the fronds being transformed into a handsome panicle covered with sporophylls. — *Flōwing rush*, *n.* A species of British plant, having leaves 2 or 3 feet long, and a large umbel of rose-coloured flowers. — *Flōwer-leaf*, *n.* The leaf of a flower; a petal. — *Flōwerless*, *flōwēr-less*, *adj.* Without flowers. — *Flōwer-plant*, *flōwēr-plānt*, *n.* State of being without flowers. — *Flōwer-maker*, *n.* A maker of artificial flowers. — *Flōwer-piece*, *n.* A painting or picture of flowers. — *Flōwer-plant*, *n.* In which flowering-plants or other plants are grown. — *Flōwer-show*, *n.* An exhibition of flowers, generally competitive. — *Flōwer-stalk*, *n.* *Bot.* the peduncle of a plant, or the stem that supports the flower or fructification. — *Flōwery*, *flōwēr-ī*, *adj.* Full of flowers; abounding with blossoms; richly embellished with figurative language; florid.

Flōw, *flōw*, *pp.* of verb to *flō*. — *Flōw-act*, *flōw-akt*, *n.* [*Fl. Sax. flōan* to flow. — *D. floegen*, to flow; *Icel. flōa*, to flood; *O.H.G. flōean*, to wash; from a root seen in *L. pluvius*, rain, *Gr. plōō*, to swim; *Skr. plu*, to flow. *Akin* are *flōd*, *flōat*, *flōt*, *flōt*, to move along in the nature of a fluid; to run like water; to melt; to proceed or issue as from a source; to abound; to have or be in abundance; to glide along smoothly, without harshness or roughness; to be smooth or pleasant to the ear; to be easily or smoothly uttered; to hang loose and waving; to rise, as the tide: opposed to *ebb*. — *ut.* To cover with water; to overflow. — *n.* A stream of water or other fluid; a current; an outflow, the rise of the tide, abundance; copiousness; undisturbed and even movement. — *Flōage*, *flōāj*, *n.* Act of flowing; state of being flowed. — *Flōant*, *flōāj*, *n.* A flower. — *Flōing*, *flōing*, *n.* Flowingly, *flōing-l*, *adv.* In a flowing manner. — *Flōingness*, *flōing-nes*, *n.*

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ing (from *flō*, to flow, and *spar*, as in *fel-flux*; named from its facility and from being used as a flux.) A mineral, sometimes colourless and transparent, but more frequently exhibiting tints of yellow, green, blue, and red, found in great beauty in Derbyshire; hence, often known under the name of *Derbyshire flux*. It is a mineral, but is used in various ornamental articles. Sometimes called simply *Flōor*. — *Flōor*, *flōor*, *n.* [*Fl. Sax. flōan* to flow. — *D. floegen*, to flow; *Icel. flōa*, to flood; *O.H.G. flōean*, to wash; from a root seen in *L. pluvius*, rain, *Gr. plōō*, to swim; *Skr. plu*, to flow. *Akin* are *flōd*, *flōat*, *flōt*, *flōt*, to move along in the nature of a fluid; to run like water; to melt; to proceed or issue as from a source; to abound; to have or be in abundance; to glide along smoothly, without harshness or roughness; to be smooth or pleasant to the ear; to be easily or smoothly uttered; to hang loose and waving; to rise, as the tide: opposed to *ebb*. — *ut.* To cover with water; to overflow. — *n.* A stream of water or other fluid; a current; an outflow, the rise of the tide, abundance; copiousness; undisturbed and even movement. — *Flōage*, *flōāj*, *n.* Act of flowing; state of being flowed. — *Flōant*, *flōāj*, *n.* A flower. — *Flōing*, *flōing*, *n.* Flowingly, *flōing-l*, *adv.* In a flowing manner. — *Flōingness*, *flōing-nes*, *n.*

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Forgave, for-gáv', pret. of *forgive*.

Forger, forj, *n.* [*Fr. forge, It. forgia*, from *fabra*, a workshop, from *faber*, a workman, a smith. So that *forge-fabrie*]. A furnace in which iron is melted, and which is counterfeited or not genuine; to counterfeit, as a signature or document. —*v.t.* To counterfeit. —**Forger, forj**, *n.* One who forges; especially, a person guilty of forging a signature, or document. —**Forging, fabricating**, *v.* To counterfeit; to produce falsely; the crime of counterfeiting a person's signature on a document; that which is forged, fabricated, or counterfeited. —**Forging, fabricating**, *v.* One who forges; a fabricator of metal forged.

Forge, *for*, *v.t.*—*forget*, *forging*. [Perhaps from *Iron*, *v.t.*, *to press*.] *Nant* to move on slowly and laboriously; to work one's way slowly and laboriously. *Forgotten*, *pp.*, *forgetting* (*pp.*). [*A. Sax.* *forgitan*—*for*, *priv* or *negat*, and *gitan*, to go; *gitan*, to go, to go out of the mind; *for*, to let go from the memory; to cease to have in mind; not to remember or think of; to sight; to neglect; *for*, to be guilty of; to be in error; to be in fault; to be in oversight.—*Forgettable*, *Forgettable*, *forgettable*, *a.*, capable of being forgotten. *Forgetful*, *a.*, Apt to forget; easily losing recollection; forgetful; forgetful; inattentive.—*Forgetfully*, *a.*, in a forgetful manner. *Forgetfulness*, *n.*, the quality or condition of being forgetful; a ceasing to remember; oblivion; neglect; negligence; inattention.—*Forgetter*, *forget-ter*, *n.* One who forgets.—*Forget-me-not*, *n.*, A well-known plant, having bright blue flowers with a yellow eye, and considered to be the emblem of friendship in almost every

[illegible]

Forisfamiliaris, fō'ris-fa-mil'i-āt, *n.* [*Foris*, out of doors, and *familia*, family.] To emancipate or free from parental authority; to put a son in possession of property in his father's lifetime.—**Forisfamiliaration**, fō'ris-fa-mil'i-ā'shon, *n.* The act of dis-familiarizing.

of Untranslatable.
Fork, *fork*, *forke*, *fork*, *for*, from *L. furca, a fork*, which is also the parent of *G. forke, li. work, Fr. fourche*.] An instrument, consisting of a handle with a shank, terminating in two or more parallel prongs, used for separating, stirring, or catching anything similar in shape; one of the parts into which anything is bifurcated; a prong.—*Forks of a road or river*, the point where a road parts into two, the place where a river divides into two branches; *the forks of a stream*.—*v.t.* To divide into forks or branches.—*v.t.* To raise or pierce with a fork; to dig and break with a fork.—*Forke a fork*. Having prongs or divisions like a fork.—*Forke a fork*. To make more prongs, points, or shanks; to fork.

—Forkedly, forked-ly, *adv.* In a forked form.—Forkedness, forked-ness, *n.* The quality of being forked.—Forkiness, forkiness, *n.* The state of being forky.—Forky, fork-i, *a.* Forked; furcated.

Forlorn, for-lorn, *a.* [A Sax. *forlornen*, pp. of *forleisan*, to lose; prefix *for*, intens., *leisan*, to lose; comp. *b.* and *G.* *verlorren*, forlorn, lost. *Leisr.*] Deserted; forsaken; abandoned; lost; helpless; wretched; solitary; bereft; destitute — *Forlorn hope*. [*D.* *verloren hoop*—hoop, a troop.] A detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril. — **Forlornly**, for-lorn-ly, *adv.* In a forlorn manner. — **Forlornness**, for-lorn-ness, *n.*

Form, *form*, *n.* [*Fr. forma*, *form*, perhaps, *manner, bench, bed of a hare*, from *L. forma*, *form*, whence *conform*, *inform*, *reform*.] The outward appearance or shape; resemblance to a body, as distinguished from its material; the figure, as defined by lines and angles; appearance to the eye; configuration; a shape; a phantom; manner of construction; that which gives form to particular things (a *forma* of words); general system or arrangement (a particular *form* of government); something on or after which things are fashioned; a model, drawn, traced, or cut out, as a pattern; a good condition or fitness for any undertaking; external appearance without the essential qualities; stated method; established practice; conformity, as a seat; a bench; *bench of clergy*; *bed of a hare*; the bed of a hare; *printing*, the pages of type or stereotype plates arranged for printing a sheet, and fastened in an iron frame; *shape*, to give form to; to conform; to shape; to mould; to arrange; to combine in any particular manner; to model by instruction and discipline; to mould; to train; to devise; to contrive; to frame; to construct; to make up; to answer as; to take the shape of.—*v.t.* To take a form.

FORMAL, *for-mal*, *n.* Given, or outwardly prescribed, form; as, a formal ceremony; a formal dinner; a formal duel; according to regular method; acting according to rule or established mode; having the form or appearance without the substance or reality of the thing; a formal narrative.—**Formalism**, *for-mal-izm*, *n.* The quality of being formal or addicted to mere forms; outside and ceremonial religion; the quality of being formal.—**Formalist**, *for-mal-ist*, *n.* One who is given to formalism.—**Formal-ism**, *for-mal-iz-m*, *n.* The condition or quality of being formal; form without substance; established order, rule of proceeding; mode of conducting ceremony.—**Formalize**, *for-mal-ize*, *v. t.*—**Formalized**, *formalizing*, *v. t.* To reduce to a form; to give a certain form to; to render formal; to formalize; formalize, *v. t.* In the same manner as formalized; *ad.* In the same manner as formalized; *stiffly*, *precisely*.—**Formation**, *for-ma-shun*, *n.* The act of forming, making, creating, composing, shaping, &c.; process by which the form of things is formed; *geol.* any series of rocks referred to a common origin or period; *milit.* an arrangement of troops, as in a square, column, &c.—**Formative**, *for-ma-tiv*, *a.* Giving form; having the power of forming; *plastic*; *gram.* serving to form; in general.—*n.* *Gram.* that which serves to give form to a word and is no part of the word.—**Forme**, *for-m*, *n.* See **FORM**.—**Former**, *for-mer*, *a.* One who forms.—**Formless**, *for-mless*, *a.* Wanting form or shape; without a determinate form; shapeless.—**Formlessness**, *for-mless-ness*, *n.* The state of being without form.

Former, former, *a. compar.* [A comparison from A. Sax. *forma*, first, Formermost.] Before or preceding another in time; opposite to *latter*; ancient; long past (*former* ages preceding; earlier, as between two things mentioned together; first mentioned. Formerly, *former-li, adv.* In time past either in time immediately preceding or at an indefinite distance; of old; heretofore. *Formerly* means before the present time; *previously*, before some particular event.

Formic, *fo-mik*, *a*. [*L. formica*, an ant.] Pertaining to or produced by ants.—**Formic acid**, a pungent acid with a peculiar odour, and acting as a corrosive on the skin, originally obtained from ants.—**Formic-mink-kah-shun**, *a*. [*L. formica*, an ant-hill; *Formica*, for *mik-kah-shun*, pertaining to an ant.—**Formication**, *fo-mik-kah-shun*, *a*. [*L. formicatio*.] Med. A sensation of the body resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin. **Formid**, *fo-mid*, *a*. [*L. formido*, fear; *Formis*, from *formido*, fear.] Exciting fear or apprehension; adapted to excite fear or deter from approach, encounter, or undertaking.—**Formidableness**, for *mi-di-ableness*, *a*. The quality of being formidable.—**Formidably**, for *mi-di-abl*, *adv*. In a formidable manner.

Formula, *formu-lă*, *n.* pl. *formulas*, *form-u-lă*, or *Formulas*. [*L.* *formula*, dim. of *forma*, a form.] A prescribed form; a prescribed form of words in which something is to be said; a prescription; a creed; a written confession of faith; a formal enunciation of doctrine; *math.* a rule or principle expressed in algebraic symbols; *chem.* a notation indicating the relative number of letters of the constituents of a compound. — **Formular**, *form-u-lăr*, *a.* Of or pertaining to a formula. — **Formularization**, *form-u-lăr-iză-shən*, *n.* The act of formularizing. — **Formularize**, *form-u-lăr-iz*, *v.t.* To formularize; to formalize; to formalize. — **Formularizing**, *form-u-lăr-iz-ing*, *v.* To reduce to a formula; to formulate. — **Formulary**, *form-u-lăr-i*, *n.* A book containing stated forms prescribed for use by students. — *a.* Prescribed; ritual. — **Formulate**, *form-u-lit*, *v.t.* — *formulated*, *formulating*. To reduce to or express in a formula; to prepare or prescribe a formula; to formulate; to state precisely. — **Formulation**, *form-u-lă-shən*, *n.* The act of formulating. — **Formulation**, *form-u-lă-iză-shən*, *n.* The act of formularizing. — **Formulator**, *form-u-lăr*, *n.* One who ut. To reduce to a formula or formulas; to formulate.

Fornicate, for-ni-kāt, v.t. [*L. fornicor, fornicatus*, from *fornix*, a vault, a brothel, brothels in Rome being generally in vaults or cellars.] To have unlawful sexual intercourse. — **Fornication**, for-ni-kā'shen, n. [*L. fornicatio*.] The incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons, male or female. — **Fornicator**, for-ni-kā'ter, n. One guilty of fornication. — **Fornicatress**, for-ni-kā'tres, n. An unmarried female guilty of fornication.

Forsake, *for-sāk*, *v.t.* — *for-sok* (pret.), *for-saken* (pp.), *forsaking* (pp.t.). [*A Sax. for-sacca*, to oppose, to renounce; prefix *for-*, intens., and *sacca*, to contend; Dan. *forsage*, D. *versaken*, to deny. **Sake**, to quit or leave. *Sake*, *sāk*, *v.t.* [*A Sax. sakan*, to wish, we are bound by duty or natural affection to desert; to abandon; to depart or withdraw from; to renounce; to reject. — **Forsaker**, *for-sāker*, *n.* One that forsakes. **Forsooth**, *for-soth*, *adv.* [*For* and *sooth*, that is, for and truth. — **Sax. forsoth**, *for-soth*, *adv.* In fact; certainly; very well; often in ironical expressions.

[illegible]

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organs performs in the animal or vegetable economy, as the body, the mind, or a faculty of the mind; the *function* of memory, of nutrition; a formal or ceremonial meeting; *such* a quantity so connected with another that a change can be made in the latter, though the former, depending change in the former. — *Functional*, functional-*a*, *al*. Pertaining to a function or functions; thus a *functional* disease is one in which some one or other of the organs of the system is deranged, and the derangement is not a disease, which is often open to an error, inasmuch as which an organ is directly affected. — *Functionally*, functional-*ly*, *ad*. In a functional manner; by means of functions. — *Functionary*, functional-*ari*, *us*. One who performs a function; one who has a special office or duty.

Fund, fund, n. [*Lf. fundus*, land, fund, a merchant's stock, from *n. fundus*, foundation, a piece of land, estate, whence also *fount*, *fountain*, *profundus*.] A stock or capital; money appropriated to support the foundation of some commercial or other operation; money which an individual may possess or can employ for the purpose of trading, or to contribute toward constituting part of the national debt; a special branch or stock of a national debt; money set apart for some object more or less permanent; a store laid up for future use; one of the divisions of a stock; *supplies a fund of amusement*, of anecdote. —*Sinking fund*, a fund or stock set apart, generally at certain intervals, for the redemption of a debt of a government or corporation. —*Pension fund*. Under CONSOLIDATE.—*E.t.* To provide and appropriate a fund or permanent revenue for the payment of the interest of; to put in the form of bonds existing in the hands of regular interest holders in a fund. —*Provided debt*, a debt existing in the form of bonds bearing regular interest; a debt forming part of the permanent debt of a government, as distinguished from a convertible, fundal, or floating debt. —*Capable of being funded* or converted into a fund.—Fund holder, a. One who has property in the form of funds. —Fondness, fundless, a. Yes little of funds.

Fundament, *fun-dam-ent*, *n.* [*L.* *fun-damentum*, a groundwork or foundation from *fundo*, *fundamentum*, to found. *FOUN-* *FOUN-*] The part of the body on which one sits; the basis. — **Fundamental**, *fun-dam-en-tal*, *a.* Pertaining to a groundwork or basis; at the root or foundation of something; essential. — **Fundamentally**, *fun-dam-en-tal-ly*, *adv.* In a fundamental truth or principle. — **Fundamental**, *fun-dam-en-tal*, *a.* Pertaining to a groundwork or basis; at the root or foundation of something; essential. — **Fundamentality**, *fun-dam-en-tal-i-ty*, *n.* The state or quality of being fundamental. — **Fundamentally**, *fun-dam-en-tal-ly*, *adv.* In a fundamental manner. — **Fund**, *fun-d*, *adv.* In a

Fundal, fūn'dă, *a.* (L. *fundus*) A kind of grain, called the millet, cultivated in the west of Africa.
Funeral, fūn'ə-rəl, *a.* (Fr. *funérailles*, *n.*)
L. funus, funeris, a burial. The ceremony of burying a dead human body; interment; burial; obsequies. — *a.* Pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead.
Funereal, fūn'ə-rē-əl, *a.* (L. *funerarius*) Suijing a funeral; pertaining to or alluding to thoughts of death or the grave; dismal; mournful; gloomy. — **Funerally**, fūn'ə-rəl-ē, *adv.* In a funeral manner.

[illegible]

Having the appearance or character of a fungus.—Fungology, fung-ŏ-ŏ-ŏ-jī, n. [*fungus*, Gr. *logos*.] A treatise on or the science of the fungi; mycology.—Fungosity, fung-ŏ-ŏ-tī, n. The quality of being fungous; fungous excrecence.—Fungous, fungŭs, a. Like a fungus; having the character of one of the fungi; hence, growing or springing up suddenly, but not substantially durable.—Fungous fungŭs.

Funicle, fū-nī-kl, *n.* [*L. funiculus*, dim. of *fundus*, *a cord.*] A small cord; a small ligament; *bot.* the little stalk by which a seed is attached to the placenta.—**Funicular**, fū-nī-kū-lēr, *a.* Consisting of a funicle or small cord; dependent upon the tension of a cord.—**Funiliform**, fū-nī-lī-fōrm, *a.* *Bot.* formed of tough, flexible cordlike fibres.

Funnel, *funel*, n. [*Procy. Fr. enfonnel*, a funnel, from *la. infundibulum*, a funnel—*in*, into, and *fundo, fusa*, to pour, whence *fusa*, to melt. FUSE.] A utensil for conveying fluids into vessels with small openings, being a kind of hollow cone with a pipe issuing from its apex; the shaft or hollow channel of a chimney; a cylindrical iron chimney in steam-ships for the furnaces, rising above the deck. — Funnelled, *fun-el-d*, a. Having a funnel or funnels; funnel-shaped. — Funnel-net, *a*. A net shaped like a funnel.

Funny, fun'ī, a. Under Fox.
Fur, fēr, n. [Fr. *fouurrure*, fur. O. Fr. *forre*.

FUR, a case or cover, from an old German word corresponding to modern G. *futter*, covering, case, lining, *fur* being so called from the skins of animals being used for linings or trimming clothes.) The short, dense, wiry hair of the animal, which is thicker on the skin, and distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser; the skin of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry; a coating regarded as resembling fur; the hair of a horse, or the hair on the tongue. — Made of fur, *fur-*, *fur-*, *fur-*, *ring*. To line, face, or cover with *fur*—*Furrier*, *fer-er*, n. A dealer in or dresser of fur.—*Furriery*, *fer-er-ee*, n. Fur.—*Furry*, *fer-ee*, a. General; the trade of a *furry*—*Furry*, *fer-ee*, n. A coat of fur, or a coat consisting of fur or skin; resembling fur, coated with a deposit of morbid matter.

Furbelow, fərbē-lō, n. [*Fr. faibala, farba-*
la, It. Sp. Pg. *faibala*, Sp. also *farfala*
flounce; origin unknown.] A kind of
flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or
gown.—Furbelowed, fərbē-lōd, a. Having
furbelows; ornamented with furbelows.

Furbish, furbish, *v.t.* [*Fr. fourbir*, from O.H.G. *farban*, to clean, to furbish, *G. färb*, to sweep.] To rub or scour to brightness; to polish up; to burnish; *fig.* to clear from taint or stain; to brighten. — Furbishable, furbish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being furbished. — Furbisher, furbish-er, *n.* One who or that which furbishes.

Furcate, *Furcated*, *furkat*, *furk-ated*, *a* [*furca*, a fork.] Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork. -- **Furcation**, *fur-ka-shun*, *a*. A forking or branching. -- **Furcula**, *fur-ku-la*, *a* [*furca*, a fork.] The forked bone formed by the union of the collar-bones in many birds; the merrythought.

Furfur, fër'fër, n. [L.] Dandruff; scurf; scales like bran. — *Furfuraceous*, *Furfurus*, fër-fër-ä'shus, fër-fër-us, a. [L. *furfuraceus*.] Branny; scurfy; like bran. — *Furfuration*, fër-fër-ä'shen, n. The falling of scurf from the head.

Furious. Under Fury.
Furl, fêrl, *v.t.* [Contr. from *furdle*, to

farle, farlet, to make up in fardels or bundles. **FARDEL** *Naut.* to wrap or roll (a sail) close to the yard, stay, or mast and fasten; to draw into close compass. **Furlong** *furlong* a 14 *Sax.* *furlong*

Furlough, *fər'loʊ*, *n.* [*A. Sax. furlang-furh*, a furlow, and *lang*, long.] A measure of length, being the eighth part of a mile; forty rods, poles, or perches.

Furlough, *fər'loʊ*, *v.* [*Dan. forløse*, *D. verlossen*, leave, furlough, lit. leave off or away—*fur* being equivalent to *for* in *furlough*.]

bear, and *tough*, akin to *leave*, *lie*.] Leave or licen-c given to a soldier to be absent from service for a certain time—*v.t.* To furnish with a furlough.
Furmenty, *Furmiti*, *fēr'men-ti*, *fēr'mi-ti*, *n.*
 Same as *Prumenty*.

Furnace, fér'nās, n. [Fr. *fournaise*, from *L. fornax*, an oven.] An inclosed structure in which is kept up a strong fire for melting ores or metals, heating the boiler of a steam-engine, and other such purposes; *fig.* an occasion of severe torture or trial.

Furnish, furnish, *v.t.* [Fr. *fournir*, to furnish; It. *fornire*, *frunire*, Pr. *formir*, *furnir*, to finish, perfect, to furnish; from G.H.G. *furnian*, to perfect of kindred

O.H.G. *frānjam*, to perfect, of kindred origin with E. *frame*.] To supply with anything necessary or useful; to equip; to offer for use; to afford; to fit up; to supply with furniture.—*Furnisher*, *fēr'nish-er*, *n.* One who furnishes.—*Furnishing*, *fēr'nish-ing*, *n.* Something that serves to equip or fit up, an appendage.—*Furniture*, *fēr'nish-ū-er*, (*fēr'*) *n.* Furniture, *fēr'*, *fōr'nish-ū-er*, (*fēr'*) *n.* That with which anything is furnished; equipment; specifically, the seats, tables, utensils, &c., necessary or convenient for housekeeping; the necessary appendages in various employments, or arts.

Furor, fū'ror, n. Under FURY.
Furrier. Under FUR.

Furrow, *furō*, n. | A. Sax. *furh*=O.H.G.
furich, G. *furche*, furrow; cog. with L.

3. fore, a ridge between furrows.] A trench in the earth made by a plough; a narrow trench or channel; a groove; a wrinkle in the face. — *v.t.* To make furrows in; to plough; to mark with or as with wrinkles. — *Furrow-drain*, *v.t.* To drain by a drain at each furrow. — *Furrowed*, *fur'ed*, *a.* Having furrows, channels, or grooves. — *Furrows*, *fur'z*, *a.* Furrowed; full of furrows.

Further, *fēr', a.* Under **F**ar.
Further, *fēr'ther, adv.* [*A. Sax. further-*
forth, of force, mōtor.] More, an advance;
still onwards; moreover; besides; farther
this word can hardly be said to differ in
meaning from *farther*.—*a.* More distant
farther.—*u.* To help forward; to promote
to forward or assist.—**Furtherance**, *fēr'-*
thi-nans, n. The act of furthering; pro-
motion; advancement.—**Furtherer**, *fēr'-*
thi-ner, n. One who furthers: a promoter

— Furthermore, *fēr'thēr-mōr, adv.* More over, besides, in addition to what has been said. — *Further*some, *fēr'thēr-sūm, a* Tending to further or promote. — *Farthest*

Furtive, *fĕr'tiv*, *a.* [*L. furtivus*, from *fur*, *thief*, *tham*, *thēft*, from *fur*, *a thief*.] Stolen; obtained by theft; stealthy; thief-like.—**Furtively**, *fĕr'tiv-lī*, *adv.* In a furtive manner; stealthily.

Fury, *furi*, *n.* [*Fr. furie*, *L. furia*, *fury*, one of the three goddesses of vengeance, from *furo*, to rage.] **Rage**; a storm of anger; madness; turbulence; a violent rushing; impetuous motion; inspired or supernatural excitement of the mind; *class.* *myth.* one of the avenging deities, the daughter of Earth or of Night, the sister of Ares.

of Earth or of Night, three in number, and called respectively Tisiphone, Alecto, and Megera. — Furious, *furi-us, a.* [L. *furiosus.*] Exhibiting fury; raging; violent; transported with passion; mad; frenzied; wrought up with indignation.

zied; rushing with impetuosity; violent
boisterous.—Furiously, fū'ri-us-ly, *adv.* In
a boisterous manner.—Furiveness, fū'ri-us-
ness, *n.*—Furor, fū'ror, *n.* [L.] Fury; rage
mania.—Furore, fū-rō'ra, *n.* [It.] Rage
fury; great excitement; intense commo-
tion; enthusiasm.

Furze, ferz, n. [A. Sax: *fyrre*.] Whin or
gorse, a spiny almost leafless shrub with

gore, a spiny, almost leafless shrub, with yellow papilionaceous blossoms, growing abundantly in gravelly waste grounds in Western Europe.—Furzy, fér'zi, a. Overgrown with furze.

Fuscous, füs'kus, *a.* [*L. fuscus*, dark coloured.] Brown; of a dark colour.

Fuse, füz, *v.t.*—*fuſed*, *fuſing*. [*L. fundere*, to pour out, to melt, to cast; hence *fund* (to cast), also *confund*, *confuse*, &c.] To melt or harden by heat; to render fluid; to dis-

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, not, mōve; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; u, So. abate—the Fr. u

solve; to blend or unite as if melted together.—*v.t.* To melt by heat; to become intermingled and blended.—*n.* Fusibility, *fū'si-bi-li-tē*. The quality of being fusible.—*adj.* Fusible, *fū'z-i-bl*. Capable of being fused or melted.—*Fusible metal*, an alloy, usually of lead, tin, and zinc, compounded in such definite proportions as to melt at a given temperature.—*Fusil*, *fū'si-l*, *n.* [*Fr. fusile, L. fusilis*]. Capable of being melted; fusible.—*Fusion*, *fū'z-on*, *n.* [*Fr. fusion, L. fusio*]. The act or operation of fusing; the state of being melted or dissolved by heat; the act or process of uniting or blending as if melted together; complete union.

Fuse, Fuzé, fúz, n. [A shortened form of *fusil*, a musket.] A tube filled with combustible matter, used in blasting, or in discharging a shell, &c.—**Fusee, fú-zé, n.** [From Fr *fusil*, which is pronounced *fú-sé*.] A small musket or firelock; a fusil: a kind of match; a fuse.

Fusee, fū-zé'-n. [*Fr. fusée*, a spindleful, from *L. L. fusata* (same sense), *L. fusus*, a spindle.] The cone or conical piece in a watch or clock round which is wound the chain or cord. — **Fusiform, fū'-zi-form, a.** shaped like a spindle.

Fusel-oil, fū'zel, *n.* [*G. fusel*, coarse spirits.] A colourless oily spirit, of a strong and nauseous odour, separated in the rectification of ordinary distilled spirits.

tion of ordinary distilled spirits.
Fusil, fū'zī-l, n. [Fr. *fusil*, originally the part of the lock that struck fire, *l'ul. fusile*, from *l. focus*, a fire, whence *ful*; *fusil*] A light musket or fardel; formerly used by a fusilier. Fusilier, fū'zī-lēr, n. Properly, a soldier armed with a fusil; an infantry soldier who bore firearms, as distinguished from a pikeman and archer.—Fusillade, fū'zī-lād, n. [Fr., from *fusil*.] A simultaneous discharge of musketry.—*v.t.*—*fusilladed, fusillading*. To shoot down by a fusillade.

Fuss, *fus*, *n*. [From A. Sax. *fūs*, quick, ready; feel. *fūs*, eager.] A tumult; bustle; unnecessary bustle in doing anything; much ado about nothing.—*v. i*. To make much ado about trifles, to make a fuss or bustle.—Fussily, *fusi-li*, *adv*. In a fussy manner.—Fussiness, *fusi-ness*, *n*. The state of being fussy; needless bustle.—Fussy, *fusi*, *a*. Moving and acting with fuss; bustling; making more ado than is necessary.

Fust, fust, *n.* [O. Fr. *fust*, *tasting* or *smelling* of the cask, *fust*, a cask, from L. *fustus*, a stick.] A strong musty smell.—*v. i.* To become mouldy or musty; to smell ill.—Fusted, fusted, *a.* Mouldy, ill smelling.—Fustiness, fust'i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being fusty.—Fusty, fust'i, *a.* Mouldy; musty; ill-smelling; rank; rancid.

Fustet, *fustet*, *n*. [Sp. and Pg. *fustete*, from *L. fustus*, a stick, staff.] The wood of Venice sumach, a South European shrub which yields a fine orange colour.

Fustian, fustyan, *n.* [O. Fr. *fustaine*, Fr. *futaine*, It. *fustagno*, from *Fostat*, the name of a suburb of Cairo, whence this fabric was first brought.] A coarse cotton stuff, or stuff of cotton and linen, with a pile like velvet, but shorter, such as corduroy, moleskin, &c.; an inflated style of writing; bombast; — *a.* Made of fustian; ridiculously tumid; bombastic. — Fustianist, fustyan-ist, *n.* One who writes bombast.

Fustic, fus'tik, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *fustoc*, from Sp. *fuste*, wood, timber, from L. *fustis*, a stick, a staff.] The wood of a tree growing in the West Indies, extensively used as an ingredient in the dyeing of yellow.

Fustigate, *fustigat*, *v.t.* [*L. fustigo*, from *fustis*, a stick.] To beat with a cudgel.

Futile, *fatil*, *a.* [*L. futile*, from *L. futilis*, that easily pours out, vain, worthless, from *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour. *Fuse*.] Serving no useful end; of no effect; answering no

valuable purpose; worthless; trivial.—*Futilely*, fū'til-ē, *adv.* In a futile manner.—*Futility*, fū'til-ē-tē, *n.* The quality of being futile, or producing no valuable effect; trivialness; unimportance.—*Futilitarian*, fū'til-ē-ti'ri-ān, *a.* [Formed on the type of *utilitarian*.] Devoted to worthless or useless pursuits or aims.

Puttock, füt'ok, n. (Corrupted from *foot-hook*.) Naut. one of those timbers raised over the keel which form the breadth of the ship.—*Puttock shrouds*, small shrouds leading from the shrouds of the main, mizzen, and fore masts to the shrouds of the top-masts.

Futur, futur, a. [Fr futur, from L. *future*, future part of *sum, fui*, to be. B.] That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at any time after the present. — *Futura tense*, that tense of a verb which expresses that something is yet to take place. — *n.* Time to come; time subsequent to the present; all that is to happen after the present time; the future tense. — *Futurist*, *futur-ist, n.* One who has regard to the future; one who holds that the prophecies of the future will be fulfilled. — *Futurity*, *futur-ity, n.* The state of being future or yet to come; future time; time or event to come.

Fuze, fúz, n. FUSE.
Fuzee, fú-zé', n. A kind of match; a fusee.
Fuzz, fúz, *v. i.* (Comp. prov. E. *fuzz*, spongy.

fuzz, *fūz*, *v.* (Comp. *prol.* *fuzz*, *spengy*, *spengy*, soft and woolly; *D.* *foos*, *spengy*.) To fly off in minute particles. — *n.* Fine, light particles; loose volatile matter. — **Fuzz-ball**, *fūz-bāl*, *n.* A fungus which, after it becomes dry, when pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust; a puff-ball. — **Fuzzy**, *fūz-i*, *a.* Light and spengy or rough and shaggy.

Fylfot, fil'fot, *n.* A rectangular cross with arms of equal lengths and each bent at right angles at the end.

G.

G, the seventh letter in the English alphabet, with two sounds, a hard (guttural), as in *good*; a soft (=j) as in *gem*, the former being the original sound; *mus.* the fifth note and dominant of the normal scale of C, called also *sol*.

Gab, *gab*, *v.i.* [*Icel. gabb*, mockery, *gabba*, to mock; akin *D. gabberen*, to joke, to chatter; *Fr. gaber*, to deceive; *E. gabble*, *gape*.] To talk much; to prate; to talk idly. [*Collog.*]—*n.* [*Dan. gab*, *Sw. gap*, the mouth.] The mouth; idle talk; chatter. [*Collog.*]

Gabardine, Gaberdine, gab'ar-dën, gab'er-dën, *n.* [Sp. *gabardina*, akin to Sp. and O.Fr. *gaban*, Fr. *cabaz*, a greatcoat, a cape.] A coarse frock or loose upper garment formerly worn.

Gabble, *gab'l*, *v.i.*—*gabbled, gabbling*. [Freq. from *gab*; akin to *gobble*.] To talk noisily and rapidly, or without meaning; to prate; to utter rapid inarticulate sounds.—*n.* Loud or rapid talk without meaning; inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.—**Gabbler**, *gab'ler*, *n.* One who gab-

Gabel, *Gabelle*, *ga-bel'*, *n.* [*Fr. gabelle*, *O. It. cabella*, *caballa*, from *Ar. kabala*, *tax*.] A tax, impost, or excise duty in some continental countries.

Gaberdine. *GABARDINE*.

Gabion, *ga'bi-on*, *n.* [*Fr. gabion*, *It. gab-*

CAGE. *Fort.* a large basket of wicker-work, of a cylindrical form, but without a bottom, filled with earth, and serving to shelter men from an enemy's fire.—*C. bionæ*, *gabbia* on fire. (Gabbions collected.)

Gabionag, gā-bi-on-ā, *n.* Gabions collectively. — Gabioned, gā-bi-on-d, *a.* Port, furnished with or formed of gabions. — Gabionnade, gā-bi-on-ād, *a.* A work consisting of gabions.

gavel, Icel. *gast*, G. *giebel*, Goth. *gibla*, a gable.] *Arch.* the triangular end of a house from the level of the eaves to the top; also the end wall of a house.—*Gablet*, *gäbilet*, n. *Arch.* a small gable or gable-shaped decoration.—*Gable-window*, n. A window in a gable.

window in the end or gable of a building.
 Gaby, gā'hi, n. [Akin to *pape*, *gab*.] A
 silly, foolish person; a dunce; a simpleton.
 Gad, gad, n. [Heb. *gabilir*, Sw. *gadd*, Goth.
gards, a goad, a spike, a sting; akin to
goad; comp. also Ir. *gada*, a bar or ingot
 of metal.] A spike, style, or other sharp

thing; a wedge or ingot of steel or iron; a pointed wedge-like tool used by miners. —Gad steel, *n.* Plenish steel; so called from its being wrought in gad. —Gadfly, gad'li, *n.* [From *gad*, for *good*, and *fly*.] A biting or stinging insect.

A two-winged insect which stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin: called also *Botfly* and *Breeze*; any fly that bites and annoys cattle.

Gad, gad, *v.i.*—*gadded, gadding*. [Probably from the restless running about of animals stung by the *gadfly*.] To rove or ramble idly or without any fixed purpose;

ramble idly or without any fixed purpose, to act or move without restraint; to wander, as in thought or speech. — *Gad*'about, *gad*'a-bout, *n.* One who walks about idly. [*Colloq.*] — *Gadder*, *gad*'er, *n.* One that gads. — *Gaddish*, *gad*'ish, *a.* Disposed to gad. — *Gaddishness*, *gad*'ish-ness, *n.*

Gadhelic, gad-hé'lik or gál'lik, *a.* [GAELIC.] Of or pertaining to that branch of the Celtic race which comprises the Erse of Ireland, the Gaels of Scotland, and the Manx of the Isle of Man.—*n.* The language of the Gadhelic Celts.

Gadwall, gad'wal, n. [Origin doubtful.] A duck belonging to Europe, Asia, and North America, not so large as the common wild duck.

Gaelic, gäl'ik, *a.* [*Gael. Gaidhealach, Gaelic, from Gaidheal, a Gael.*] Of or pertaining to the Gaels, a Celtic race inhabiting the Highland of Scotland.—*n.* The language of the Celts inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland.—*Gael, gäl, n.* A Scottish Highlander.

Gaff, *gaf*, *a*. [*Fr. gaffe*, *Sp.* and *Pg. gafa*, a hook; of Celtic origin; akin *I. G.* *D.* *Dan.* and *Sw. gaffel*, a fork.] A harpoon; a gaff-hook; *naut.* a spar with a forked end used to extend the upper edge of some fore-and-aft sails.—*v.t.* To strike or secure (a vessel) by means of a gaff-hook.—*Gaff*.

Gaff, gaff, *n.* A theatre of the lowest class, the admission to which is a copper or two.

Gaffer, *gafer*, *n.* [Contr. from *grandfather* or *good father*.] An old rustic; a word originally of respect, now rather of familiarity or contempt; the foreman of a squad

Gag, *gag*, *v. t.*—*gagged*, *gapping*. [Perhaps from *W. ceigiau*, to choke, from *cag*, a

choking. Or it may be onomatopoeic; comp. *gaggle*.] To stop the mouth of by thrusting something into it so as to hinder speaking but permit breathing; hence, to silence by authority or violence. — *n.* Something thrust into the mouth to hinder speaking.

Gage, gā, n. [Fr. *gage*, from L. *L. gadium*, *radium*, from Goth. *wadi*, pledge, *G. wette*, a bet; or from L. *nas*, *radis*, a surety, a pledge. Akin *gage*.] Something laid down or given as a security for the performance of some act by the person giving the gage;

a pledge; something thrown down as a token of challenge to combat.—*n.f.*—*gaged, gaged.* To give or deposit as a pledge or security; or some act; to pledge or pawn; to bind by pledge.

Gage, gā, n. and v.f. Same as *GAUGE*.

ch, chain; ch, So. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; vn, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.

Gage, gaj, n. [The name of the person who first introduced them.] A name of several varieties of plum.
Gaggle, gaj, v.t. *-gaggled, gaggling.* [Formed from the sound.] To make a noise like a goose.

Gaiety, Gaily. Under **GAY**.

Gain, gau, v.t. [Fr. *gagner*, anciently, to earn profit from pasturage, hence, to gain; from O.H.G. *weidgan*, to pasture; partly also from Icel. and Sw. *gagna*, gain, profit.] To obtain by industry or the employment of capital; to get gain, profit, or advantage; to acquire; opposed to *lose*; to win or obtain by superiority or success (to gain a battle, a prize); to obtain in general, to procure (fame, favour); to win to one's side; to conciliate; to reach, attain to, arrive at (to gain a mountain top).—*To gain over*, to draw to another party or interest; to win over.—*To gain ground*, to advance in any undertaking; to make progress.—*To gain time*, to obtain a longer time for a particular purpose.—*tt.* To reap advantage or profit; to acquire gain.—*To gain on* or *upon*, to encroach on the sea gans on the land; to advance nearer to, as in a race; to gain ground on.—*To gain*, to be profited, to have an advantage; anything opposed to *loss*; profit; benefit derived.—**Gainable, gānā-ble, a.** Capable of being gained, obtained, or reached.—**Gainier, gānēr, n.** One that gains or obtains profit or advantage.—**Gainful, gānful, a.** Producing profit or advantage; profitable; advantageous; lucrative.—**Gainfully, gānful-ly, adv.** In a gainful manner.—**Gainfulness, gānful-ness, n.** The quality or state of being gainful.—**Gaining, gāning, n.** That which one gains; usually in the plural; earnings.—**Gainless, gān-less, a.** Not producing gain; unprofitable.—**Gainlessness, gān-less-ness, n.**

Gainly, gānli, a. Handsome now only in the compound *gainly* (which see).
Gainway, gān'sā, v.t. *-gainsaid, gainsaying.* [A Sax. *gān*, against (as in *opain*), and *E. say*.] To contradict; to dispute or declare not to be true; to controvert; to dispute.—*a.* Opposition in words; contradiction.—**Gainsayer, gān'sā-er, n.** One who gainsays.

Gaius, genst. Contr. for **Against**.
Gair-fowl, garfoul, n. [Prov. *E. gair, gair*, to stare.] The great auk, a bird now extinct.

Gairish, a. Gairish.
Gait, gat, n. [Akin Icel. *gata*, a way.] Walk; manner of walking or stepping; carriage.—**Gaited, gāted, a.** Having a particular gait; used in compounds (slow *gāted*, heavy *gāted*).

Gaiter, gāter, n. [Fr. *gaitier*, a gaiter—origin unknown.] A covering of cloth for the leg, fitting over the shoe; a spatter-dash.—*v.t.* To dress with gaiters.

Gala, gāla or gālin, n. [Fr. *show, pomp*; *It. gala*, finery, of Teut. origin; akin *galant*.] **GALLANT.** An occasion of public festivity.—**Gala-day, n.** A day of festivity; a holiday with rejoicings.—**Gala-dress, n.** A holiday dress.

Galactic, gal-ak'tik, a. [Gr. *galaktikos*, milky, from *gala, galaktos*, milk.] Of or belonging to milk; obtained from milk; lactifer; astron. pertaining to the Galaxy or Milky Way.—**Galactine, gal-ak'tin, n.** A substance obtained from milk.—**Galactopogon, Galactopogon, gal-ak'to-pog, gal-ak'tog, n.** [Gr. *gala*, and *gog*, to induce.] A medicine which promotes the secretion of milk.—**Galactometer, gal-ak'to-mē-ter, n.** [Gr. *gala*, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument to test the quality of milk; a lactometer.—**Galactopoeitic, gal-ak'to-pō-ē-tik, n. or n.** [Gr. *gala*, and *poieō*, to make.] Applied to substances which increase the flow of milk.

Galanga, Galangal, gal-an-ga, gal-lan-gal, n. [Fr. *galanga*, (O.Fr. *garungala*) of Eastern origin.] A dried rhizome brought from China and used in medicine, being an aromatic stimulant of the nature of ginger.

Galantine, gal-an-tin, n. [Fr.] A dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from bones and served cold.

Galatian, gal-shān, n. A native or in-

habitant of Galatia, in Asia Minor.—*a.* Of pertaining to Galatia or the Galatians.
Galaxy, gal'ak-si, n. [Fr. *galaxie*, from Gr. *galaxias* (*kyklos*, circle, being understood, from *gala, galaktos*, milk).] The Milky Way, that long, white, luminous tract of light seen at night stretched across the heavens, and which is formed by a multitude of stars so distant and blended as to be distinguishable only by powerful telescopes; an assemblage of celestial persons or things.

Galban, gal-ban, n. [L., from Heb. *cheleban*, galbanum, from *cheleb*, fat.] A fetid gum resin brought from the Levant, Persia, and India, used in the arts, as in the manufacture of varnish, and also as a medicine.

Galbulus, gal-bū-lus, n. [L., the nut of the cypress.] *Bet.* a cone or strobilus, the scales of which are fleshy and combined into a uniform mass.

Gale, gal, n. [Fr. *gale*, a gale or puff of wind; or connected with Icel. *gól, góla*, a breeze.] A wind; a breeze, a wind between a breeze and a storm or tempest.

Gale, gal, n. [O.E. *gael*, A. Sax. *D. and G. gale*, a gale, a wind, a storm, a violent, a pleasant aromatic odour found in bogs and wet heaths.

Gale, gal, n. [A. Sax. *gafol*, rent, tribute, probably from W. *gafol*, Gael *gabhad*, a tribute, a lease.] A periodical payment of rent.

Galea, gal'e-a, n. [L., a helmet.] *Bot.* parts of a calyx or corolla when with the form of a helmet.—**Galeated, Galeate, gal'e-ated, gal'e-ate, a.** [L. *galeatus*.] Covered as with a helmet; shaped like a helmet.

Galena, gal'e-na, n. [Gr. *galēnē*, tranquillity.—so named from its supposed effect upon diseases.] The principal ore of lead, of a greyish colour, with a metallic lustre, found massive, or sometimes granular or crystallized.—**Galenic, Galenical, gal-en-ic, gal-en-ic-kal, a.** Pertaining to or containing Galen.

Galenic, gal-en-ic, gal-en-ic-kal, a. Relating to *Galen*, the celebrated Greek physician of the second century.—**Galenism, gal-en-izm, n.** The doctrines of *Galen*.
Galenist, gal-en-ist, n. A follower of *Galen*.

Gallean, gal-lē-an, a. Of or pertaining to, or invented by *Galileo*, the Italian astronomer.

Galilee, gal-lē-ē, n. [Named after the scriptural *Galilee*.] A portico or chapel annexed to some old churches, and used for various purposes.—**Galilean, gal-lē-an, n.** A native or inhabitant of Galilee, in Judea.—*a.* Relating to Galilee.

Galimatias, gal-i-mā-shi-as, n. [Fr., origin doubtful.] Confused talk; nonsense; absurd mixture.

Galinegal, gal'in-gal, n. [GALANGA.] A rare, marsh plant, which occurs in the south of England; formerly used as a synonym of *Galanga*.

Gallot, Gallot, gal'ot, n. [Fr. *galotte*, dim. of *galle*, a gall; or *GALLAT*.] A small galley, or sort of brigantine, moved both by sails and oars; a two-masted Dutch cargo vessel, with very rounded ribs and flatish bottom.

Gallipot, gal-pot, n. [Fr., perhaps from being sold in *gallipots*.] The French name for the resin which is obtained by incisions in the stems of the maritime pine.

Gall, gal, n. [A. Sax. *galla*—Icel. *gal*, *D. gal*, *G. galle*, cogn. with Gr. *chole*, *L. felle*, bile.] A bitter fluid secreted in the liver of animals; bile; fig. bitterness of mind; rancour; malignity, the gall-bladder.—*a.* A small, round, a small, round, membranous sac shaped like a pear, which receives the gall or bile from the liver.

Gallstone, n. A concretion formed in the gall-bladder, used as a yellow colouring matter.

Gall, gal, n. [Fr. *gal*, *It. gala*, from *L. gala*, an oak-gall, a gall-nut.] A vegetable excrement produced by the deposit of a gall insect in the bark or leaves of a plant, especially the oak, very extensively used in dyeing and in the manufacture of ink.—**Gall-fly, Gall-insect, n.** An insect that punctures plants, and occasions galls.

—**Gallie, gal'ik, a.** Belonging to galls; derived from galls.—**Gall-nut, n.** A vegetable excrement in plants.—**Gall-oak, n.** The oak from which the galls of commerce are obtained.

Gall, gal, v.t. [O.Fr. *galler*, to gall or fret, *galle*, an itching scurf, perhaps *L. fralla*, the diseased vegetable excrement. Comp. also *Armor. gal*, eruption.] To make a sore in the skin of by rubbing, fretting, and wearing away; to excoriate; to vex; to chagrin; to cause to have a feeling of bitterness or annoyance; to hurt the feelings of; to harass; to annoy (as by a musketry fire).—*a.* A sore place caused by rubbing.
Galling, gal'ing, a. Adapted to fret or chagrin; vexing; harassing; annoying.
Gallingly, gal'ing-ly, adv. In a galling manner.

Gallant, gal'ant, a. [Fr. *galant*, pyr. of O.Fr. *vero gale*, to rejoice, from the Teutonic; comp. *G. gēd*, wanton, doth. *galan*, to please, *a. Sax. gal*, merry.] *Gay*, showy, or splendid in attitude or outward appearance; handsome; fine; brave; high-spirited; courageous; magnanimous; noble; chivalrous; (in the following sense) valorous; also gallant, courtly, polite, and attentive to ladies; courteous.—*n.* A gay sprightly man; a high-spirited brave young fellow; a daring spirit; (in the following sense) prone, also galant, a man who is pite to women; a lover of females for the purpose of—*v.t.* (galant) To act the gallant towards; to wait on or be very attentive to (a lady).—**Gallantly, gal'ant-ly, adv.** In a gallant manner.—*adjs.* splendidly; bravely; nobly; gallantly.—*adjs.* gallant, n. The state or quality of being gallant.—**Gallantry, gal'ant-ri, n.** [Fr. *gallanterie*.] Show, ostentatious fiery; bravery; dash; intrepidity; polite attention to ladies; courtly behaviour; gallantry for the purpose of winning illicit favours.

Galleas, gal'e-as, n. [Fr. *galéasse*, *It. galeazza*; akin to *galley*.] A large kind of galley formerly used in the Mediterranean.
Galley, gal'ē-ē, n. [Fr. *galère*, *It. galione*, augmentatives from *L. L. calca*, a galley.] A large ship formerly used by the Spaniards in their commerce with America.

Galley, gal'ē-ri, n. [Fr. *galerie*, *It. galateria*, *L. L. galateria*, perhaps from *L. L. gale*, a galley.] An apartment of much greater length than breadth, serving as a passage of communication between different rooms of a building; a room or building for the exhibition of paintings, statues, and other works of art; a collection of paintings, statues, &c.; a platform projecting from the walls of a building, and overlooking a ground-floor, as in a church, theatre, and the like; fort, any communication covered in both above and at the sides; *mining*, a narrow passage; *mining*, a frame like a balcony projecting from the stern and quarters of a ship.

Galley, gal'ē, n. [O.Fr. *galie*, *It. and L. L. galley*—probably from *Gal*, *gal*, a kind of galley; *Fr. galios*, *gal*, sea-fish, a kind of shark, which might suggest the sailing vessel. Akin are *gallean*, *galteas*, *galid*.] A low flat-bottomed vessel with one deck and navigated with sails and oars, once commonly used in the Mediterranean; a ship of the ancient Greeks and Romans, propelled chiefly by oars; the boat of a warship appropriated for the captain's use; the cook-room or kitchen on board *galis*, *pristina*, a movable frame or tray on which the types are placed when composed.—*The galleys*, certain galleys on the Mediterranean which were worked by convicts; hence, a synonym for a place of forced and servile labour.—*a.* *Galley*, a ship's fireplace.—**Galley-slave, n.** A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board of a galley.

Gallard, gal'yard, n. [Sp. *gallarda*.] A lively dance, especially Spanish.

Gallie, a. Under **GALL**, a vegetable excrement.

Gallie, Gallian, gal'ik, gal'i-kan, a. [L. *Gallie*, from *Gallia*, *Gallia*, France, and *Gal*, *Gal*, to Gaul or France (the *Gallian* church or clergy).—**Gallie, Gallize, gal'i-siz, v.t.** *-gallieised, gallieising.* To render con-

ten; a booby. — **Gawky**, gā'ki, a. Awkward; clumsy; clownish. — **n.** A stupid awkward fellow; a clown.

Gay, gā, a. [Fr. *gai*, of Teutonic origin; comp. O.H.G. *gahi*, swift, excellent, G. *gähe*, *jähe*, quick. *Jay*, the bird, is akin.] Excited with excitement or delight; merry; sportive; frolicsome; fine; showy (a *gay* dress); given to pleasure, often to vicious pleasure; dissipated. — **Gaiety**, gā'eti, n. The state of being gay; merriment; mirth; show. — **Gayly**, gā'li, adv. In a gay manner. — **Gayness**, gā'nes, n. The state or quality of being gay. — **Gayzome**, gā'sum, a. Full of gaiety.

Gayal, Gyal, g'yal, n. [Indian name.] A species of ox found wild in Burma and Assam, and also domesticated.

Gaze, gāz, v.t. — **gazed**, gā'zing. [Sw. *gäza*, to gaze; allied to E. *agast*, Goth. *wasjanjan*, to terrify.] To fix the eyes and look steadily and earnestly; to look with eagerness or curiosity. — **Gl**. To view with fixed attention (*Mid'l*). — **n.** A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration. — **At gaze**, standing gazed; gazing in wonder. — **Gazer**, gā'zer, n. One who gazes. — **Gazing-stock**, gā'zing-ſtok, n. A representation of an object of curiosity or contempt.

Gazelle, gāzel, n. [Fr. *gazelle*, from Sp. *gacela*, from Ar. *ghazāl*.] An antelope of North Africa, Syria, Arabia, and Persia, about the size of a red deer, with a graceful form, and with long slender limbs.

Gazette, gāzet, n. [It. *gazetta*, a gazette, from *gazetta*, a small Venetian coin (from L. or rather Fr. *gros*, treasure), the price of the newspaper, or the name may have been equivalent to 'The Chatterer'; *gazetta* being a dim of *gazza*, a magpie.] A newspaper, especially an official or government newspaper, containing public announcements, such as appointments to civil or military posts, the names of persons who have been declared bankrupt, &c.; hence, to appear in a gazette often means to be published in the public notice. — **vt.** — **gazzetted**, gā'zetting. To insert or publish in a gazette; hence, to be *gazzetted*, to have one's name announced in the gazette as appointed to some post or promoted to some higher rank. — **gazzetted**, gā'zetting. A manager of a gazette; more commonly a book containing geographical and topographical information alphabetically arranged, a geographical dictionary.

Gazette, gāzet, n. [Fr. *gazette*, O.Fr. *gaizme*, a word of Teutonic origin.] A kind of wild cherry-tree common in England and Scotland, with fruit of an excellent flavor.

Gear, gēr, n. [A.Sax. *gear*, habiliments, equipments, from *gearu*, *gearo*, prepared, ready, whence also *pare*, ready; akin *garb*, dress.] Whatever is prepared for use or wear; hence, dress; ornaments; the harness or furniture of domestic animals; *naut.* the ropes, blocks, &c., belonging to any particular sail or spar; *mach.* the appliances or furnishings attached to the working portions of any piece of mechanism. — **To throw machinery into** or **out of gear**, to connect or disconnect wheelwork or couplings. — **vt.** To put gear on; to harness. — **Gearing**, gēr'ing, n. Harness; the parts by which motion is communicated from one portion of a machine to another; a train of connected toothed wheels.

Geck, gek, n. [Comp. D. *gek*, G. *peck*, a silly person; also E. *quack*, a simpleton.] A dupe; a gull. — (*Shak*.)

Gecko, Gekko, gek'ko, n. [From the sound of the animal's voice.] A name of various nocturnal lizards of the warm parts of both hemispheres.

Geese, gēs, pl. of *goose*.

Geez, gēz, n. The ancient language of Abyssinia, a dialect of Arabic.

Geheenna, gēhe'na, n. [L. *gehenna*, Gr. *gehenna*, from the Heb. *ghinnom*, the valley of Hinnom, in which was Tophet, where the Israelites sometimes sacrificed their children to Moloch; hence the place was afterwards regarded as a place of abominable and became the receptacle for the refuse of the city.] A term used in the New Testament as typical of the place of future punishment and translated hell, hell-fire.

Gelatin, jēl'a-tin, n. [Fr. *gelatine*, It. and Sp. *gelatina*, from L. *gelo*, to coagulate.] A substance obtained from various animal tissues, and employed in the arts and as human food, being known in its coarser forms as *glue*, *size*, and *isagel*.

Gelatinous, jēl'a-tin'us, a. Pertaining to the source whence it is obtained and the care exercised in its preparation. — **Gelatinization**, jēl'a-tin'ā'shon, n. The act or process of converting into gelatin. — **Gelatinize**, jēl'a-tin'ēz, v.t. and v.i. To cause to be converted into gelatin. — Also **Gelatinate**, jēl'a-tin'atē. — **Gelatinous**, jēl'a-tin'us, a. Of or pertaining to, or consisting of gelatin; resembling jelly; viscous. — **Gelose**, jē'lōs, n. Same as *Gelatin*.

Geld, geld, v.t. [From Teut. *gelda*, Dan. *gilde*, G. *gelden*, to geld.] To castrate; to emasculate; to deprive of anything essential (*Shak*). — **Gelder**, geld'er, n. One who castrates. — **Gelding**, geld'ing, n. A castrated animal, especially a castrated horse.

Gelder-rose, Gelder-rose, geld'er, n. [Brought from *Gulderland* in Holland.] A shrub of the woodbine family with handsome flowers.

Geldus, jē'l'dus, n. [L. *geldus*, from *gelo*, to freeze, seen also in *gelatine*, *congel*, *jelly*, the root being that of *cool*.] Cold; very cold; icy or frosty. — **Geldity**, jēl'di'ti, n. The state of being cold; extreme cold.

Geldness, jēl'di-nes, n. In a geld manner. — **Geldness**, jēl'di-nes, n.

Gem, jem, n. [L. *gemma*, a bud, a precious stone.] A precious stone of any kind, as the ruby, opal, emerald, &c., or any other when cut or polished; a jewel; anything resembling a gem, or remarkable for beauty, rarity, or costliness. — **vt.** — **gemmed**, jem'med. To adorn with gems or what resembles gems; to bejewel.

Geminate, jem'i-nat, v.t. [L. *gemma*, a bud, a precious stone.] To adorn with gems or what resembles gems; to bejewel.

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gory in which words of similar termination are classed together; such a distinction in words. [In English grammar words expressing males are all said to be of the *masculine gender*; those expressing females, of the *feminine gender*; and words expressing thing; having no sex are of the *neuter gender*; but in other languages gender has a different basis, thus in French it has comparatively little to do with sex, all nouns being either masculine or feminine.] — **vt.** To breed, to engender. — **vt.** To copulate; to cohabit (O.T.).

Genealogy, jē-nē-āl'ō-jī or jē-n-ā'l'ō-jī, n. [L. and Gr. *genealogia*, a Gr. genus, family (root *gen*, to beget, and *logos*, discourse.)] An account or synopsis tracing the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; an enumeration or table of ancestors and their children in the order of succession; pedigree; lineage; the study of pedigrees or family history. — **Genealogical**, jē-nē-āl'ō-jī-kal, a. Pertaining to genealogy; exhibiting or tracing genealogies. — **Genealogical tree**, the genealogy or lineage of a family drawn out in the form of a tree.

Genealogically, jē-nē-āl'ō-jī-kal, adv. In a genealogical manner. — **Genealogist**, jē-nē-āl'ō-jī-st, n. One who traces descents of persons or families. — **Genealogize**, jē-nē-āl'ō-jī-zē, v.t. — **genealogizing**, jē-nē-āl'ō-jī-zē-ing, v.t. To investigate or study genealogy.

General, jen'ē-rāl, n. pl. of **GENUS**.

General, jen'ē-rāl, a. [Fr. *général*, from L. *generalis*, belonging to a genus, generic, general, from *genus*, a kind, a genus, &c.] Relating to a whole genus, kind, class, or order; relating to, affecting, or comprehending the whole community; public; common to many or the greatest number; extensive in its scope; of wide common; usually; ordinary (a *general opinion*); not restrained or limited to a particular import; not specific (a *general term*); not directed to a single object; taken as a whole; regarded in the aggregate; kind. — (*Græc.*) Relating to a whole genus, kind, class, or order; relating to, affecting, or comprehending the whole community; public; common to many or the greatest number; extensive in its scope; of wide common; usually; ordinary (a *general opinion*); not restrained or limited to a particular import; not specific (a *general term*); not directed to a single object; taken as a whole; regarded in the aggregate; kind.

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cally, *jā-sen-tri-kal-i*, *adv.* In a geocentric manner.
Geocyclic, *jā-sik'lik*, *a.* [*Gr. gē, the earth, and kyclos, a circle.*] Of or pertaining to the revolutions of the earth; circling the earth periodically.
Geode, *jā-d*, *n.* [*Gr. geōdes, earthy, from gē, earth.*] Mineral, a roundish hollow lump of agate or other mineral, having the cavity frequently lined with crystals.
Geodiferous, *jā-difer-us*, *a.* Producing geodes.
Geodesy, *jā-dē-si*, *jā-dē-tiks*, *n.* [*Gr. geodaisia—gē, the earth, and daio, to divide.*] That branch of applied mathematics which determines the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, the general figure of the earth, and the variations of the intensity of gravity in different regions.—**Geodesian**, *jā-dē-si-an*, *a.* One versed in geodesy.—**Geodetic**, *jā-dē-tik*, *jā-dē-t'kal*, *a.* Pertaining to geodesy; obtained or determined by the operations of geodesy. Also **Geodesic**, *Geodetical*, *jā-dē-sik*, *jā-dē-s'f-ik*, *adv.*—**Geodetically**, *jā-dē-t'f-ik*, *adv.* In a geodetical manner.
Geognosy, *jā-gō-ni*, *n.* [*Gr. gē, the earth, and gnosis, knowledge.*] That part of natural science which treats of the structure of the earth—a term nearly equivalent to *geology*, but having less to do with scientific reasoning and theories.—**Geognost**, *jā-gō-nis-t*, *a.* One versed in geognosy.—**Geognostic**, *Geognostical*, *jā-gō-nis-t'ik*, *jā-gō-nis-t'f-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to geognosy.
Geogy, *jā-gō-ni*, *n.* [*Gr. gē, the earth, and gōnē, generation.*] The science of the origin or formation of the earth.—**Geogenic**, *Geogonical*, *jā-gō-ni'k*, *jā-gō-ni'f-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to geogy.
Geography, *jā-gō-rā*, *n.* [*Gr. geographia—gē, the earth, and graphein, to describe.*] The science or branch of knowledge which treats of the world and its inhabitants, describing more especially the external features of the world, and in its widest scope embracing the whole of the earth, which deals with the figure and measurement of the earth, latitude and longitude, &c.; *physical geography*, which describes the earth's features and explains their relations to each other, treating also of climate, animals, and plants, and their distribution; the ocean and its phenomena, &c.; and *political geography*, which treats of the state and people of the earth and their political and social characteristics; a description of the earth or a certain portion of it; a book containing such a description.—**Geographer**, *jā-gō-rā*, *n.* One who is versed in, or compiles a treatise on, geography.—**Geographic**, *Geographical*, *jā-gō-rā'f-ik*, *jā-gō-rā'f'ik*, *a.* Relating to geography; containing information regarding geography.—**Geographically**, *jā-gō-rā'f'ik*, *adv.* In a geographical manner.
Geology, *jā-gō-l-i*, *n.* [*Gr. gē, the earth, and logos, discourse.*] The science which deals with the structure, especially the internal structure, of the crust of the globe, and of the substances which compose it; the science which treats of the minerals, rocks, earths, or other substances composing the globe, the relations which the several constituent masses bear to each other, their formation, structure, position, and history, together with the successive changes that have taken place in the organic and inorganic kingdoms of nature as illustrated by fossils or otherwise.—**Geologic**, *Geological*, *jā-gō-l'ik*, *jā-gō-l'f-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to geology.—**Geologically**, *jā-gō-l'f-ik*, *adv.* In a geological manner.
Geologist, *jā-gō-lis-t*, *n.* One versed in geology. Also **Geologian**, *jā-gō-lis-i-an*, *a.*—**Geologist**, *jā-gō-lis-i*, *v.t.* To study geology; to make geological investigations.
Geomancy, *jā-gō-mā-ni*, *n.* [*Gr. gē, the earth, and manteia, divination.*] A kind of divination by means of figures or lines formed by little dots or points, originally on the earth and afterwards on paper.—**Geomancer**, *jā-gō-mā-ni*, *n.* One versed in or who practices geomancy.—**Geomantic**, *Geomantical*, *jā-gō-mā-ni'k*, *jā-gō-mā-ni'f-ik*, *a.* Of or pertaining to geomancy.

Geometry, *jā-gō-mē-tri*, *n.* [*Gr. geometria, gē, the earth, and metron, measure—the term being originally equivalent to land-measuring or surveying.*] The science of magnitude; that science which treats of the properties of lines, angles, surfaces, and solids; that branch of mathematics which treats of the properties and relations of magnitudes.—**Geometrical**, *jā-gō-mē-tr'al*, *a.* [*Gr. geometria.*] Pertaining to geometry.—**Geometric**, *Geometrical*, *jā-gō-mē-tr'ik*, *jā-gō-mē-tr'f-ik*, *a.* [*Gr. geometrikos.*] Pertaining to geometry; according to the rules or principles of geometry; done or determined by geometry.—**Geometrical elevation**, a design for the front or side of a building drawn according to the rules of geometry, as opposed to *perspective* or *natural elevation*.—**Geometrical progression**, progression in which the terms increase or decrease by a common ratio, as 2, 4, 8, 16, &c.—**Geometrically**, *jā-gō-mē-tr'f-ik*, *adv.* In a geometrical manner.—**Geometrician**, *Geometer*, *jā-gō-mē-trish-an*, *jā-gō-mē-tr'et*, *n.* One skilled in geometry.
Geomomy, *jā-gō-mō-mi*, *n.* [*Gr. gē, the earth, and nomos, law.*] The science of the physical conditions of the earth, including geology and physical geography.
Geophagia, *jā-gō-fā-jiz-m*, *n.* [*Gr. gē, the earth, and phagō, to eat.*] The act or practice of eating earth, as clay, chalk, &c.—**Geophagist**, *jā-gō-fā-jis-t*, *n.* One who eats earth.
Geoponic, *Geoponical*, *jā-gō-pon'ik*, *jā-gō-pon'f-ik*, *a.* [*Gr. gē, the earth, and ponos, labour.*] Pertaining to house or agricultural geography.—**Geoponics**, *jā-gō-pon'iks*, *n.* The art or science of cultivation.
Georama, *jā-gō-rā-ma*, *n.* [*Gr. gē, the earth, and horama, view.*] A large hollow spherical globe or chamber having the geographical features of the earth's surface depicted on its interior.
George, *jōr-j*, *n.* [This proper name is from *Gr. georgos, a husbandman—gē, the earth, and ergon, labour.*] A figure of St. George is usually encountered encircling the dragon, worn pendant from the collar by knights of the Garter.—**Georgian**, *jōr-jā-n*, *a.* Belonging or relating to the reigns of the four Georges, kings of Great Britain.—**Georgic**, *jōr-jā-n'ik*, *a.* [*Gr. georgikos, rustic.*] A rural poem; a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry.—**Georgium Sidus**, *jōr-jā-n'is-dus*, *n.* [That is 'Georgian star'.] The name given to the planet Uranus by its discoverer Sir William Herschel in honour of George III.
Geoselenic, *jā-gō-sē-len'ik*, *a.* [*Gr. gē, the earth, and selenē, the moon.*] Relating to the earth and the moon; relating to the joint action or mutual relations of the earth and moon.
Geothermic, *jā-gō-thēr-mik*, *a.* [*Gr. gē, the earth, and thermos, heat.*] Of or pertaining to the internal heat of the earth.—**Geothermometer**, *jā-gō-thēr-mō-mē-tr*, *n.* An instrument for measuring the heat in mines, artesian wells, &c.
Geotropic, *jā-gō-trōp'ik*, *a.* [*Gr. gē, the earth, and tropos, a turning.*] Disposition or tendency to turn or incline towards the earth, the characteristic exhibited in a plant or animal which is deprived of light.—**Geotropism**, *jā-gō-trōp'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting geotropism.
Gerah, *gē-ra*, *n.* [Heb.] The smallest piece of money among the ancient Jews, equal to about three farthings.
Geranium, *jā-gē-rā-ni*, *n.* [*L. geranium, Gr. geranon, from geranos, a crane—on account of the long projecting spike of the corolla.*] The crane-bill genus, a genus of herbaceous plants (mostly under shrubs, natives of the temperate regions of the world, having flowers which are usually light or red, and often handsome; to about three feet high), but very numerous, to a different genus (polygala).
Gerbil, *jē-r'bil*, *n.* [*Fr. gerbille, from gerbo, the Arabic name.*] A small burrowing rodent found in the sandy parts of Africa and Asia, in the deserts, in the rocky mountains, being about the size of a mouse.
Gerlaco, *jā-gē-lā-k*, *n.* The gryllaco.
Germin, *jē-r'mi*, *n.* [*Fr. germe, L. germen, an offshoot, a sprout.*] Physical, the earliest

form under which any organism appears; the rudimentary or embryonic form of an organism; hence, that from which anything springs; origin; first principle.
Germ-cell, *n.* A small cell, the cell which results from the union of the spermatozoon with the germinal vesicle or its nucleus.—**Germinal**, *jē-r'mi-nal*, *a.* Pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.—**Germinal vesicle**, *animal physiol.* a cell which floats in the yolk of an egg, but a cell contained in the embryo sac, from which the embryo is developed.—**Germinal**, *jē-r'mi-nant*, *a.* [*L. germinans, germinantia.*] Sprouting; beginning to grow; growing; gradually developing.—**Germinal**, *jē-r'mi-nat*, *v.t.* Germinate.—**Germinating**, *jē-r'mi-nat-ing*, *a.* Germinant, to bud, from *germen*. To sprout; to bud; to shoot; to begin to vegetate, as a plant or its seed.—**ut.** To cause to sprout or bud.—**Germation**, *jē-r'mi-nat-ion*, *n.* The act of germinating; the first act of growth by an embryo plant.—**Germative**, *jē-r'mi-nat'iv*, *a.* Of or pertaining to germination.—**Germ-theory**, *n.* The theory that living matter cannot be produced by creation or development from non-living matter, but is produced from germs or seeds, also the theory that zymotic diseases are caused by the presence in the atmosphere of infinite multitudes of germs or spores, which multiply under favourable conditions.
German, *jē-r'mān*, *a.* [*L. germanus, a brother, for germanus, from German, an offshoot.*] (Germ.) Esp. denoting a native German, either from members of the same family; *germane*.—**Germane**, *jē-r'mān*, *a.* Closely akin; nearly related; allied; relevant; pertinent.
German, *jē-r'mān*, *n.* **Germanus**, *German*, *Germani*, the Germans, a native German appellation, but probably borrowed by the Romans from the Celts; of doubtful origin. A native or inhabitant of Germany; the language of the high and more southern districts of Germany, and the literary language of all Germany, called by the people themselves *Deutsch* (= Dutch), and also known as *High German*, to distinguish it from the *Low German*, or vernacular of the lowland or northern parts of Germany. See also *Dutch*.—**a.** Belonging to Germany.—**Germanic**, *jē-r'mā-n'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to Germany; a name of certain languages otherwise called *Teutonic*.—**Germanism**, *jē-r'mā-niz-m*, *n.* An idiom or phrase of the German language.—**German millet, *n.* A species of grass, producing a nutritious grain.—**German paste**, *n.* A kind of paste used for feeding singing-birds.—**German silver**, *n.* A white alloy of nickel, formed by fusing together 100 parts of copper, 60 of zinc, and 30 of nickel.—**German-tinder**, *n.* Amadou.
Germander, *jē-r'mā-der*, *n.* [*Fr. germander, corrupted from L. chamaedrya, Gr. chamaedrya, germander—chamai, on the ground, and drya, a plant.*] A kind of name of certain labiate plants, a few species of which are common in Britain.—**Germander speedwell**. **SPEEDWELL**.
German, *gē*, *v.t.* **GERM**.
Gerontocracy, *jē-rōn-tō-kra-si*, *n.* [*Gr. geron, gerontos, an old man, and kratos, power.*] Government by old men.
Gerund, *jē-rund*, *n.* [*L. gerundium, from gerere, to turn on or perform, the gerund expressing the necessity of the necessity of doing something.*] A part of the Latin verb, or a kind of verbal noun, used to express the meaning of the present infinitive; a term adopted into other languages to indicate the necessity of the verb, in English being applied to verbal nouns such as 'teaching', in expressions like 'fit for teaching boys'.
Gerundive, *jē-rund'iv*, *a.* [*Gr. gerundivē, from gerundivē, a gerund.*] **Gerundive**, *jē-rund'iv*, *n.* A name given originally by Latin grammarians to the future participle passive, a form similar to the gerund; sometimes used in English in regard to languages.—**Gerundively**, *jē-rund'iv*, *adv.* In the manner of a gerund or gerundive.
Gestation, *jā-stā-shon*, *n.* [*L. gestatio, from***

gesto, gestatum, freq. from *gero, gestum*, to carry, seen also in *gesture, gesticide, concept, digest, suggestion*, &c.) The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy. — *Gestatory*, *jes'ta-to-ri*, *a.* Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy. — *Gestic*, *jes'tik*, *a.* [From old *gest*, a deed or exploit; *L. gestum*, from *gero*.] Pertaining to deeds or exploits. [Goldsmith.]

Gesticulate, *gestik'-o-lat*, *v. i.*—*gesticulated*, *gestik'-o-lat-ed*, *gesticulating*, (*L. gesticulari*, *gesticulatus*, from *peru*, *gestio*, to bear or carry. *Gest-atio*.) To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to use postures. *Gesticulation*, *gestik'-o-lash'-on*, *n.* (*L. gesticulatio*.) The act of gesticulating or making gestures; a gesture. —*Gesticulator*, *gestik'-o-lä-ter*, *n.* One that gesticulates. —*Gesticulatively*, *gestik'-o-lä-tiv*, *adv.* In the manner of gesture. *Gest'ur*, *n.*—*L. L. gestura*, mode of acting, from *L. gestus*, posture, motion, from *peru*, *gestio*, to bear, to carry. *Gest-ur-ä-tion*.) A motion or action intended to express an idea; a gesture. *Gestural*, *gest'ur-äl*, *adj.* Of an argument or opinion; movement of the body or limbs.—*n.t.*—*gestured*, *gestur'ing*. To express by gesture.—*v. t.* To make gestures.—*Gesturalist*, *gest'ur-äl-ist*, *n.* A person who makes gestures.—*Gestureless*, *gest'ur-less*, *gest'ur-less*, *adj.* Without gestures.

[illegible]

Gewgaw, gū'gā, n. [Formerly *pupawse*, *gū'gawse*, for old *givegore*, a reduplicated form from *givee*.] A showy trifle; a pretty thing of little worth; a toy; a bauble.

Geyser, gî'zèr, n. [Icel. *geysir*, lit. the gusher, from *geysa*, to gush; allied to E. *gush*.] The name given to springs or fountains of hot water characterized by periodic eruptions, the water rising up in a column.

Ghastly, *gast'li*, *a.* [*A. Sax. gæstlic*, terrible, *gæst* being the same as *ghost* in *aghost*, akin *Goth. usgaisjan*, to terrify. **AGHAST**. Terrible of countenance; deathlike; dismal; horrible; shocking; dreadful.—*adv.* In a ghastly manner; hideously.—**Ghast**, *gast*, *a.* [*From ghastly*.] Having a ghastly appearance; weird.—**Ghastliness**, *gast'li-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being

Ghat, Ghaut, gât, gat, *n.* [Hind.] In the East Indies, a pass through a mountain; a range or chain of hills; a landing-place or stairway to the rivers of India.

Ghawazee, Ghawazi, gâ-wâ-zé, *n.* An Egyptian dancing-girl.

Ghebre, Gheber, gā'ber, *n.* GUEBRE.
Ghee, gē, *n.* [Hind.] In India, the butter
made from the milk of the buffalo con-
verted into a kind of oil.

Gherkin, gërkin, n. [*G. gurke*, *D. agurkje*, *Dan. agurke*, from *Ar. al-khiyâr*, *Per. khi-yâr*, cucumber.] A small-fruited variety of the cucumber used for pickling.

Ghost, gôst, n. [A. Sax. *gâst*, a spirit, a ghost; D. *geest*, G. *geist*, a spirit; from a

[illegible]

Ghoul, *göl*, *n.* (Per. *ghāl*, a kind of demon supposed to devour men.) An imaginary evil being among eastern nations, which is supposed to prey upon human bodies.

Giant, *jān*, n. *Sandhi-gāt*, f. *gāt*. *Pr. gāt*, from *L. gigas*, *gigantis*. From *Gr. gigas*, giant; *gigantis*, formed by reduplication of root *gan*, *gañ*, to produce.) A man of extraordinary bulk and stature; a person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual. — a. Like a giant; extraordinary in size or strength. — *Giantess*, *jān-tes*, f. A female giant. — *Giantly*, *jān-tiz*, v. i. To play the giant. — *Gianty*, *jān-ti*, a. Resembling or appropriate to a giant; characteristic of a giant. — *Giantry*, *jān-trī*, n. Giants collectively. — *Giantship*, *jān-shīp*, n. The state or character of a giant.

GIAOUR, jour, n. [*Turk.*, from *Per. gâwr*, an infidel.] A word used by the Turks to designate the adherents of all religions except the Mohammedan, more particularly Christians: a Frank.

Christian, a *fidèle*.
Gibber, *giber*, *gib*. [*Akin to jabber and gabble*, perhaps also to *gibe*.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately; to gabble on. *Gibberish*, *giber-ish*, *n*. Rapid and inarticulate talk, unintelligible language; unmeaning words.
Gibbet, *gibet*, *n*. [*Fr. gibet, O.Fr. gibet*, comp. *O.Fr. gibel*, a large stick.] A kind of gallows; a gallows with a cross-beam of an arm projecting from the top, on which notorious malefactors were hanged; the projecting beam or jib of a crane.—*v.t.* To hang on a gibbet or gallows; to hold up to ridicule, scorn, *isamy*, &c.

Gibbous, gibbous, a. A name of various apes of the Indian Archipelago, slender in form and with very long arms.
Gibbous, gibbus, a. [*l. gibbosus*, from *gibbus*, humped, a hump.] Swelling out or protuberant; exhibiting a sort of hump or convex swelling; hunched; applied to the moon when more than half and less

than full; *bot.* more convex or tumid in one place than another.—*Gibbous*, gib'-*os*, *a.* Humped; having humps; gibbous.—*Gibbosity*, gib'-*os*-i-ti, *n.* The state of being gibbous or gibbose; a protuberance or round swelling prominence; convexity.—*Gibbously*, gib'-*os*-li, *adv.* In a gibbous or protuberant form.—*Gibbousness*, gib'-*us*-ness, *n.*

Gib-cat, gib'kat, n. [Gib for Gilbert; comp. Tom-cat.] A castrated cat.

Gibe, jib, v.i.—*jibed, jibing*. [From the same root as *gab*, the mouth, *gabble*, *jabber*, &c.; comp. Sw. *gipa*, to wry the mouth.]

to utter taunting sarcastic words; to flout; to flout. — *v.t.* To assail with contemptuous words; to mock; to flout; to treat with sarcastic reflections; to taunt. — *n.* A taunt or sarcastic remark; a mocking jest; a scoff. — *Giber, jiber, n.* One who gibes. — *Gibingly, jibingly, adv.* In a gibing manner.

Giblets, jiblets, *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *giblet*; origin unknown.] The entrails of a goose or other fowl removed before roasting; rags or tatters.

Giddy, gîd'î, *a.* [*A. Sax. gydig*, insane, from *god*, a god, a heathen deity.] Having in the head a sensation of a whirling or reeling about; affected with vertigo; dizzy; reeling; rendering giddy; inducing giddiness (a *giddy* height); suggestive of dizziness.

giddiness from its motion; whirling; inconstant; changeable; flighty; thoughtless; rendered wild by excitement; having the head turned.—*v.t.*—*giddied, giddying.* To make giddy.—*v.i.* To turn quickly; to

reel. — Giddily, gid'i-li, *adv.* In a giddy manner. — Giddiness, gid'i-nes, *n.* The state of being giddy. — Giddy-head, *n.* A person without thought or judgment. — Giddy-headed, *a.* Having a giddy head; un-

Giddy, gĭd'ĭ; volatile.—**Giddy-paced**, a. moving irregularly; reeling; flighty.

Gier-eagle, gĕr'ĕ-gl, a. [*D. gier*, *G. gaier*, a culture.] A kind of eagle. [O.T.]

Gift, gift, n. [A. Sax. *gift*, from *gifan*, to give. GIVE.] That which is given or bestowed; a present; a donation; the act,

right, or power of giving (it is not in his *gift*); a natural quality or endowment regarded as conferred: power: faculty: tal-

garded as conferred, power; means; agent.—*v.t.* To confer as a gift; to make a gift or present to; to endow.—*Gifted*, gifted, *grace*. Endowed by nature with

ted, pp. or a. Endowed by nature with any power or faculty; largely endowed with intellect or genius; talented.

Gig, gig, n. [Origin doubtful; comp. *gig*.] Any little thing that is whirled round in play; a whirligig (*Shak.*); a light one-horse

carriage with two wheels; a long narrow rowing-boat; a ship's boat suited for rowing expeditiously, and generally furnished

with sails; a machine for teasing woollen cloth; a kind of harpoon. — *Gigster*, *gigster*, *n*. A horse suitable for a gig.

Gigantic, Gigantical, ji-gan'tik, ji-gan'ti-
kal, a. [*L. gigantes*, from *gigas*, a giant.
Compare *Giant*.] Of the size or proportions of a

GIANT.] of the size or proportions of a giant; colossal; huge; enormous; immense.—**Gigantesque**, *jī-gan-tesk*, *a.* Be-

sitting a giant. — Gigantically, ġi-gan-ti-
kal-li, *adv.* In a gigantic manner. — Gi-
ganticness, ġi-gan-tik-nes, *a.* The state

or quality of being gigantic - Gigantomachy, ji-gan-tom'a-ki, n. (Gr. *gigas*, *gigantos*, giant, and *machē*, fight.) A war

Giggle, gig'l, *n.* [Imitative, like cackle; *D. aicken, aickelen*, to cackle; *Swiss pigelen*, to

giggle.] A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath; a titter. — v. i. — *giggled, giggling*. To laugh with short

Giggler, giggler, n. One that giggles.—
Giggling, giggling, g. Characterized by

Giggling, gíg' ling, *v.* [From giggle.] To giggle; to titter.
giggles, tí'tter-ing.—Giglet, Gíglot, gíg' let, gíg' lot, *n.* [From giggle, or from gig with diminutive termination.] A light giddy

a diminutive termination. A light giddy girl; a wanton.--a. Giddy; inconstant; wanton (*Shak.*).

Gigot, jig'ot, n. [Fr., from O.Fr. *gigue*, the thigh, a fiddle, from O.G. *gige*, *G. gige*, a violin, from its shape.] A leg of mutton.

Gild, gild, *v.t.*—pret. & pp. *gilded* or *gilt*. [*A. Sax. gylfan*, from *gold*.] To overlay with gold, either in leaf or powder, or in small-

gain with quicksilver; to give a golden

bird, a skater *glides*). — *n.* The movement of one who or that which glides; the joining or slurring together of two successive sounds. — *Glider, glid'er, n.* One who glides. — *Glidingly, glid'ing-li, adv.* In a gliding manner.

Glimmer, *glim'ér*, v. t. [*A freq. of gleam* = Dan. *glimre*, to glitter, from *glimme*, to gleam; comp. *G. glimmer*, a faint light; *glimmen*, to shine.] To emit feebly or scattered rays of light; to shine faintly; to give a feeble light; to flicker.—*n.* A faint and unsteady light; feeble scattered rays of light; glitter; twinkle; also, a name of mica.—*Glimmering*, *glim'ér-ing*, *a.* A glimmer; a gleam; a faint indication; an inkling; a

Glimpse, *glimps*, *n.* [Formerly *glimse*, from the stem of *gleam*, *glimmer*, &c., the *p* being inserted as in *empty*, *sempiternus*, &c. Comp. Swiss *glimsen*, to glow; D. *glimpfen*, *glimsen*, to sparkle.] A gleam; a momentary flash; a short transitory view; a glance; a faint resemblance; a slight tinge. — *v.i.* — *glimpsed*, *glimpsing*. To appear by glimpses. — *v.t.* To see by a glimpse of.

Glint, *glint*, *v.i.* [Of kindred origin with *glimpse*, *glimmer*, *glance*, &c.; comp. Dan. *glimt*, a gleam, *glimte*, to flash.] To glance to gleam; to give a flash of light. — *n.* A glance; a flash; a gleam.

Glisten, *glis'n*, *v.i.* [*A. Sax. glisnian*, akin to *G. gläsen*, *Ice. gypsaa*, *O.G. glizan*, *to shine*; same root as *glitter*, *gleam*, &c.] *To shine; to sparkle with light; to shine with a scintillating light.* —*n.* *Glitter*, sparkle. —**Glister**, *glis'ter*, *v.i.* *To shine; to glit*te —*n.* *Lustre; glitter.* — **Glisteringly**, *glis'ter-ing-ly, adv.* *In a glistering manner.*

Glitter, *glit'er*, *v.t.* [A freq. from stem *glit* seen in A. Sax. *glitnian*, to glitter = S. *glitra*, Icel. *glitra* (from *glita*, to shine) G. *glitzern*, to shine; akin to *gleam*, *glance*, &c.] To shine with a broken and scattered light; to emit rapid flashes of light; to gleam; to sparkle; to glisten; to be show or brilliant. — *n.* Bright sparkling light; brilliancy; splendour; lustre. — **Glitteringly**, *glit'er-ing-li*, *adv.* In a glittering manner.

Gloaming, glō'm'ing, n. [A. Sax. *glōmic* twilight, from *glōm*, E. *gloom*.] Fall the evening; the twilight; closing period. [Scotch, but adopted by Engl writers.]

Gloat, glōt, v.i. [Allied to Sw. *glutta*, *glō* to look at with prying eyes; G. *glozen* stare.] To gaze with admiration, eagerness, or desire; to feast the eyes either actually or in thought; to contemplate with evil satisfaction.

Globe, glōb, n. [*l. globus*, a ball; Fr. *gl.* Sp. and It. *globo*.] A round or spher-
solid body; a ball; a sphere; the earth;
artificial sphere on whose convex sur-
face is drawn a map or representation of
earth (a *terrestrial globe*) or of the hea-

(a celestial globe). — v.t. To gather in round mass; to conglobate. — **Globrate**, *glō'bat*, *glō'bāt*, *a.* [*L. globus*.] Shaped like a globe; spherical. — **Glob**, *glōb*, *glō'b*, *a.* [*L. globus*.] Spherical; globular. — **Globosity**, *glō'itē*, *a.* The quality of being globular.

Globular, glob'u-lér, *a.* Globe-shaped; having the form of a ball or sphere; spherical. — **Globularity**, glob'u-lar-i-ti, *n.* State of being globular; sphericity. — **Globularly**, glob'u-lér-li, *adv.* In a globular, spherical form; spherically. — **Globules**, glob'u-lér-nés, *n.* Sphericity. — **Globule**, glob'ul, *n.* [*L. globulus.*] A small particle of matter of a spherical form; round body or corpuscle found in the blood.

round body or corpuscle found in blood. — Globulet, glob'û-lê't, *n.* A minute bulb. — Globulin, glob'û-lîn, *n.* The main ingredient of blood globules and resembles albumen. — Globulose, Globulous, glob'û-lus, *adj.* Having the form of a small sphere; round; globular. — G

lousness, glob's-lus-nes, n.—Globy, g.
a. Resembling a globe.—Globe-fl.
The name of several fishes remarkable
being able to inflate themselves in
globular form.—Globe-flower, n. A Eu-
pean plant with a globular yellow fl.
Glochidae, glō'chīd-āz, n. (fr. glōch-

point.] Bot. barbed at the point like a fish-hook.

GLOMERATE, glom'ér-ĕt, v.t. [*L. glomero*, *glomeratum*, from *glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball, as in *conglomerate*.] To gather or wind into a ball; to collect into a spherical form or mass — *a.* Congregated; gathered into a round mass or dense cluster. — **Glomer-ation**, glom'ér-ā-shən, *n.* The act of glomerating; conglomeration; an aggregate. — **Glomerule**, glom'ér-ĭl, *n.* *Bot.* A cluster of flower-heads inclosed in a common involucre.

Gloom, glóm, n. [*A. Sax. glóm*, gloom, twilight, *glóman*, gloaming; allied to *glum*, *glow*, *gleam*, *glimmer*, &c.] Obscurity; partial darkness; thick shade; dusk; cloudiness or heaviness of mind; heaviness, dejection, anger, sullenness; a depressing state of affairs; a dismal prospect.—*v. t.* To

appear dimly; to be seen in an imperfect or waning light; to look gloomy, sad, or dismal; to frown; to lower. — *v.t.* To make gloomy or dark; to fill with gloom or sadness. — *Gloomily*, glō'mi-lī, *adv.* In a gloomy manner. — *Gloominess*, glō'mi-ness. *n.* The condition or quality of being gloomy. — *Gloomy*, glō'mī, *a.* Involved in gloom; imperfectly illuminated; dusky or dark; characterized by gloom; wearing the aspect of sorrow; dejected; heavy of heart.

Glory, glō'ri, n. [*L.* *gloria*, fame, glory allied to *Gr.* *kleos*, fame, *kleō*, to celebrate *kyō*, to hear.] Praise, honour, admiration or distinction, accorded by common consent to a person or thing; honourable fame; renown; celebrity; a state of greatness or renown; veneration; magnificence; brightness.

known; pomp; magnificence; brightness; lustre; splendour; brilliancy; the happiness of heaven; celestial bliss; distinguished honour or ornament; an object of which one is or may be proud; *painture*, the radiation round the head or figure of a deity, saint, angel, &c.—*v.i.*—*glorify*

glorify, *v.* To exult with joy; to rejoice; to be boastful; to have pride.—*Glorification*, *glō'ri-fi-kā'shon*, *n.* The act of glorifying or the state of being glorified.—*Glorify*, *glō'ri-fi*, *v.t.*—*glorified*, *glorifying*. [*glorifier*, *l.* *gloria*, glory, and *facio*, to make.]

make.] To give or ascribe glory to; praise; to magnify and honour; to honour to extol; to make glorious; to exalt glory.—Gloriole, glō'ri-ōl, n. [Formed type of *auricle*.] A circle, as of rays, ancient paintings surrounding the head of saints.—Glorious glō'ri-ūs, a. [Ex

of saints. — *glorious*, glorious, ad. [Fr. *glorieux*, L. *gloriosus*, from *gloria*.] Characterized by attributes, qualities, or acts that are worthy of glory; of exalted excellence and splendour; noble; illustrious; renowned; celebrated; magnificent; grand; splendid; hilarious or elated (colloq.).

Gloriously, glō'ri-us-li, adv. In a glorious manner.—Gloriousness, glō'ri-us-nes, n.
Gloss, glos, n. [Akin* to Icel. *glossi*, brightness, *plys*, finery, whence *gygli*, showy or specious; Sw. *glossa*, to glow; *glözen*, to shine, to glance; allied to *glōss*, gleam, *glōm*, to light. Brightness.

gloss, bloom, gleam, &c.] Brightness
lustre of a body proceeding from a smooth
and generally a soft surface; polish; sheen
(the *gloss* of silk); a specious appearance
or representation; external show that may
mislead.—*v.t.* To give gloss to; to give
superficial lustre to; to make smooth.

shining; hence, to give a specious appearance to; to render specious and plausible; to palliate by specious representation; Glosser, *glos'ér*, *n.* One who glosses; who palliates.—Glossily, *glos'i-li*, *adv.* in a glossy manner.—Glossiness, *glos'i-ness* 'The state or character of being glossy.

Gloss, *glos*, *n.* [*L. glossa*, an obsolete foreign word that requires explanation.]

from Gr *glōssa*, the tongue, latterly also obsolete or foreign word | A marginal or interlineation explaining the meaning of some word in a text; a remark intended to illustrate some point of difficulty in an author; comment, annotation; explanation of. The reader also has a glossary.

tion.—*v.t.* To render clear by comment
to expatiate; to illustrate. — *Glossary.*

glos-sá'ri-al, *a.* Connected with, or consisting in a glossary. — Glossarist, glos'a-rist, *n.* One who compiles a glossary. — Glossary, glos'a-ri, *n.* [*L. L. glossarium.*] A vocabulary of words used by any author, especially by an old author, or one writing

in a provincial dialect, or of words occurring in a special class of works, of technical terms, &c. — Glosser, Glossist, glos'er, glos'ist, n. One who writes glosses. — Glossitis, glos-i'tis, n. Inflammation of the tongue. — Glossographer, glos-og-ra'fer, n. A writer of glosses; a scholiast. — Glossographical, glos-og-ra'f-ik-al, a. Pertaining to glossography. — Glossography, glos-og-ra'f-y, n. The writing of glosses; a knowledge of glosses. — Glossological, glos-ol-

ridge of glosses.—**Glossological**, *glos-ol'og-i-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to glossology.—**Glossologist**, *glos-ol'o-jist*, *n.* One who is versed in glossology.—**Glossology**, *glos-ol'o-j-i*, *n.* The definition and explanation of terms, as of a science; terminology; universal grammar; glottology.—**Glossotomy**, *glos-ol'o-mi*, *n.* Anat. dissection of the tongue.—**Glottis**, *glot'is*, *n.* [*Gr. glottis*, from *glōtta*, *glōssa*, the tongue, whence also *glossary*, *glos-sol'*. The compound, the upper part of the

—Glottal, glot'al, *a.* Relating to the glottis.—Glottology, glot-ol'o-jī-ŭ. [*Gr.* *glōtta*

lis.—*glottology*, glot-o-lōj, *n.* 1. *glōt*, glōt-
language, and *logos*, discourse.) The science
of language; comparative philology; *glos-*
sology—*Glottological*, *Glottic*, glot-o-lōj'
i-kal, glot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to glottology.
—*Glottologist*, glot-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed
in glottology.

Glove, gluv, n. [A Sax. *glóf*; probably from prefix *ge*, and Goth. *lofa*, Sc. *loof*, Icel. *lófi*, the palm of the hand.] A cover for the hand, or for the hand and wrist, with a separate sheath for each finger — *To throw down the glove*. Same as *to throw down the gauntlet*.

Glove, glŭv, *n.* One whose occupation is to make or sell gloves.

Glow, glŭ, *v. i.* [*A. Sax. glŭcan*, to glow = *D. gloejen*, *G. glŭhen*, to glow; *Icel. glœa* to glitter. *Sw. glœa*, to sparkle; allied to

To burn with an intense or white heat and especially without flame; to give forth bright light and heat; to feel great heat of body; to be hot or flushed in person; to be bright or red, as with animation

blushes, or the like; to exhibit brightness of colour; to feel the heat of passion; to be ardent; to burn or be vehement; to rage.—*n.* Shining heat, or white heat; incandescence; brightness of colour; redness; vehemence of passion; ardour; animation.—*Glowing, glowing words.*—*Shining with*

—Glowing, glō'ing, *p.* and *a.* Shining with intense heat; bright in colour; red; ardent; vehement; fervid; heated; fiery. —Glowingly, glō'ing-ly, *adv.* In a glowing manner. —Glowworm, glō'wĕrm, *n.* The wingless female of a kind of beetle, emitting shining green light to attract the male.

Gloze, glöz, v.t. — *glozed, glazing*. [O. E. *glossen*, a gloss or interpretation; the meaning being influenced by *gloss*, lustre. *Gloss*.] To comment or expound; to use specious words; to talk smoothly or flatteringly. — *v.t.* To gloss over; to extenuate. — *n.* Flattering or specious words. — *Glosses*, — *glosses*.

Glucinum, *glō-si-num*, *n.* [From Gr. *glykē* or *glukus*, sweet, from its salts having sweet taste.] A white metal, of specific gravity 2.1, belonging to the group of the alkaline earths, and prepared from barytes; saccharous words.—Glozer, *glō-zēr*, *n.* One who glozes.

hence its name *Beryllium*.—*Glucina*, glō-sī-na, n. The oxide of the metal glucinum.—*Glucose*, glō-kōs', n. Grape-sugar, variety of sugar, less sweet than cane-sugar, produced from grapes, cane-sugar, starch, &c.—*Glucoside*, glō-kō-sid, n. On

Gluc., *glb.*, n. [O. Fr. *glu*, from L. *gluten*.] *L. gluten, glutinus*, glue; comp. *W. gly*, viscous matter.] Common or impure gelatine, obtained by boiling animal substances, as the skins, hoofs, &c., of animal with water, and for writing, &c.

With water: used for uniting pieces of wood or other materials.—*v.t.*—*glued, glued*

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| Fate, fār, fat, fall; | mē, met, hēr; | pāne, pin; | nōte, net, mōve; | tōbe, tub, bull; | oil, pound; | Q. So alone—the Fr. u |
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substance; to hold together, as if by glue; to fix; to rivet.—Gluey, glŏ'i, a. Having the nature of glue; viscous; glutinous.—Glueyness, glŏ'i-nes, n. The quality of being gluey.—Glue-pot, n. A utensil, usually consisting of two pots—the one within the other, for dissolving glue.

Within the other—*for dissolving glue.*
Glum, *glum*, *a.* [*Akin to gloom*, and *Sc. gloom*, a frown.] Frowning; sullen. [*Colloq.*]—**Glumly**, *glum'li*, *adv.* In a glum or sullen manner.—**Glumness**, *glum'nes*, *n.* The condition or quality of being glum; sullenness.—**Glump**, *glump*, *v.i.* To show sullenness. [*Colloq.*]—**Glumpy**, *glump'i*, *a.* Sullen; sulky. [*Colloq.*]

Glu-me, glom, *L.* **gluma**, a husk, from *globo*, to peel, akin to *Grypho*, to hollow out. The husk or chaff of grain; the palea or pale. —**Glumaceus**, **Glumiferous**, **glu-mif-er-us**, *a.* Having or bearing glumes; of or pertaining to the glumales. —**Glumal**, **glu-mal**, *a.* Bot possessing or characterized by a glume. —**Glumales**, **glu-mäl-éz**, *n. pl.* Bot a group of monocotyledons, including the grasses and sedges. —**Glunella**, **glu-mel-la**, *n.* The inner husk of grain; the glumelet. —**Glunelloid**, **glu-mel-loid**, *a.* Resembling the glumelet of the triarium. —**Glunous**, **glu-nous**, *a.* Bot having the nature of a glume.

Glut, glut, v. t.—*glutted, glutting*. [*L. glutio, glutio*, to swallow; whence also *englut, englutio, glutio*.] To swallow, or to swallow greedily (*Shak*); to cloy, sate, or disgust; to feast or delight to satiety. — *To glut the market*, to furnish an over supply of any article, so that there is no sale for it all. — *n.* Plenty even to loathing; superabundance; an oversupply of any commodity in the market.

Gluteal, glô-tě'ni, a. [Gr. *gloutos*, the buttock.] Anat. of or pertaining to certain parts connected with the buttocks.

parts connected with the vascular tissue. The grain is covered with a thin, tough, elastic substance of a grayish color, which becomes brown and brittle by drying. It is found in the flour of wheat and other grain. — **Glutinate**, *glo-ti-nát, pl.* — **Glutinated**, *glo-ti-násh, a.* — **Glutination**, *glo-ti-násh, a.* The act of glutinating or uniting with glutine. — **Glutinous**, *glo-ti-núsh, a.* Having the quality of glutine. — **Glutinousness**, *glo-ti-núsh, a.* The quality of being glutinous, viscidous.

Glutton, glut'n, *n.* [*Fr. glutton*, from *L. glutio*, to glut, from *glutin*, to swallow.] — **GLUT.** (1) One who indulges to excess in eating, or eating and drinking; a gourmand; a carnivorous quadruped, 24 feet long, yielding a valuable fur, and inhabiting Northern Europe and America, known also as the *Wolverene*. — (2) A glutton. — **GLUTTONIZE**, glut'n-iz, *v. t.* To eat gluttonously. — **GLUTTONOUS**, glut'n-us, *adj.* Characterized by gluttony; given to excessive eating; insatiable. — **GLUTTONOUSLY**, glut'n-us-ly, *adv.* In a gluttonous manner. — **GLUTTONY**, glut'n-ee, *n.* The practice of eating or drinking to excess; or eating or drinking.

Glycerine, glis'er-in, n. [From Gr. *glyker* os, sweet. GLUCINUM.] A transparent colourless liquid with a very sweet taste, obtained from fats.

Glycogen, gli-ko-jen, n. [Gr. *glykys*, sweet, and root *gen*, to produce.] A non-nitrogenous principle occurring in the liver.—**Glycogenic**, gli-ko-jen'ik, a. Of or pertaining to glycogen.

Glycman, Glyconic, glī-kō'nī-an, glī-kō'nī-
 a. [*Gly. glykōneios*, from its inventor
Glykon.] A kind of verse in Greek and
 Latin poetry, consisting of three feet—
 spondee, a choriambus, and a pyrrhic.
Glyph, glif, n. [*Gly. glyphē*, carving, from
glyphō, to carve.] *Sculp.* and *arch.* a chan-
 nel or cavity, usually vertical, intended
 as an ornament.—**Glyphic, glifik, a.** Or-
 namental, or pertaining to carving or sculpture.—
Glyphograph, glif'ō-graf, n. A plate
 formed by glypography.—**Glypograph,**

[illegible]

A little edit. *na-tho-p^h-o-dit*, *n. pl.* [Gr. *gnathos*, jaw, and *gnous*, *pedos*, a foot.]
A foot-jaw of a *A. rusticeus*.
Gnaw, *na*, *v.f.* [*A. Sax. gnagan* = *D. knagen*, *G. gnagen*, Dan. *gnave*, *nags*, feel and Sw. *gnaga*, *naga*, to gnaw; akin *vnt* to *nag*.]
To bite by little and little; to wear away by biting; to nibble at; to bite in agony or rage; to fret; to corrode. — *v.t.* To gnaw the teeth in biting; to gnaw at, with great efforts; to cause or be affected with steady annoyance; to cause. **Gnawer**, *na'er*, *n. Uno*
— *Unidit*, which gnaws; a rodent.

who or that which gnaws; a rodent.
gneiss, nis, n. [*Gneiss*, gneiss.] A kind of hard tough crystalline rock, having a structure exhibiting layers either straight or curved, and like granite composed in the main of quartz, feldspar, and mica.—Gneissoid, nis'oid, a. Resembling gneiss; having the characteristics of gneiss. Also Gneissic. Gneissose, nis'ik, nis'os.

Gnome, *nô'm*, *n.* (Fr. *gnome*, formed from Gr. *gnô'mê*, intelligence; see next art.) An imaginary being, fabled to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, &c.; a goblin; a small misshapen person.

Gnome, *nŏm*, *n*. [Gr. *gnōmē*, a maxim, from stem of *gnōnai*, to know. Know.] A brief reflection or maxim; a saw; an aphorism. — **Gnomic**, *nŏ'mik*, *nŏ'mi-kal*, *a*. [Gr. *gnōmikos*.] Containing or dealing in maxims (the ancient Greek *gnomic*

Gnomon, nō'mon, n. [*Gr.* *gnōmōn*, an index, from stem of *gnōnāi*, to know; whence also *gnāme*, *Gnostic*.] The style or pin of a sundial, which by its shadow shows the hour of the day; a style consisting of a pillar, pyramid, &c., erected perpendicularly to the horizon, in order to

to find the altitudes, declinations, &c., of the sun and stars; the index of the hour-circle of a globe. — **Gnomonic**, *gnōmōnik*, *gnōmōnikal*, *a.* Pertaining to the art of dialling; *bol. bent* at right angles. — **Gnomonic projection**, a projection of the surface of the sphere, in which the point of sight is taken at the centre of the sphere. — **Gnomonically**, *gnōmōnikally*, *adv.* In a gnomonic manner. — **Gnomonics**, *gnōmōniks*, *n.* The art or science of dialling. — **Gnomiat**, *gnōmōnist*, *n.*

One versed in gnomonics.—**Gnomonology**, nō-mōn-ō-lō-jī, n. Dialling.
One versed in folk, n. **Gnostikos**, gnōs-tī-kōs, n. *gnostikos*, Gr. *gnōstikos*, from *gnōskō*, I know; *gnōsis*, knowledge; *gnōscō*, I know; *gnōscite*, know; cogn. with *E. know*.
One of a sect that arose in the first ages of Christianity, who pretended to be the only men who had a true knowledge of the Christian religion, and professed a system of doctrines based partly on Christianity, partly on Greek and Oriental philosophy.—a. Pertaining to the Gnostics, or their doctrine.—**Gnosticism**, nōs-tī-z-izm, n. The doctrines or principles of the Gnostics.

Gnu, Gnóo, nū, nō, n. [*Hottentot gnu* or *nju*.] A ruminant quadruped, partaking of the form of the antelope, ox, and horse, inhabiting South Africa.

[illegible]

ch, chain; ch, So. kch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, king; sh, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.

circut, to go on an errand; to go upon or for a drive; to go upon circuit.—*n.* [As a noun the word is colloq. or slang.] The fashion or mode; a glass or other measure of liquor called in when drinking; stamina, bottom, or power of endurance; spirit, animation; fire.—*Great go, little go*, university cant terms for the examination for degrees and the previous or preliminary examination.—*Goer, gô'er, n.* One who or that which goes; he that has a gait good or bad: often applied to a horse, and to a watch or clock.—*Going, gô'-ing, n.* The act of moving in any manner; departure; procedure; behaviour, or course of life; chiefly in *pl.* *Goings-on*, actions; conduct: used mostly in a bad sense.—*Gone, gon, ypp.* Passed; vanished away; consumed; finished; dead; lost or destroyed; worn out, exhausted, or overpowered.—*Go ahead, n.* Characterized by or disposed to progress; enterprising. [Colloq.]—*Go-between, n.* An intermediary; often an agent in disreputable negotiations.—*Go-by, n.* A passing without notice; an intention to avoid or evade.—*Go-cart, n.* A small machine with castors or rollers, and without a bottom, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling.

Goat, gôd, n. [A. Sax. *gôd*, a point of a weapon, a goad. *GAD*.] A pointed instrument used to stimulate a beast to move faster; hence, anything that urges or stimulates.—*v.t.* To drive with a goad; hence, to incite, to urge, to urge forward.—*Goadsman, Goadster, goad'man, gôd'ster, n.* One who drives oxen with a goad.

Goat, gôd, n. [Comp. *V. gob, a heap*.] Mining, that part of a mine from which the mineral has been partially or wholly removed; also the waste or rubbish left behind. Called also *Gob*.

Goat, gôd, n. [Fr. *goat*, a pole, a word of Germanic origin; from *Goth, wadus, Fris. wadu, Icel. wad, staff, rod*.] The point set to bound a race; the space between the two upright posts in the game of football; also the act of driving the ball the length between the posts; the end to which a design tends, or which a person aims to reach or accomplish.

Goat, gôd, n. [A. Sax. *gôd*—*Icel. L.G. D.* and *Fris. gôd*, *goat*; *goat*, *goat*, *goat*, *goat*, *goat*, a kid.] A well-known horned ruminant quadruped, nearly of the size of a sheep, but stronger, less timid, and more agile.—*Goats, gô's, n.* A beard that hangs down from the chin without whiskers.—*Goatherd, goth'erd, n.* One whose occupation is to tend goats.—*Goatish, gô'tsh, n.* Resembling a goat in any quality, especially in meanness or lustfulness.—*Goatishly, gô'tsh-ly, adv.* In a goatish manner; lustfully.—*Goatishness, gô'tsh-ness, n.* The quality of being goatish; lustfulness.—*Goat-pepper, n.* A species of capscum or Cayenne pepper.—*Goat-sucker, n.* The name of herbaceous perennials, one species of which (*Salsify*) is cultivated in gardens for its root, which is used in the same manner as carrot.—*Goat-sucker, n.* A name common to various species of birds which feed upon nocturnal insects, given originally from the erroneous opinion that they sucked goats; the fern-owl or night-jar.

Gob, gôb, n. Same as *Goat*.
Gobbet, gô'bet, n. [Fr. *goblet*, from O. Fr. *gob*, a mouthful, from the Celtic—*Gael* and *Ir. gob*, the mouth.] A mouthful; a morsel; a lump.—*Gobble, gô'b, n.* *to—gobbled, gobbling*. [A freq. from *Fr. gobler*, to swallow.] To swallow in large pieces; to swallow hastily.—*v.i.* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey.—*n.* A noise made in the throat, as that of a turkey-cock.—*Gobbler, gô'b'ler, n.* One who gobbles.

Gobelin, gô'bê-lin, n. [From the *Gobelins* establishment in Paris, where tapestry, &c., is made, named from, and originally belonging to, a family of dyers called *Gobelins*.] A term applied to a species of rich tapestry, also to a printed worsted cloth for covering chairs, &c., &c., in imitation of tapestry.

Goblet, gô'b'let, n. [Fr. *goblet*, dim. of

O. Fr. *goblet*, a drinking-glass, from L.L. *gobellus*, from L. *cupa*, a tub, a cask. *CUP*.] A kind of cup or drinking vessel without a handle.

Goblin, gô'b'lin, n. [Fr. *gobelin*, from L. *gobellus*, *Gr. kobalos*, a kind of malignant being or goblin; whence also *G. kobold*.] An evil or mischievous sprite; a gnome; an elf; a malicious fairy.—*Goblinry, gô'b'lin-ry, n.* The acts or practices of goblins.
Goblin, gô'b'lin, n. [L. *gobius*, *Gr. kobios*, the gudgeon.] A name given to various rather small fishes.

God, gôd, n. [A. Sax. *god*—*D. god, Icel. gôd, gûd*, Dan. and Sw. *gud*, *god*, *god*, root unknown to us, not connected with *good*.] A being conceived of as possessing divine power, and therefore to be propitiated by sacrifice, worship, and the like; a divinity; a deity; the Supreme Being; deity; the element and the Spirit, the Creator, and the Sovereign of the universe (in this sense written or printed with a capital letter); any person or thing exalted too much in estimation, or too much honoured as the deity, or *pl.* the audience in the upper gallery of a theatre; so called from their elevated position (slang).—*Godchild, gôd'child, n.* A godson or goddaughter.—*Goddaughter, gôd'daughter, n.* A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.—*Goddeas, gôd-es, n.* A female deity; a heathen deity of the female sex; a woman of superior charms or excellence.—*Godfather, gôd-fa-ther, n.* In the Anglican Church, and in several other churches, a man who at the baptism of a child makes a profession of the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a male sponsor.—*v.t.* To act as godfather to; to take under one's fostering care.—*God-fearing, n.* A term applied to one who fears or reverences God.—*Godhead, gôd'head, n.* [*god*, an suffix, *head*, same as *head*.] Divinity; deity; divinity; divine essence.—*The Godhead*, the Deity; God; the Supreme Being.—*Godhood, gôd'hood, n.* The state or quality of being a god; divinity.—*Godless, gôd'less, n.* Having or acknowledging no God; impious; ungodly; irreligious; wicked.—*Godlessly, gôd'less-ly, adv.* In a godless manner.—*Godlessness, gôd'less-ness, n.* The state or quality of being godless.—*Godlike, gôd'lik, n.* Resembling a god or God; divine; of superior excellence.—*Godliness, gôd'lik-ness, n.* The state of being godlike.—*Godlily, gôd'li-ly, adv.* In a godly manner; piously; righteously.—*Godly, gôd'ly, n.* The condition or quality of being godly.—*Godly, gôd'li, n.* Pious; reverencing God and his character and laws; devout; religious; righteous; conformed to or influenced by piety.—*Godly, gôd'ly, n.* Righteous; Godmother, gôd'môth-er, n. A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism.—*Godsend, gôd'send, n.* Something sent by God, or an unlooked for acquisition or piece of good fortune.—*Godship, gôd'ship, n.* Deity; divinity; the rank or character of a god.—*Godson, gôd'son, n.* A male for whom one has been sponsor at baptism.—*Godward, gôd'ward, n.* Toward God.

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Goggle, gô'gle, n. [Fr. *gogole*, from L. *gogolus*, a prominent, rolling, or staring eye. *GOITRE*, *Goiter*, *gô't'er, n.* [Fr. *goitre*, from *goiter*, the throat.] A swelling, or Derbyshire neck, or morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland, forming a tumour or protuberance sometimes of extraordinary size hanging down on the front part of the neck.—*Goitered, Goitred, gô't'erd, n.* Affected with goitre.—*Goitrous, gô't'rous, n.* Pertaining to goitre; affected with goitre.
Gold, gôld, n. [A. Sax. *gold*—*D. goud, Sc. goud, Sw. guld, Icel. guld, Goth. gult*; from root of *yellow*. Hence *gild*.] A precious metal of a bright yellow colour, the gold, is hard, ductile and malleable of all the metals, and one of the heaviest; money; riches; wealth; a symbol of what is valuable or much prized; a bright yellow colour, like that of the metal; archery, the exact centre of the target, marked with gold, or of a gold colour.—*Made of gold*, consisting of gold.—*Gold-beater, n.* One whose occupation is to beat gold into thin leaves for gilding.

Gold-beater's skin, the prepared outside membrane of a bladder, which is used by gold-beaters to lay between the leaves of the metal while they beat it.—*Gold-digger, n.* One who digs for gold.—*Gold-digging, n.* The occupation of digging for gold.—*Gold-dust, n.* A fine powder.—*Gold-leaf, n.* Gold in very fine particles.—*Golden, gô'd'n, n.* Made of gold; of the colour or lustre of gold; valuable; shining; splendid; excellent; most valuable; precious; happy; marked by the happiness of mankind; pre-eminently favourable or auspicious (a golden opportunity).—*Golden age*, an early period in the history of the human race, fabled to have been one of peace, plenty, and enjoyment; an period of great brilliancy or prosperity.—*Golden balls*, the three gilt balls placed in front of a pawnbroker's place of business.—*Golden fleece*, in Greek myth, the fleece of a ram, which Jason undertook the Argonautic expedition; an order of knighthood, the *toison d'or*.—*Golden legend*, a collection of lives and legends of saints in high repute in the middle ages.—*Golden number*, a chron. a number showing the year the moon's cycle.—*Golden-eye, n.* A species of duck; the garret.—*Golden pheasant, n.* A beautiful species of pheasant belonging to China.—*Gold-digger, n.* One who is digging or otherwise searching for gold.—*Gold-field, n.* A district or region where gold is found.—*Goldfinch, gôld'-finch, n.* [A. Sax. *goldfisc*.] A British song-bird belonging to the finch family, named from the yellow markings on its wings.—*Goldfish, gold'-carp, n.* A species of carp, so named from its colour, now largely bred in ponds, tanks, or glass vessels.—*Gold-lace, n.* A lace wrought with gold or gilt thread.—*Gold-leaf, n.* Gold beaten into an exceedingly thin sheet or leaf.—*Gold-les, gô'd'les, n.* Destitute of gold.—*Gold-plate, n.* Dish, spoons, &c., of gold.—*Goldsmith, gôld'smith, n.* An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold.—*Gold-stick, n.* A title given to colonels of the British Life Guards and to the captains of the guards.—*Gold thread*, the gilt rods which they bear when attending the sovereign on state occasions.—*Gold-thread, n.* A thread formed of flattened gold laid over a thread of silk by twisting it.—*Gold-washer, n.* One who or that which washes away the refuse from gold ore.

Golf, gôlf, n. [D. *golfe*, a club to drive balls with, Dan. *golf*, *golfe*, a club.] A game played with clubs and ball over large commons, downs, or links; the object being to drive the ball, with as few strokes as possible, into holes placed at considerable distances apart.—*Golfer, gôl'fer, n.* One who plays golf.

Golgotha, gô'go'-tha, n. [Heb.] A charnel-house.
Golosh, gô'-losh, n. A galeche.
Gomphosis, gô'm'-pho-sis, n. [Fr. from *gomphos*, a nail.] Anet, an immovable articulation, as in the insertion of the teeth in their sockets.

Gomuti, gô-m'û-ti, n. The Malayan name

pecially with greediness or in large quantities; to fill the stomach of; to satiate: often refl.—v.i. To feed greedily; to stuff one's self.

Gorgéous, gorg'us, a. [*Fr. gorgine*, gaudy, flaunting, from *gorgias*, a ruff for the neck. From *gorge*, the throat (which see).] Exceedingly showy; splendid; magnificent; glistening with gay colours. — Gorgéously, *gor-jus-ly*, *adv.* In a gorgeous manner. — Gorgéousness, *gor-jus-nés*, *n.*

Gorget, gor-jet, n. [*Fr. gorgette*, from *gorger*, to gorge, to eat voraciously.] A small plate for defending the throat or neck; a small crescent-shaped metallic ornament formerly worn by officers on the breast.

Gorgon, gôr'jôn, n. [*Gr. gorgô, gorgôn*, from *gorgos*, fierce, grim.] *Greek myth.* one of several monsters of terrific aspect, the sight of which turned the beholder to stone; hence, some one like a gorgon.—*a.* Very ugly or terrific.—*Gorgonean*, Gorgonian, gôr'jōn-ē-an, gôr'jō-ni-an, *a.* like a gorgon; pertaining to gorgons.—*Gorgonize*, gôr'jōn-iz, *v.t.* To turn into stone; to petrify.

Gorilla, *go-rilla*, *n.* [Originally an African name, found in use by the Phœnician navigator Hanno in the fifth century B.C.] The largest of the apes, very strong and fierce, found chiefly in the woody equatorial regions of Africa, living mostly on trees, and feeding on vegetable substances.

Gormand, *gor'mand*, *n.* [*Fr. gormand.*] A gourmand. — **Gormandism**, *gor'man-diz'm*, *n.* Gluttony. — **Gormandize**, *Gormandise*, *gor'man-diz*, *v.t.* — *gormandized*, *gormandizing*. To eat greedily; to swallow voraciously. — **Gormandizer**, *gor'man-diz-er*, *n.* A voracious eater.

Gorse, gors, n. [A. Sax. *gorst*, *gost*, *farze*; connections doubtful.] The common furze or whin.—**Gorsy**, gor'si, a. Abounding in gorse; resembling gorse.

Goshawk, gosh'ak, n. [A. Sax. *gōshafoc*, goose-hawk—so called from being flown at geese.] A kind of large hawk, formerly much used in falconry.

Gosling, *goz'ling*, *n.* [A. Sax. *gōs*, goose, and the dim. term. *-ling*.] A young goose; a kind of catkin.

Gospel, *gospel*, *n.* [A. Sax. *god-spell*—*god*, good, and *spell*, history, narration—answering to the Gr. *euangelion*, *i.* *eu*, exclamation of joy, and *angelos*, messenger, or compounded of *eu*, good, and *angelos*, God, and *spell*—lit. God's word.] The history of Jesus Christ; any of the four records of Christ's life left by his apostles; the whole body of sacred history; the doctrine of Jesus and his apostles; system of gospel doctrine or of religious truth; any general doctrine (a political *gospel*); some portion of one of the four *gospels* appointed to be read in the service of the church on a particular day. Accordant with the *gospel*; relating to the *gospel*; evangelical.—*Gospelize*, *v.* *to* *gospelize*, *v.* *t.* To instruct in the *gospel*; to evangelize.—*Gospeller*, *gospeller*, *n.* An evangelist; the preacher who reads the *gospel* in the church service.

Gossamer, *gosa'-mër*, *n.* {A name apparently applied originally to the period at which gossamer is commonly observed and equivalent to *gossamersummer*, the term having perhaps arisen from gosses being then driven out of the fields and well known in connection with the chrysalis; comp. the German names for gossamer, 'our lady's summer,' 'divine summer,' 'old wives' summer'.} A thin, filmy substance, a kind of delicate cocoon, floating in the air in calm clear weather, especially in autumn, formed by small species of spiders. —**Gossamery**, *gosa'-më-ri*, *n.* Like gossamer; filmy; unsustained.

Gossan, gos'an, n. *Mining*, an oxide of iron and quartz, a sure indication of ore greater depth.—Gossaniferous, gos-an-i-er-us, a. Containing gossan.

Godsp, goesp, n. [From *God* and *prov.*
sp. relation, related, lit. related in the
service of God.] A godfather or godin-
ther; a friend or neighbour; an intimate
companion; an idle tattler or carrier
of tales; mere tattle; groundless rumour.
v.i. To prate; to chat; to tell idle tales.

Gossiper, gos'sip-er, *n.* One who gossips; a gossip. — **Gossipry**, gos'sip-ri, *n.* Relationship by baptismal rites; sponsorship; idle talk or gossip. — **Gossipy**, gos'sip-i, *a.*

Full of gossip.
Gossamer, gos'o-mēr. GOSSAMER.
Got, got, pret. of *get*.—Got, Gotten, got'n,
pp. of *get*.

Goth, *goth*, *n.* [*L. Gothi*, *Goths*.] One of an ancient Teutonic race of people, first heard of as inhabiting the shores of the Baltic, and who afterwards overran and took an important part in subverting the Roman empire; a barbarian; a rude ignorant person; one defective in taste. — **Gothic**, *goth'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths;

rade; barbarous; the term applied to that style of architecture the characteristic feature of which is the pointed arch and the subversive of the other parts of this style. It is finally used in a depreciated sense. — *n.* The language of the Goths; *printing*, the name of a bold-faced type, used for titling and jobbing work; the Gothic style or order of architecture. — *Gothicism*, *gôth'is-izm*, *n.* A Gothic idiom; conformity to the Gothic style of architecture. — *Gothicize*, *gôth'iz*, *v.* To make Gothic. — *Gothicize*, *Gothicizing*, *gôth'iz*, *v.* To make Gothic. — *Gothicize*, *Gothicizing*, *gôth'iz*, *v.* To make Gothic; to bring back to barbarism. — *Gothish*, *gôth'ish*, *a.* Gothic. — *Gothamist*, *Gothamite*, *gôth'am-ist*, *gôth'am-it*, *n.* A person deficient in wisdom, so called from *Gotham*, in Nottinghamshire, England, noted for some pleasant humors of the kind. — *Goths*, *gôths*, *n.* The inhabitants of the North Sea.

Gouda, gon'da, *a.* A kind of cheese from Gouda, a town in Holland.

Gouge, gouj, n. [*Fr. gouge*, *L.L. gugia*, a gouge; origin uncertain.] A chisel with a hollow or grooved blade, used to cut holes, channels, or grooves.—*v. t.*—*gouged, gouging*. To scoop out or turn with or as with a gouge.—*Gouge-bit*, n. A bit, in the form of a gouge, for boring wood.

Gourd, *gord*, *n.* [*Fr. gourd*, *O. Fr. guorde*, *gougourd*, from *L. cucurbita*, *a. gourd*.] The popular name of the family of plants represented by the melon, cucumber, pumpkin, vegetable marrow, &c., or for their fruits. — **Gourd-tree**, *n.* A tropical American tree which produces globular or oval gourd-like fruits, the hard woody shell of which is applied to many useful purposes. — **Gourdy**, *gördi*, *a.* Swelled in the legs and of a horse. — **Gourdiness**, *gördi-ness*, *n.* The condition or quality of being gourdlike.

Gourmand, gôr'mând, *n.* [Fr., of Celtic origin; comp. W. *gormant*, that which tends to overall; *gormodol*, excess, from *gor*, excess.] A glutton; a greedy feeder; a dainty feeder; an epicure; a gourmet.—**Gourmandize**, gôr'man-diz, *v.i.* To gourmandize.

Gourmet, gôr-mă & gôr-met, n. [Fr., wine-taster, for *gourmet*, from the O.I. word = E. *groom*.] A man of keen palate; a connoisseur in wines and meats; a nic feeder; an epicure.

Gout, gout, n. [*Fr. goutte*, *L. gutta*, a drop from the old medical theory that diseases were due to the deposition of drops of morbid humour in the part.] A disease giving rise to paroxysms of acute pain with inflammation, affecting the small joint

and generally the first joint of the greater toe, and often accompanied by calcareous concretions at the joints; a drop; a clot of coagulation (*Shak.*)—Goutly, goutly-ade. In a gouty manner—Goutlines, goutliness, *n.* The state of being gouty, gouty affections.—Goutish, goutish. Having a predisposition to gout; gouty. Gouty, gouty, *a.* Diseased with or subject to the gout; pertaining to the gout. Goutwort, Goutweed, *gout-wert*, *gout-wee*, *n.* An umbelliferous British plant which was formerly believed to be a specific for gout; ache-weed.

Gout, gô', n. [Fr. *gout*, from L. *gustus*, taste.] Taste; relish.

Govern, guv'ern, v.t. [Fr. *gouverner*, from L. *gubernare*, to govern, a form of Gr. *ἡγεῖν*, to govern.] To direct and control; to regulate by authority; to keep within the limits prescribed by law or sovereignty.

vill; to influence; to direct; to restrain; to keep in due subjection; to steer or regulate the course of; *gram*, to cause to be in a particular case, or to require a particular case — *et. To exercise authority; to administer the law; to have the authority; to have the control.* — Governable, *guv'er-na-bl.* *a.* Capable of being governed; submissive to law or rule. — Governableness, *guv'er-na-bl-nes.* *n.* State or quality of being governable. — Governance, *guv'er-nans.* *n.* Government; executive authority; control; management. — Governor, *guv'er-n.* *n.* A female that governs; a lady who has the care of educating or teaching children in their homes. — Governing, *guv'er-ning.* *p. and a.* Serving to govern; directing; controlling. — Government, *guv'er-nment.* *n.* The act of governing; regulation; control; restraint; the exercise of authority; direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men in communities, societies, or states; the administration of public affairs; the management of a state; the mode or system according to which the sovereign powers of a nation, the legislative, executive, and judicial powers, are vested and exercised; a body politic governed by one authority; a province or territory governed by one authority; the persons or council who administer the laws of a kingdom or state; the administration; the executive power; *gram*, the influence of a word in regard to construction. — Governmental, *guv'er-men-tal.* *a.* Relating to government; pertaining to government. — Governor, *guv'er-nor.* *n.* One who governs; the supreme executive magistrate of a state, community, corporation, &c.; a tutor to a boy at home; a contrivance in machinery, as a governor of a steam engine, which uniformly acts with a varying resistance; a contrivance in a steam engine which automatically regulates the admission of steam to the cylinder. — Governor-general, *n.* A governor who has authority over several provinces or provinces; a viceroy. — Governorship, *guv'er-nor-ship.* *n.* The office of a governor.

Gowan, gou'an, n. [Gael. and Ir. *gugan*, a bud, a flower.] The Scotch name for the mountain daisy.

Gown, *goun*, n. [*W. gwn, Ir. gnuin*, Gael. *gùn*, a gown or robe.] A woman's outer garment; a dress; a dressing-gown; the official dress worn by members of certain professions, as divinity, medicine, law, by magistrates, university professors and students, &c.: sometimes used as the emblem of civil life, as the sword of military.—*v.t.* To put a gown on; to clothe or dress in a gown.—*v.i.* To put on a gown.—**Gownman**, *gounz'man*, n. One whose professional habit is a gown, as a lawyer, professor, or student of a university.—**Gownpiece**, *n.* A piece of cloth sufficient to

Graafian, gră'f-i-an, *a.* [From Regnier de Graaf, a Dutch physician.] Applied to certain vesicles developed in the ovaries of mammals for the special purpose of expelling the eggs.

Graal, grāl, n. Same as Grail.
Grab, grab, v.t.—*grabbed, grabbing*. [Sw.
grubba, to grasp; D. grabbelen, to snatch;
akin grapple, gripe, grasp, grane, &c.] T.

seize; to snatch; to grip; to clutch; (Colloq.) — *n.* A sudden grasp or seizure; a catch; an advantage (colloq.); — an implement for clutching objects. — *Grabber*, *grabb*, *gr.* *n.* One who or that which grabs. *Grace*, *gras*, *gr.* *n.* From *l. gratia*, *gr.* favour, from *gratus*, *gr.* agree, *gratus*, *grate*, *grateful*, *gratitude*, *agree*, *ingrate*, *gr.* from a root seen in *Gr. charo*, to rejoice, *Gael. grath*, love, and *E. yearn*. *Favour*, goodwill, or kindness: disposition to oblige another; love and favour of God; divine influence; result of divine favour, raining from him; a state of reconciliation to God; virtuous or religious affection or disposition proceeding from divine influence; mercy; pardon; favour conferred; a license, dispensation, or peculiar privilege; a short grace, before the sacraments, acknowledging the grace or goodness of God, with the possessive pronoun, a title used in address.

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hér; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tūbe, tub, bull; oil, pound; fl. Sc. alone—the Fr. &

thing rough or indented; to offend or irritate.—*v.t.* To rub roughly with the surface in contact (as *beds* upon another); to have a galling or annoying effect (*to grate upon the feelings*); to make a harsh sound by friction; to sound disagreeably.—*Grater*, *grater*, *n.* One who or that which grates.—*Grating*, *grating*, *p. and p. p.* Irritating; harsh.—*a.* The harsh sound or the feeling caused by strong attrition or rubbing.—*Gratingly*, *gratingly*, *adv.* In a grating manner.

Grateful, *grat'ful*, *a.* [From O. Fr. *grat*, *l. gratus*, pleasant, and E. adjectival term.—*ful*, *Grace*.] Having a dense sense of benefits; having kind feelings and thankfulness toward one from whom a favour has been received; expressing gratitude; indicative of gratitude; affording pleasure; agreeable; pleasing to the taste or the intellect; gratifying.—*Gratefully*, *grat'fully*, *adv.* In a grateful manner.—*Gratefulness*, *grat'fulness*, *n.* The state or quality of being grateful.—*Gratitude*, *grat'it'ud*, *n.* [L. *gratitudo*.] The feeling of one who is grateful; a warm and friendly emotion awakened by a favour received; thankfulness.

Graticulation, *grat'ik'ul'*, *shon*, *n.* [Fr. *graticulation*, *graticula*, dim. of *grates*, a hurdle, wicker-work. *Grate*, *n.*] The division of a design or drawing into squares, for the purpose of producing a copy of it in larger or smaller dimensions.—*Graticule*, *grat'ik'ul*, *n.* [Fr.] A design or drawing so divided.

Gratify, *grat'fi*, *v.t.*—*gratified*, *gratifying*. [Fr. *gratifier*, *l. gratificare*—*gratus*, pleasant, agreeable, and *facio*, to make. *Gratified*, *grat'fi*, *v.t.* To please; to give pleasure to; to indulge, delight, humour, satisfy.—*Gratification*, *grat'ifi-k'*, *shon*, *n.* [L. *gratificatio*.] The act of gratifying or pleasing; that which affords pleasure; enjoyment; satisfaction; delight.—*Gratifier*, *grat'fi-er*, *n.* One who gratifies.

Gratis, *grat'is*, *adv.* [L. from *gratia*, favour. *Gratise*, *Gratise*, *v.t.* For nothing; freely; without recompense (to give a thing *gratis*).—*a.* Given or done for nothing.

Gratitude. Under **GRATEFUL**.

Gratuitous, *grat'ui-tus*, *a.* [L. *gratuitus*, from *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable. *Gratuitously*, *Gratuitously*, *adv.* Given without an equivalent or recompense; free; voluntary; not required, called for, or warranted by the circumstances; adopted or asserted without any good ground (a *gratuitous* assumption).—*Gratuitously*, *grat'ui-tusly*, *adv.* In a gratuitous manner.

Gratuitousness, *grat'ui-tus-ness*, *n.*—*Gratuitly*, *grat'ui-ti*, *adv.* A free gift; a present; a donation.

Gratulate, *grat'ul'*, *v.t.*—*gratulated*, *gratulating*. [L. *gratulor*, *gratulatus*, from *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable. *Gratule*, *n.*] To salute with declarations of joy; to congratulate.—*Gratulant*, *grat'ul'*, *ant.* A congratulator.—*Gratulation*, *grat'ul'*, *shon*, *n.* [L. *gratulatio*.] Congratulation.—*Gratulatory*, *grat'ul'*, *adv.* A congratulation.

Gravacko. *GRAYWACKE*.

Gravamen, *grat'v'*, *mun*, *n.* [L. from *gravis*, to weigh down, from *gravis*, heavy. *Gravamen*, *a.*] That part of an accusation which weighs most heavily against the accused; ground or burden of complaint in general.

Grave, *grav*, *v.t.*—*graved* (*pret.*), *graven* or *graved* (*pp.*), *graving* (*pp.*). [A. Sax. *grava*, to dig, to grave or carve = D. *graven*, Dan. *grave*, Icel. *grafa*, G. *graben*, to dig, to engrave; carver, *Graver*, to write, to scrape; *gr. grapho*, to grave, to write. To carve or cut; to form or shape by cutting with a tool; to delineate by cutting; to engrave; hence, to impress deeply.—*Graver*, *graver*, *n.* One who carves or engraves; an engraving tool; a burin.

Grave, *grav*, *n.* [A. Sax. *graf*, a grave, a trench, from stem of *grafen*, to dig or grave = Dan. *graf*, Icel. *graf*, D. *graf*, G. *grab*, Rus. *grab*, a grave. *Grave*, to bury. An excavation in the earth in which a dead human body is deposited; hence, any place of interment; a tomb; a sepulchre.—*Grave-clothes*, *a. pl.* The clothes in which

the dead are interred.—*Grave-digger*, *n.* One whose occupation is to dig graves.—*Gravely*, *gravely*, *adv.* Without a grave; unburied.—*Grave-stone*, *n.* A stone placed at a grave as a monument to the dead.—*Grave-yard*, *n.* A yard or inclosure for the interment of the dead.

Grave, *grav*, *v.t.* [From the *graves* or dregs of melted tallow with which ships' hulls were formerly smeared.] To clean a ship's bottom of sea-weeds, &c., and pay it over with pitch or tar.—*Graves*, *Graves*, *gravz*, *gravz*, *a. pl.* [L. G. *graven*, Dan. *graver*, th. *grave*, G. *graben*, to dig, to engrave.] The incombustible parts of tallow gathered from the melting pots.—*Graving-dock*, *a.* Under **DOCK**.

Grave, *grav*, *a.* [Fr. *grave*, from *l. gravis*, heavy (whence *corpore*, *appropriate*, *gravid*, *gravid*, allied to *Gr. barys*, heavy, *baros*, weight [in barometer]; Skr. *gauri*, heavy.)] Solemn; serious; opposed to light or jovial; plain; not showy; important; momentous; having a serious and interesting import; low; depressed; opposite to about, acute, or high.—*Gravely*, *grav'ly*, *adv.* In a grave manner.—*Graviness*, *grav'ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being grave; gravity.

Gravel, *grav'el*, *n.* [Fr. *gravelle*, from O. Fr. *gravel*, gravel, or gravel, from *gravel*, Armor. *grouan*, sand = W. *grou*, pebbles, coarse gravel.] Small stones or very small pebbles collectively; small stones, sand, &c., combined; *pathol.* small concretions of lime in the kidneys, the cause of the disease occasioned by such concretions.—*v.t.*—*gravelled*, *gravelled*. To cover with gravel; to cause to stick in the sand or gravel; hence, to perplex and bring to an untelling end; to puzzle; to hurt the foot of a horse by gravel lodged under the shoe.—*Gravelliness*, *grav'el-ness*, *n.* The state of being gravelly.—*Gravelling*, *grav'el-ing*, *n.* The act of laying down gravel.—*Gravelly*, *grav'ly*, *adv.* Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.—*Gravel-pit*, *n.* A pit from which gravel is dug.—*Gravel-walk*, *n.* A walk covered with gravel.

Gravel, *grav'el*, *v.t.*—*gravelled*, *gravelled*. To cover with gravel; to cause to stick in the sand or gravel; hence, to perplex and bring to an untelling end; to puzzle; to hurt the foot of a horse by gravel lodged under the shoe.—*Gravelliness*, *grav'el-ness*, *n.* The state of being gravelly.—*Gravelling*, *grav'el-ing*, *n.* The act of laying down gravel.—*Gravelly*, *grav'ly*, *adv.* Abounding with gravel; consisting of gravel.—*Gravel-pit*, *n.* A pit from which gravel is dug.—*Gravel-walk*, *n.* A walk covered with gravel.

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Gravid, *grav'id*, *a.* [L. *gravidus*, from *gravis*, heavy. *Gravide*, *a.*] Being with child; pregnant.—*Gravidation*, *grav'id-i-ti*, *shon*, *n.* Pregnancy, impregnation.

Gravimeter, *grav'imet'*, *er*, *n.* [L. *gravis*, heavy, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument used for measuring the specific gravities of bodies, whether liquid or solid, as a hydrometer.

Graving-dock. Under **GRAVE** (to clean a ship's bottom) and **DOCK**.

Gravitation, *grav'it'*, *shon*, *n.* [L. *gravitatio*, from *gravis*, heavy. *Gravitate*, *grav'it'*, *v.t.* To be affected by gravitation; to move under the influence of gravitation; *fig.* to have a tendency towards some attracting influence.—*Gravitational*, *grav'it'*, *shon*, *n.* The act of gravitating or tending to a centre of attraction; the force by which bodies are drawn, or by which they tend toward the centre of the earth or other centre of the effect of that force.—*Gravitative*, *grav'it'*, *shon*, *n.* Causing to gravitate or tend to a centre.—*Gravity*, *grav'it'*, *n.* The state or character of being grave; solemnity of deportment; gravity of demeanour; seriousness; weight or heaviness; enormity (the *gravity* of an offence); the force which causes a mass of matter to tend toward a centre of attraction, especially toward the centre of the earth; the force by which the planets mutually attract each other and are attracted towards the sun; centripetal force.—*Centre*

of *gravity*. Under **CENTRE**.—*Specific gravity*, the relative gravity or weight of any body or substance considered with regard to the weight of an equal bulk of pure distilled water at the temperature of 62° Fahr., which is reckoned unity.

Gravy, *gravi*, *n.* [From *graves*, *graves*, the dregs of melted tallow. *Grave*, to clean a ship's bottom.] The fat and other solid matter that drips from flesh in cooking, accompanying the meat when served up; dripping.

Gray, *gray*, *a.* [A. Sax. *græg* = D. *grauw*, Icel. *grár*, Dan. *graa*, G. *grau*, gray; other connections are unknown.] Of the colour of hair whitened by age; hoary; white with a mixture of black; of the colour of ashes; having gray hairs; old; mature [*gray* experience].—*Gray cotton*, *gray wool*, *a.* Commercial name for unbleached and undyed cotton cloth.—*a.* A gray colour; a dull or neutral tint; an animal of a gray colour, as a horse.—*Gray-beard*, *Gray-beard*, *n.* A man with a gray beard, or an old man; a gray arthen jar or bottle for holding liquid.—*Gray-bird*, *grayish*, *a.* Somewhat gray; gray in a moderate degree.—*Graying*, *gray'ing*, *n.* [From the silvery gray of its back and sides.] A fish of the salmon family, 16 or 18 inches in length, found in the north of Europe.—*Graying*, *gray'ing*, *adv.* With a gray colour or colours; with a gray tinge.—*Grayness*, *gray'ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being gray.—*Gray-owl*, *n.* The tawny owl, a common British species.—*Gray-pease*, *a. pl.* Common pease in a dried state.—*Gray-stone*, *n.* A grayish or greenish, compact, volcanic rock.—*Gray-wacke*, *Gray-wacke*, *gray-wacke*, *gray-wacke*, *n.* A kind of sandstone in which grains or fragments of various minerals or rocks are imbedded in an indurated matrix, which may be siliceous, or argillaceous.—*Gray-wether*, *n.* A large boulder of siliceous sandstone.

Grayhound. *GRAYHOUND*.

Grass, *gras*, *v.t.*—*grazed*, *grazing*. [Perhaps from the combining *graze*, *graze*, to rub, and *raz*, or perhaps originally meaning to skin along the grass, from *grass*, like *graze*, to pasture.] To rub or touch lightly, in passing, as a missile does; to brush lightly the surface of.—*a.* To pass so as to touch or rub lightly.—*n.* The act of grazing; a slight rub or brush.

Grazed, *graz*, *ant.*—*grazed*, *grazing*. [A. Sax. *grasen*, to graze or feed, from *gras*, grass; comp. *l. graso*, to taste, and *gras*, G. *grasen* and *gras*.] To feed or supply with growing grass; to furnish pasture for; to feed on; to eat from the ground.—*v.t.* To eat grass; to feed on growing herbage.—*n.* The act of grazing or feeding on grass.—*Grazer*, *graz'er*, *n.* One that grazes.—*Grazier*, *graz'er*, *n.* One who grazes or pastures cattle for the market; a trader who raises and deals in cattle.—*Grazing*, *graz'ing*, *n.* The act of feeding on grass; a pasture.

Grease, *gres*, *n.* [Fr. *graisse*, O. Fr. *grasso*, from *l. crassus*, fat, fat, whence *l. crassus*; akin Gael. *cras*, fat, *cras*, a fat in a soft state, particularly the fatty matter of land animals, as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals; *fartier*, a swelling and inflammation in a horse's legs attended with the secretion of oily matter and cracks in the skin.—*v.t.* (*gres* or *gres*).—*greased*, *greasing*. To smear, anoint, or daub with grease or fat.—*Greasily*, *gres'ly*, *adv.* In a greasy manner.—*Greasy*, *gres'ly*, *adv.* The quality or state of being greasy.—*Greasy*, *gres'ly*, *adv.* Composed of or characterized by grease; fatty; unctuous; having the appearance of, or greasy to the touch; unctuous to the touch, as some minerals, greases, indecent; *fartier*, affected with the disease called grease.

Great, *grat*, *a.* [A. Sax. *grat* = L. G. and D. *grat*, G. *gras*, to grow, to increase, to L. *gratus*.] Large in bulk, surface, or linear dimensions; of wide extent; big; large in number; numerous; large, extensive, or unusual in degree; long continued; of long du-

ration; important; weighty; involving important interests; holding an eminent or prominent position in respect of mental endowments or acquisitions, virtue or vice, rank, office, power, or the like; eminent; distinguished; celebrated; notorious; of elevated sentiments; generous; noble; on an extensive scale; sumptuous; magnificent; wonderful; sublime; grand; pregnant; teeming; filled; denoting a degree of consanguinity in the ascending or descending line (great grandfather). — *Great circle*. Under *Circle*. *Great pit*, *grāt' pī*, the powerful, the rich, the distinguished, persons of rank and position. — *Greatcoat*, *grāt' kōt*, n. An overcoat; a topcoat. — *Great-hearted*, *a*. High-spirited; magnanimous. — *Greatly*, *grāt'h*, *adv.* In a great manner or degree. — *Greatness*, *grāt' nes*, n. The state or quality of being great; magnitude; dignity; eminence; distinguished rank or position; nobleness.

Greave, *grēv*, n. [*Fr. greve*, armour for the leg. Sp. *greva*, *Ar. orig.*] Armour worn on the front of the lower part of the leg, across the back of which it was buckled.

Greaves. Under *GAZE*, to clean a ship's bottom.

Grebe, *grēb*, n. [*Fr. grèbe*, from *Armor. grēb*, *W. grēb*, a comb, a crest, one variety having a crest.] An aquatic bird of various species, having no tail, toes separate, but broadly fringed by a membrane, and legs set so far back that on land it assumes the upright position of the penguin.

Greclan, *grēshān*, a. [*GREEK*.] Pertaining to Greece; Greek. — *a*. A native of Greece, or a person of the Greek race; one versed in the Greek language. — *Green*, *grēshān*, n. An idiom of the Greek language. — *Greco*, *grēsis*, *ut—greco*, *greco*, *ad.* To render Grecian; to translate into Greek — *ut*. To speak the Greek language.

Greedy, *grēdis*, a. [*A. Sax. grēdan*, *gradi* = *Goth. grēdis*, *Icel. grathyr*, *Dan. gradig*, *D. gradig*, *modern*. Hence *greedy*, which is quite a modern word in English = *Icel. grādr*, *Goth. gradis*, *limiter*, having a keen appetite for food or drink; voracious; voracious; very fond of eating; gluttonous; having a keen desire for anything; covetous *greedy of gain*. — *Greedy*, *grēd*, n. A covetous desire or longing; greediness.

Greedyly, *grēd'h*, *adv.* In a greedy manner; voraciously; eagerly. — *Greediness*, *grēd' nes*, n. The quality of being greedy.

Greek, *grēk*, a. [*Fr. grec*, *L. græca*, *Greek*, from the *græko*, an insignificant tribe of ancient north-western Greece.] Pertaining to Greece. — *Greek Church*, the eastern church which separated from the Roman or western church in the ninth century, and comprises the great bulk of the Christians of Russia, Greece, Rumania, Turkey, &c. — *Greek fire*, a combustible preparation, the constituents of which are supposed to have been sulphur, nitre, and sulphur — *a*. A native of Greece; the language of Greece. — *Greekish*, *grēk' ish*, a. Peculiar to Greece; Greek. — *Gresling*, *grēk' ling*, n. A little Greek; a Greek of little importance or repute.

Green, *grēn*, a. [*A. Sax. grēn*, *Dan. Sw. grön*, *Icel. grann*, *G. grün*; akin to *grow*; *L. hōlus*, *clūs*, green vegetables; *Gr. chlor*, a young shoot, *chloros*, pale green; *Sk. harī*, green.] Of the colour of grass or herbage; of plants which are growing; emerald; verdant; new; fresh; vigorous; fresh and vigorous; flourishing; undecayed; a green old age; containing its natural juices; not dry; not seasoned; unripe; immature (*green* fruit); immature in age; young; new; inexperienced; easily imposed upon. — *Green cloth* (*board of*), a board or court that formerly had jurisdiction in matters connected with the English navy. *Green* (*household*), a distinctive name given with green cloth. — *Green tea*, tea of a greenish colour from the mode in which the leaves are treated and having a peculiar flavour. — *Green turtle*, the turtle of which the soup is made. — *Green vitriol*, a name of sulphate of iron in its crystallized form. — *a*. A green colour; a grassy plain or field; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage; a name of several pigments; pl-

the leaves and stems of young plants used in cooking, especially certain plants of the cabbage kind. — *ut*. To make green. — *ut*. To grow green. — *Greenback*, *grēn' bak*, n. A note belonging to the paper-money of the United States, first issued in 1862, from the back of the notes being of a green color. — *Green crop*, n. A crop that is used in its growing or unripe state, as clover, grass, turnips, potatoes, &c. — *Green-earth*, n. A species of earth or mineral substance used by artists. — *Green ebony*, n. A cabinet and wood obtained from South America. — *Greenery*, *grēn' ēr*, n. A mass of green foliage; the green hue of such a mass. — *Green-eyed*, *a*. Having green eyes; seeing all things discoloured or distorted; jaundiced. — *Green-fish*, n. A common British fish of a greenish colour; the green-linct or green-grossbeak. — *Greenfly*, n. The name given to various species of Aphides which infest plants. — *Greengage*, n. [After a person named *Gage*, who introduced it into England.] A species of plum having a juicy greenish pulp of an exquisite flavour. — *Green-grocer*, n. A retailer of greens and other vegetables. — *Green-heart*, n. *Barentz*. — *Greenhorn*, *grēn' hōrn*, n. A person easily imposed upon; a raw inexperienced person. — *Greenhouse*, *grēn' hōus*, n. A building principally consisting of glazed frames or sashes for the purpose of cultivating exotic plants which are so tender to endure the open air often artificially heated up.

— *Greening*, *grēn' ing*, n. A name given to certain varieties of apples green when ripe. — *Greenish*, *grēn' ish*, a. Somewhat green; having a tinge of green; somewhat raw and inexperienced. — *Greenland*, *grēn' lānd*, n. The quality of being greenish. — *Green-linct*, *a*. The green-finch. — *Greenly*, *grēn' lē*, *adv.* In a green manner. — *Greenness*, *grēn' nes*, n. The quality of being green. — *Green-room*, *grēn' rōom*, n. A room near the stage in a theatre, to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play. — *Green-sand*, n. A name given from the colour of some of the beds to two groups of rocks, the lower or green-sand, belonging to the lower cretaceous series, and the upper green-sand to the upper cretaceous series. — *Green-shank*, n. A well-known species of sandpiper with greenish legs. — *Green-sickness*, n. A curiousness. — *Greenstone*, *grēn' stōn*, n. [From a tinge of green in the colour.] A general designation for the hard granular crystalline varieties of trap. — *Green-sward*, n. Turf green with grass. — *Greenish*, *grēn' ish*, a. The quality of being green; greenness. — *Greenwood*, *grēn' wūd*, n. A wood or forest when green, as in summer. — *a*. Pertaining to a green-wood. — *Greeny*, *grēn' ē*, a. Green; greenish; having a green hue.

Greot, *grē*, *ut*. [*A. Sax. grētan*, to salute, hail, bid farewell. *G. græsen*, *D. greeten*, to greet; comp. *A. Sax. grētan*, *Prov. E. and Sc. greet*, *Goth. grētan*, *Icel. grāta*, to weep.] To address with salutations or expressions of kind wishes to; to greet; to compliment; to; to salute; to hail. — *ut*. To meet and salute each other. — *Greeter*, *grēt' ēr*, n. One who greets. — *Greeting*, *grēt' ing*, n. Expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; compliment sent by one absent.

Greot, *grē*, *ut*. [*GREET*, to salute.] To greet. [*Old English and Scotch*.] — *Greotian*, *grē' shān*, a. [*L. gregarius*, from *grex*, *grege*, a flock or herd; seen also in *agregate*, *congregate*, *gregarious*.] Having the habit of assembling or living in a flock or herd; habitually solitary or living alone. — *Gregrious*, *grē' shūs*, a. [*L. hō*.] In a gregarious manner. — *Gregriousness*, *grē' shūs' nes*, n. The state or quality of being gregarious. — *Gregarian*, *grē' shān*, n. A Gregorian, belonging to the herd or common. — *Gregarine*, *grē' shān*, n. A name of certain minute animals of a low type, having no definite organs observable, found inhabiting the mud of various animals.

Gregorian, *grē' shān*, n. Belonging to Gregory. — *Gregorian calendar*, the calendar as reformed by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582. — *Gregorian year*, the ordinary year, as reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar.

— *Gregorian epoch*, the time from which the Gregorian calendar dates. — *Gregorian chant*, a choral melody introduced into the service of the Christian church by Pope Gregory I. about the end of the sixth century. — *Gregorian telescope*, the first and most common form of the reflecting telescope, invented by Prof. James Gregory of Edinburgh.

Grenade, *grē'nād*, n. [*Fr. grenade*, *Sp. granada*, a pomegranate, a grenade (the missile somewhat resembling the fruit), from *L. granatum*, a pomegranate. *Grain*.] A hollow ball or shell of iron or other metal, or of annealed glass, filled with powder, fired by means of a fuse, and thrown among enemies. — *Grenadier*, *grē'nād' ēr*, n. Originally, a soldier who threw hand-grenades; afterwards a company of tall soldiers distinguished by a particular dress; now the title in the British army for a regiment of guards.

Grendine, *grē'nēd*, n. A thin gauzy silk or woollen fabric, plain, coloured, or embroidered, used for ladies' dresses, shawls, &c.

Gresorial, *grēs'ō'riāl*, a. [*L. gressus*, a going, step. *Græci*, *Græci*, having three toes forward (two of them connected) and one behind.

Crow, *grō*, *pret. of grow*. — *Grewsome*, *grēwsōm*, a. [*D. gruw*, *Dan. grus*, *G. gruen*, to shudder.] Causing one to shudder; frightful; horrible. — *Grey*, *grē*, *Gray*.

Greyhound, *grē'hōund*, n. [*Icel. grēy-hundr*, from *grēy*, a greyhound, a bitch; *Sc. grēw*, a greyhound; *L. græus*, a bound; the name has no reference to the colour.] A dog kept for the chase, remarkable for the symmetry and beauty of its form, and its great fleetness. — *Grice*, *grīs*, n. [*Dan. gris*, *gris*, *Sw. and Icel. gris*, a pig.] A little swine.

Griddle, *grīd'*, n. [*W. graddel*, from *grēd*, *ut*, to heat, to scorch; *Ir. gréidil*, *gréidil*, to scorch.] A broad disk of iron used for baking oatmeal cakes, &c. — *Griddle*, *grīd'*, n. [*Fr. grille*, *O.E. girden*, to strike, pierce, cut, from *gerde*, a rod = *yard*; partly from *O.E. grēde*, *A. Sax. grēdan*, to cry.] To pierce; to cut through; to put (*the*); to give out a harsh creaking sound; to be harshly (*Ten.*); n. A grating or harsh sound.

Gridelin, *grīd' ēlin*, n. [*Fr. gris de lin*, flax gray.] A colour mixed of white and red, or a gray violet. — *Gridiron*, *grīd' ēr*, n. [From *grīd* of *griddle*, and *iron*.] A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals; a frame of cross-beams upon which a ship rests for inspection or repairs at low water.

Grief, *grēf*, n. [*Fr. grief*, grievance, what oppresses, from *L. grevere*, heavy. *Grave*, *a*. Pain of mind, arising from any cause; sorrow; sadness; cause of sorrow or pain; that which afflicts; trial; grievance; bodily pain (*the*).] — *To be in grief*, to come to a bad end; to come to ruin; to meet with an accident. *γ. Syn.* under *ADVERSITY*. — *Grievable*, *grē'yābl*, a. Causing grief; lamentable. — *Grievance*, *grē'yāns*, n. That which causes grief or uneasiness; wrong; ill-doing and suffering; injury. — *Grieve*, *grēv*, *ut—grieve*, *griev*, [*O.Fr. griev*, *ut*, to cause to feel grief; to give pain of mind; to make sorrowful; to afflict; to sorrow over; to deplore. *ut*. To feel grief; to sorrow; to mourn; to follow. *Grave*, *ut*, *for*, and *car*. — *Griever*, *grēv' ēr*, n. That which grieves. — *Grievingly*, *grēv' ing' lē*, *adv.* In a grieving manner. — *Grievous*, *grēv' ūs*, a. Causing grief or sorrow; afflictive; hard to be borne; severe; harmful; great; atrocious; aggravated; full of grief; indicating great grief or affliction. — *Grievously*, *grēv' ūs' lē*, *adv.* In a grievous manner. — *Grievousness*, *grēv' ūs' nes*, n.

Grieve, *grēv*, n. [*A. Sax. grēvan*, a bailiff or reeve. *Reeve*.] In Scotland, a manager of a farm; a farm-bailiff. — *Griffin*, *grīfōn*, *grīfōn*, *grīfōn*, n. [*Fr. grifon*, *It. grifone*, from *L. graps*, *grapsus*, griffin, from *Gr. gryps*, a griffin, from

grypos, hook-beaked.] A mythical animal, in the fore part represented as an eagle, in the hinder part as a lion; a species of vulture found in the mountainous parts of Europe and in North Africa.

Grig, grig, n. [Connected with *cricket*; in second sense with Sw. *kräka*, to creep.] A cricket; a grasshopper; the sand-eel; a

small eel of lively and incessant motion.
Grill, grill v.t. [From Fr *griller*, to broil;
 from *gril*, a gridiron, *grille*, a grate; O.Fr.
graille, from L.L. *graticula*, corrupted from
 L. *craticula*, a small gridiron, dim. of
crates, a hurdle. **GRATE, CRATE.**] To broil
 on a gridiron or similar instrument.—*n.* A
 grated utensil for broiling meat, &c., over a
 fire.

a fire; a gridiron. — Grillade, grill-ád', *n.* Meat or fish broiled on a grill. — Grillage, grill'áj, *n.* [Fr., from *grille*, a grate, a railing.] A heavy framework of beams used to sustain foundations in soils of unequal compressibility. — Grille, grill, *n.* [Fr.] A lattice or grating; a piece of grated work. — Grills, grils, *n.* [Probably a corruption of Sw. *græ-lax*, gray salmon.] The young of the salmon on its first return from the sea to fresh water.

[illegible]

Grimalkin, gri-mal'kin, n. [For *gray-malkin*—gray, and *malkin*, that is *Moll-kin*, dim. from *Mary*; comp. *Tom-cat*.] An old, decrepit, female cat.

old cat, especially a female cat.
Grime, grim, *n.* [Same as Dan. *grime*, a spot or streak. *grim*, soot, lampblack.]
Foul matter; dirt; dirt deeply ingrained.
—*v.t.*—*grimed*, *griming*. To sully or soil deeply to dirt. Grimily, grimly, ad.

deeply; to dirt. — **Grimly**, grī'mi-lī, *adv.*
In a grimy manner or condition; foully. —
Griminess, grī'mi-nēs, *n.* The state or
quality of being grimy. — **Grimy**, grī'mi, *a.*
Full of grime; foul; dirty.

Grin, grin, *v.t.*—grinned, grinning. [A.Sax. *grinnian*, *grennian*, to grin=Dan. *grine*, D. *grijnen*, G. *greinen*, to grin, to cry, to

weep; perhaps allied to *groan*.] To snarl and show the teeth, as a dog; to set the teeth together and open the lips; to show the teeth as in laughter, scorn, or pain. — *v.t.* To show, set, or snap (the teeth); in grinning; to express by grinning. — *n.* The act of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth; a forced or sneering smile. — **Grinner**, *grin'ér*, *n.* One who grins. — **Grinningly**, *grin'ing-li*, *adv.* — In a grinning manner.

[illegible]

sharpening tools.—To bring or hold a person's nose to the grindstone, to oppress him to punish him.

Grip, grip, n. [Directly from Fr. *gripper* to grasp, which itself is from a German word=E. *gripe*.] The act of grasping by the hand; grasp; the grasp peculiar to any secret fraternity as a means of recognition; a fast hold; a hilt or handle.—*v.t.*—*gripped, gripping*. To grasp by the hand to gripe; to seize forcibly; to hold fast.—*v.i.* To take hold; to hold fast.

Grip, **Gripe**, **grip**, **grip**, *n.* [A. Sax. *græp*, a ditch; D. *grop*, *groep*, a ditch or trench. A small ditch or furrow; a channel to carry off water or other liquid.—*v.t.* To trench; to drain.

Gripe, grip, *v.t.*—*griped, gripping*. [*A. Sax. gripan*; to gripe, to grasp=Icel. *grípa*. D. *gripen*, Goth. *greipan*, G. *greifen*, to seize; same root as *grab*, *grope*, *grasp*.] To catch with the hand and clasp closely with the fingers; to hold tight or firmly; to clutch; to embrace; to cling; to clutch; to tighten; to give pain in the bowels, as if by pressure or contraction; to straiten or distress.—*v.i.* To take fast hold with the hand; to clasp closely with the fingers.—*n.* Grip; seizure; grip, oppression; affliction; pinching; squeezing; a pain; to act as a whole; *pl.* a pinching intermittent pain in the intestines, of the character of that which accompanies diarrhoea or colic.—**Gripper**, griper, *n.* One who gripes.—**Griping**, gri-ping, *a.* Grasping; greedy; extortionary; griping, a pinching or squeezing; gripingly, *adv.* Gripingly, *adv.* In a griping manner.

Grissalle, grî-sal', n. [Fr., from *gris*, gray.] A style of painting in various gray tints employed to represent solid bodies in relief, as friezes, mouldings, bas-reliefs, &c.

Grizette, grî-zel', n. [Fr. Originally, a gray woollen fabric, much used for dresses by women of the inferior classes, from *gris*, gray.] A young woman of the working-class in France; a belle of the working-class given to coquetry and gallantry.

chast given to, eagerly and gallantly.
Griskin, griskin, n. [Dim. from *grise* or *grise*. Grice.] The spine of a hog.
Grisle, Grisly, grizld, grizli, a. Gray; of a mixed colour; grizzled.
Grisly, grizli, a. {A Sax. *grislic*, from *grisan* or *agrisan*, to dread, to fear greatly; allied to G. *grässlich*, horrible, *grausen*, horror, *graezeln*, to shudder; E. *grievous*.
Frightful, horrible; terrible; grim.—Grisliness, grizli-ness, n. Quality of being

Grist, *grist*, *n.* [A. Sax. *grist*, a grinding, from *gridan*, to grind. GRIND.] Corn ground in the mill or to be ground; the grain carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces.—*To bring grist to the mill*, to be a source of profit; to bring profitable business into one's hands.—*Grist-mill*, *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

Grist-mill, *n.* A mill for grinding grain.
Gristle, *grisl*, *n.* [A. Sax. *gristel*, gristle; akin to *grist*, being named from the grinding or crunching it requires; comp. A. Sax. *gristlung*, a gnashing.] Cartilage. — **Gristly**, *grisl'i*, *a.* Consisting of or like gristle; cartilaginous.

Grit, grit, n. [A. Sax. *grētt*, sand; akin to E. *grits*, *grout*, *groats*; comp. Icel. *gríðr*, stones, rubble; G. *gries*, grit.] Sand or gravel; rough hard particles; any hard sandstone in which the component grains of quartz are less rounded or sharper than in ordinary sandstones; structure of a stone in regard to fineness and closeness of texture.—**Grittiness**, *gritt'nes*, n. Gritty state or quality.—**Gritty**, *grit'ī*, a. Con-

Grits, grits, *n. pl.* [*A. Sax. grytta, gryttan*,
grits or groats; akin to *grit*, *groat*, *groat*.
Groats, grain hulled or coarsely ground.
Grivet, griv'et, *n.* A small green-gray
Abyssinian monkey. ●

Grizzle, *v.t.* [Origin doubtful.] To fret;
 to suik.—*n.* One who frets or sulks.
 Grizzle, *grizl, n.* [From Fr. *gris*, gray, from
 O.G. *gris*, gray.] A gray colour; a mixture
 of white and black; a mixture of white
 among dark hairs.—*v.t.* To grow gray or
 grizzly; to become gray-haired.—Grizzled,
 grizld, *a.* Of a grayish colour.—Grimly,
 grizli, *a.* Somewhat gray; grayish.

Grizzly or grisly bear, a large and ferocious bear of Western North America.

Groan, grōn, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *grānian*, to groan; perhaps imitative of the sound made in groaning; comp. A. Sax. *grīnan*, to grunt; W. *grun*, a groan.] To utter a mournful voice, as in pain or sorrow; to utter a deep, low-toned, moaning sound. — *n.* A deep, mournful sound uttered in pain, sorrow, or anguish; a deep sound uttered in disapprobation or derision. — *Groaner*, grōn-ēr, *n.* One who groans.

Groat, grōt, n. [*D. groet*, *G. groet*, that is, *great*, a great piece or coin: so called because before this piece was coined by Edward III. the English had no silver coin larger than a penny.] An old English coin and money of account, equal to fourpence; hence, colloquially, fourpence, or a fourpenny piece.

Groats, grōts, *n. pl.* [A. Sax. *grōtan*, groats; akin *grits*, *grout*.] Oats or wheat with the husks taken off.

Grocer, grô'ser, n. [Properly a *grossier*, or one who sells things in the *gros*; O.F. *grossier*, one who sells by wholesale, from *gros*, great. Gross.] A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, &c.—Grocer's-itch, n. A variety of eczema.—Grocery, grô's'ri, n. A grocer's shop; *nl.* the commodities sold by grocers.

grog, *grog*, *n.* [From 'Old *Grog*,' a nickname given to Admiral Vernon, who introduced the beverage from his wearing a *program* cloak in rough weather.] A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened; also used as a general term for strong drink. — *Grogginess*, *grog'-i-ness*, *n.* The state of being *groggy*. — *Groggy*, *grog'i*, *a.* Overcome with *grog*; tipsy; *fartier*, moving in an uneasy, hobbling manner, owing to the aid of a bottle.

to tenderness of the feet: said of a horse.
—Grog-shop, *n.* A dram-shop.
Groggram, Groggran, grog'ram, grog'ran, *n.*
[Fr. *grosgrain*, coarse grain, of a coarse
texture. Gross. GRAIN.] A kind of coarse
stuff made of silk and mohair; also, a kind
of strong, coarse silk.

of strong, coarse hairs. *Arch.* *grein*, *n.* [eel, *grein*, a branch, an arm of the *h. greina*, to branch off or separate; *Sw. grein*, a branch, *grein*, to divide; *Sc. grein*, a branch, a prong of a fork.] The hollow of the human body in front at the junction of the thigh with the trunk; *arch.* the angular projecting curve made by the intersection of simple vaults crossing each other at any angle. *v.t.* *Arch.* to form the groins; to ornament with groins, *to groin*, *v.* *Arch.* to have a groin in or groined; formed of groins meeting in a point. — *Groining*, *groining*, *n.* *Arch.* the arrangement of groins; groins collectively.

Gromet, **Grommet**, gram'et, n. [*Armor. grom*, a curb.]. *Naut.* a ring of rope with or without a thimble; a loop formed at the end of a rope by splicing.

the end of a rope by splicing.
Groom, groom, n. [From A. Sax. *grom*, O.E. *gome*, man, with an inserted *u*, comp. O.E. *guma*, man, with an inserted *u*, *gunia* (Goth. *guma*, O.H.G. *guma*) is the Teutonic word equivalent to L. *homo*, a man. Hence *bridgroom* (A. Sax. *brýdguma*) | A man or boy who has the charge of horses; one who takes care of horses or the stable; one of several officers in the English royal household; a *bridgroom* — *v.t.* To take care for a horse. — *Groom's mate*, *Groomsmen*, groom, groom, n. — *Groom*, who acts as attendant at a marriage.

tendant on a bedroom at its marriage.
Groove, *groov*, *n.* [From *D. grooven*, *groef*,
a furrow, a ditch; a channel—*G. groebe*, a
pit, hole, grave; the stem being same as in
E. grate, etc.] A furrow or long hollow,
such as is cut by a tool; a channel, usually
an elongated narrow channel; the fixed
routine of one's life, *—n.f.*—*grooved*, *grooving*.
To cut a groove or channel in; to
furrow. —*Grooved*, *grovd*, *v.* and *a.* Chan-
nelled; cut with grooves. —*Groofter*, *gro-*
ofter, *adv.* — *whar* that which grooves.

Grope, grôp, *v. i.*—*proped, groping*. [*A. Sax. gropian*; closely allied to *grape*, *grab*, and *graze*.] To search or attempt to find something in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling; to feel one's way; to attempt anything blindly. — *vt.* To search out by feeling in or as in the dark (to *grop*

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; ñ, Fr. ton; ng, sing; rh, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure

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Gatta, gut'ta, *n.* pl. Guttae, gut'te. [L.] A drop; specifically, *arch.* one of a series of pendent ornaments attached to the underside of the mutules and under the triglyphs of the Doric order.—Gutta-serena, gut'ta-sè-rè'na, *n.* An old medical name for *Amaurosis*.—Guttate, gut'tat, *a.* *Bot.* spotted, as if discoloured by drops.—Guttiferous, gut'tif-er-us, *a.* Yielding gum or resinous substances.

Gutta percha, *gút'ta pěr'cha*, *n.* {Malay *gutta*, gum, and *percha*, the tree.} The hardened milky juice of a large tree which grows in the Malayan Peninsula and in some of the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, resembling caoutchouc in many of its properties, but stronger, more soluble, and less elastic.

Gutter, *gut'ér*, *n.* [*Fr. gouttière*, from *goutte*, *L. gutta*, a drop.] A channel at the side of a road, street, or the like, also at the eaves of, or on, a roof of a building for conveying away water. — *v. t.* To cut or form gutters in. — *v. i.* To become channelled. — **Guttering**, *gut'ér-ing*, *n.* A channel or collection of channels to carry off rain.

Guttle, gut'l, *v. i.* [A form of *guzzle*.] To swallow greedily; to gormandize. — Gut-tler, gut'lér, *n.* A gormandizer.

Guttural, *guf'ér-al*, *a.* [From *L. guttur*, the throat, whence also *goître*.] Pertaining to the throat; uttered from the throat. — *z.* A letter or combination of letters pronounced in the throat; any guttural sound. — **Gutturalize**, *guf'ér-al-íz*, *v. t.* To speak or enunciate gutturally. — **Gutturally**, *guf'ér-al-lí*, *adv.* In a guttural manner. — **Gutturalness**, *Gutturality*, *guf'ér-al-nés*, *guf'ér-al'-tí*, *n.* The quality of being guttural.

Guy, *gī*, *n.* [Sp. *guia*, a guide, a small rope used on board ship. *Guine*.] A rope used to steady anything; a rope to steady an object which is being hoisted; a rope or rod to steady a suspension-bridge. — *v.t.* To steady or direct by means of a guy.

Guy, *gī*, *n.* A fright; a person of queer looks or dress; from the effigy of *Guy Fawkes* burned on the 5th November.

Guzzle, *guzl*, *v. t.* and *v. t.*—*guzzled, guzzling*. [*O. Fr. goziller, to gulp down; connected with Fr. gosier, the throat.*] To swallow liquor greedily; to swill; to drink much. *n.* A debauch, especially on drink.—

Guzzler, guz'lér, *n.* One who guzzles.
Gyle, gil, *n.* A brewing; a brewer's vat.
Gymkhana, jím-ka'na, *n.* [Of Anglo-Indian origin.] A meeting for athletic or other sports.

Gymnasium, jim-nā'zi-um, *n.* pl. Gymnasla, jim-nā'zi-a. [Gr. *gymnasion*, from *gymnos*, naked.] A place where athletic exercises are performed; a school or seminary for the higher branches of education; a school preparatory to the universities.—Gymnast, jim'nast, *n.* One who teaches

or practices gymnastic exercises. — *Gymnastic, Gymnastical, jim-nas'ti-kal, a.* [*L. gymnasticus; Gr. gymnastikos.*] Pertaining to athletic exercises. — *Gymnastically, jim-nas'ti-kal-li, adv.* In a gymnastic manner. — *Gymnastics, jim-nas'tiks, n.* The art of performing athletic exercises; athletic exercises; feats of skill or address. — *Gymnic,† jim'nik, a.* Pertaining to gymnastics.

Gymnocarpus, jim-no-kar'pus, a. [Gr. *Gymnos*, naked, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* Having a naked fruit. — **Gymnodont**, jim-no-dont, n. (Gr. *odont*, *elantos*, a tooth.) *Bot.* A plant with naked teeth. — **Gymnogen**, jim-no-jen, n. (For *root*, gen. to produce.) *Bot.* A plant with a naked seed; a gymnosperm. — **Gymnogenolus**, jim-no-jen-us, a. *Bot.* Pertaining to a gymnogen. — **Gymnophila**, jim-no-fila, n. (Gr. *gyn*, female.) *Bot.* Having a naked ovary. — **Gymnophisist**, jim-no-fis-ist, n. (Gr. *sophistes*, a philosopher.) *Phil.* One of a sect of ancient Hindu ascetics who wore no clothing. — **Gymnosperm**, jim-no-sperm, n. (Gr. *sperm*, seed.) A plant with a naked seed; a gymmogen. — **Gymnospermus**, jim-no-sperm-us, a. *Bot.* Pertaining to a gymnosperm. — **Gymnotus**, jim-no-tus, n. *Bot.* A naked spore. — **Gymnotus**, jim-no-tus, n. (Gr. *notos*, the back, having no dorsal fin.) The electric eel.

Gynaeocracy, Gynecoeracy, jin-e-oh'-ra-shi, n. (*Gr. gynaí, gynaikos*, a woman, and *kratos*, power.) Government by a woman; female rule — **Gynolatrý, jin-oh-lá'-trí, n.** (*Gr. latría*, worship.) The extravagant adoration or worship of woman. — **Gynology, jin-oh-ló-jí, n.** The science of female life and body. — **Gynology, jin-oh-ló-jí, n.** (*Gr. gynaí, a female, and *lógos*, a word, a male.*) A plant belonging to the Gynandria (*jin-na-drí-á*), the character of which is to have the stamens and pistil consolidated into a single body. — **Gynandria, Gynandrous, jin-na-drí-á, jin-na-dré-us, a.** (*Gr. *andros*, a male.*) Pertaining to **Gynarchy, jin-á-rk-í, n.** (*Gr. gynaí, woman, and *arché*, rule.*) Government by a female or females.

Gynobase, jin'ô-bās, n. [*Gr. gyno*, a female, and *basis*, a base.] *Bot.* a central axis to the base of which the carpels are attached. — **Gynobasic**, jin'ô-bā'sik, a. *Bot.* pertaining to or having a gynobase. — **Gynophore**, jin'ô-for, n. [*Gr. phoros*, bearing.] The stalk on which the ovary stands in certain flowers; *zoöl.* the generative bud of a hydrazoon containing ova.

gyp, jip, n. [Said to be a sportive application of Gr. *gyps*, a vulture, from their alleged rapacity.] A term for a servant at Cambridge University, as *scout* is used at Oxford.

Gypsum, *ji-p'sum*, n. [*Gr. gypsum*, from *gr. psos*, chalky.] A mineral which is found in a compact and crystallized state, as alabaster, or in the form of a soft chalky stone which by heat becomes a fine white powder, extensively used under the name of plaster of Paris.

a. Of the nature of gypsum: resembling gypsum. — **Gypsiferous**, *ji-p'sif-er-us*, *a.* Producing gypsum. — **Gypsosalt**, *ji-p'so-salt*, *n.* A salt which is used in plaster of mould. — A cast taken in plaster of Paris. **Gypsy**, *ji-p'si*, n. pl. **Gypsies**. [*For Egyptian*, from the belief that the race are descended from an ancient people of Egypt.] One of a peculiar wandering tribe, supposed to have origin from India; a name of slight or humorous reproach to a young woman; the language of the gypsies. — *a.* Pertaining to the gypsies. — **Gypsy-hat**, *n.* A kind of hat worn by women. — **Gypsyism**, *ji-p'si-izm*, *n.* The arts of gypsies; decep-

Gyr-, gyrat-, v.t. [*Gyros*, *gyratum*, from *gyrus*, Gr. *gyros*, a circle. To turn round circularly; to revolve round a central point; to move spirally. — *a*. Winding or going round, as in a circle. — *Gyral*, *jiral*, *a*. Whirling; moving in a circular form. — *Gyrant*, *jirant*, *a*. Whirling; wheeling. [Poet.] — *Gyration*, *jirashon*, *a*. A turning or whirling round; a circular motion. — *Gyrational*, *jirashoual*, *a*. Pertaining to gyration. — *Gyration*, *jirashon*, *a*. Moving round spirally. — *Gyration*, *jirashon*, *a*. Circular motion; or a circle described by a moving body; a turn. — *Gyrose*, *jires*, *a*. Rot, bent round like a creak.

Gyrencephalate. *gyr-en-sef'a-lāt, a.* [*Gr.* *gyros*, a circle and *enkephalos*, the brain.] Belonging to a sub-class of the mammalia having the cerebrum covering the greater part of the cerebellum and the hemispheres of the brain with numerous convol-

Gyrofalco, jér-fa-kn, n. [*L.L. gyrofalco*, from *gyras*, a circle, so called from its flight.] A species of falcon, one of the boldest and most beautiful of the tribe. **Gyrofalci**, jì-roì-dal, a. [*Gr. gyros*, a circle, and *eidos*, resemblance.] Spiral arrangement or action.—**Gyroscope**, jì-rò-skép, n. [*Gr. skopeo*, to view.] An apparatus, consisting of a rotating disc mounted by very accurately fitted pivots in a ring or rings, rotating in different ways, for illustrating peculiarities of rotation.—**Gyrostat**, jì-rò-stat, n. A modification of the gyroscope.

Gyve, *živ*, *n*. [*W. geyn*; *lr. geibion*, from *geibhim*, to get, to hold; same root as *L. capio*, to take.] A shackle, usually for the legs; a fetter; commonly in the plural.—*v.t.*—*gyved*, *gyving*. To fetter; to shackle; to chain.

H

H, the eighth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant often called the *aspirate*, as being a mere aspiration of the voice.

Ha, hā. An exclamation, denoting surprise, wonder, joy, or other sudden emo-

Habeas corpus, hā-be-as kōr-pus. [L., you may have the body.] Law, a writ which is the great safeguard of the personal liberties of British subjects, directed to any person who detains another in custody and commanding him to produce the body of this person with a statement of the day and cause of his apprehension and detention that the court may deal with him.

Haberdasher, hab'er-dash-er, n. [Lit. a seller of *hapertas*, from O.Fr. *hapertas*, a kind of cloth, a word of doubtful origin.] A dealer in drapery goods of various descriptions, as woollens, linens, silks, ribbons, &c. — **Haberdashery**, hab'er-dash-er-ē n. The wares sold by a haberdasher.

Haubergeon, ha-bér-jon, *n.* [Fr. *haubergeon*, from *hauberc*, a hauberk. **HAUBERK.**] A short coat of mail or armour consisting of a jacket without sleeves.

habillément, ha-bil'-i-ment, *n.* {Fr. *habille-ment*, from *habiller*, to dress, from *h.*, *habills*, fit, proper. *HABIT*.} A garment; clothing; usually in the plural. — **Habillémented**, *a.* Having habiliments; clothed. — **Habillable**, ha-bil'-a-bil, *a.* Capable of being clothed. — **Habitory**, hab-il'-a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining or relating to habiliments or clothing.

habitus, *hab'it*, *n.* [Fr. *habit*, from L. *habitus*, state, dress, manner, condition, &c., from *habeo*, *habitu*, to have, to hold; of similar origin are *habilitament*, *habitation*, *inhabit*, *exhibit*, *prohibit*, also *able*, *debt*, *duty*, &c.] The ordinary state or condition of the body, either natural or acquired; the bodily constitution or temperament; tendency or capacity resulting from frequent repetition of the same acts;

[illegible]

doubled-pin or bent wire used by women.
Hair-powder, *n.* A fine-scented powder of flour or starch for sprinkling the hair of the head. — **Hair-sieve**, *n.* A strainer or sieve with a hair-cloth bottom. — **Hair-space**, *n.* The thinnest space used by printers. — **Hair-splitting**, *n.* The act or practice of making minute distinctions in reasoning. — **Hair-splitter**, *n.* One given to hair-splitting. — **Hair-spring**, *n.* The fine hair-like spring giving motion to the balance-wheel of a watch. — **Hair-stroke**, *n.* The fine up-stroke in penmanship. — **Hair-trigger**, *n.* A trigger to a gun-lock, so called from adjusting the hammer so that it will discharge the piece. — **Hair-worker**, *n.* One who works in hair; one who makes bracelets, lockets, &c. of human hair. — **Hair-worm**, *n.* A filiform animal found in fresh water or in the earth. — **Hairy**, *hair*, *adj.* Having hair; furnished with hair; abounding with hair; consisting of hair; resembling hair.

Hake, Haak, hāk, n. (Prov. E. *hake*, a hook, from the hook-shaped jaw of the fish.) A fish of the cod family, one species of which is known as king of the herrings, on which it preys.

Hakim, hă'kēm, *n.* [Ar.] An oriental name for a physician.

Halberd, Halbert, hăl'berd, hăl'bert, *n.* [Fr. *hallebarde*, from O.G. *helmparte*, *helm*-*barte*, a halberd—*helm*, a handle, a helm, and *barte*, *barle*, an axe.] An ancient military weapon, a kind of combination of a spear and battle-axe, with a shaft about 6 feet long. — **Halberdier**, hăl-ber-dēr', *n.* One who is armed with a halberd.

Haleyon, *halcyon*. [*Halcyon*, from *Graek*, *halakyon*, a kingfisher, said to be from *hals*, the sea, and *kyō*, to conceive.] An old or poetical name of the kingfisher, which was fabled to have the power of charming the winds and waves during the period of its incubation, so that the weather was then calm.—*a.* Pertaining to or connected with the halcyon; calm; quiet; peaceful.—*Haleyon days*, the seven days before and as many after the winter solstice, when the halcyon was believed to brood, and the weather was calm; hence, days of peace and tranquillity. *Halcyon days*—*halcyon days*.

hal- *hal-si-si-an*, a. *Halcyon*; calm.
Hale, *hāl*, a. [*Same as Icel. heill, Dan. heil, Goth. hail*, in good health, sound &c. (hence, *hail* in salutations); closely akin **h*. a. Sax. *hāl*, whole, sound, whence *E. whole*; cogn. with *Gr. kalos*, beautiful. Akin *health, hallow, holy*.] Sound; healthy; robust; not impaired in health. — **Haleness**, *hāl'nes*, n. The state of being hale; healthi-

Hale, hāl, *v.t.*—*haled, haling*. [HAUL.] To pull or draw with force; to haul. — *n.* A violent pull; a haul.

Half, *haf*, n. pl. *Halves*, *hävz*. [*A. Sax. half or healf*—*O. Fris. D. and Sw. half*, *Icel. haftr*, *Goth. halbs*, *G. halb*, *half.*] One part of a thing which is divided into two equal parts, either in fact or in contemplation; a moiety (we usually say *half* a pound, *half* a mile, &c., omitting *of*). — *To cry halvee*, to claim an equal share. — *To go halvee*, to agree with another for the divi-

half, to agree with another for the division of anything into equal parts. —*adv.* In an equal part or degree; by half; to some extent; much used in composition and often indefinite (*half-learned, half-hatched*). —*a.* Consisting of a moiety or half. —*Half-and-*

consisting of a moiety of malt.—**Half-and-half**, *n.* A mixture of two malt liquors, especially porter and sweet or bitter ale.—**Half-binding**, *n.* A style of binding books in which the back and corners are in leather and the sides in paper or cloth.—**Half-blood**, *n.* One born of the same mother but not the same father as another.

mother but not the same father as another, or vice versa; a half-breed. — **Half-bound**, a. A term applied to a book in half-bound, i. e. in part leather and part cloth. — **Half-bred**, *ing.* — **Half-bred**, *a.* Imperfectly bred; mixed; mongrel; partial; inferior; imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good breeding. — **Half-blood**, *n.* One born of parents of different races; specifically applied to the offspring of American Indians and whites. — **Half-brother**, *n.* A brother by one parent, but not by both. — **Half-caste**, *n.* One born of a Hindu and a European; a half-blood or half-breed. — **Half-cock**, *n.*

The position of the hammer of a gun when it is elevated only half-way and retained by the first notch.—**Half-crown**, *a*. A silver coin of the value of 2s. 6d.—**Half-dead**, *a*. Almost dead; nearly exhausted.—**Half-dollar**, *n*. A silver coin of the United States, value fifty cents, or about 2s. 1d.—**Half-gold**, *a*. Half of the value of gold coin, value five dollars, or 20s. 10d.—**Half-educated**, *a*. Imperfectly educated.—**Half-guinea**, *n*. An English gold coin, value 10s. 6d., no longer in circulation.—**Half-hatched**, *a*. Imperfectly hatched.—**Half-hungry**, *a*. Half of the eagerness or enthusiasm; indifferent; lukewarm.—**Half-holiday**, *n*. A day on which work is carried on only during a portion of the usual working hours.—**Half-hourly**, *a*. Occurring at intervals of half an hour.—**Half-length**, *a*. Of half the full or ordinary length.—**Half-length portrait**, *n*. A portrait of the body, as a portrait.—**Half-portrait**, *n*. A portrait showing only the upper half of the body.

—**Half-measure**, *n.* An imperfect plan of operation; a feeble effort. —**Half-moon**, *n.* The moon at the quarters, when half its disc appears illuminated; anything in the shape of a half-moon. —**Half-note**, *n.* Mus.

shape of a half-moon. — *Half-past*, *hā'pást*, *n.* A minute, being half a semibreve; a semitone. — *Half-past*, *adv.* Half an hour past (*half-past six o'clock*). — *Half-pay*, *n.* Half wages or salary; a reduced allowance paid to an officer in the army or navy when not in actual service. — *a.* Receiving or entitled to half-pay. — *Halfpenny*, *hā'pen-i*, *n.* pl. *Halfpence*, *hā'pens* or *hā'pēns*. A copper coin of the value of half a penny. — *a.* Of the price or value of a halfpenny. — *Half-*

the price or value of a halfpenny. — **Halfpenny-worth**, *n.* The value of a halfpenny. — **Half-pike**, *n.* A weapon with a shorter shaft than the ordinary pike; a boarding-pike. — **Half-price**, *n.* Half the ordinary price; a reduced charge for ad-

mission to a place of amusement when part of the entertainment is over.—**Half-quarter**, *n.* One eighth; one eighth of a year.—**Half-read**, *a.* Superficially informed by reading.—●**Half-round**, *n.* *Arch.* a moulding whose profile is a semicircle.—*a.* Semicircular (*Mol.*)—**Half-oval**, *n.* *A*

semicircular (*mit.*)—**Half-royal**, *n.* A kind of millboard or pasteboard of which there are two sizes, small 20½ by 13 inches, and large 21 by 14 inches.—**Half-sea-sore**, *a.* Pretty far gone in drunkenness; half-drunk; tipsy. [*Colloq.*]—**Half-sister**, *n.* A

sister by the father's side only, or by the mother's side only. — **Half-sovereign**, *n.* A British gold coin, value 10s. — **Half-starved**, *a.* Almost starved; very ill fed. — **Half-tide**, *n.* The tide when half-way between ebb and flood. — **Half-timbered**, *a.* Built

ebb and flood.—Half-timbered, *a.* Built half of timber, as a dwelling.—Half-timer, *n.* One who works or goes to school half the usual time.—Half-tone, *n.* A tone intermediate between the extreme lights and shades of a picture.—Half-truth, *n.*

A statement only partially true, or that only conveys part of the truth. — *Half-way, adv.* In the middle; at half the distance. — *a. Midway*; equidistant from the extremes. — *Half-witted, a.* Weak in intellect.

lect; silly, foolish.—**Half-year**, *n.* Six months.—**Half-yearly**, *a.* Happening in each half of a year; semi-annual.—**adv.** In each half-year; semi-annually.
Halibut, **Holibut**, hal'i-but, hol'i-but, *n.* [From *hali* that is, holy, and *but* or *butt*,

[From *hal*, that is, holy, and *dom* of *hale*, a flounder—D. *heilbot*, G. *heilbutt*, *heilgutte*.] One of the largest of the flat-fish family, allied to the turbot, but much less broad comparatively, valuable food.

Halldom, *hal'i-dom*, *n.* [A. Sax. *haligdom*,

HOLY] Holiness; sacred word of honour: formerly used in adjurations.

Haliography, hal-i-og'-ra-fi, n. [Gr. *hals*, *halos*, the sea, and *graphō*, to describe.] That department of science which treats

That department of science which treats of the sea; a description of the sea.—**Haliographer**, hali-og'-a-fér, n. One who writes about the sea.
Halitus, hali-tus, n. [L., from *halo*, to breathe out (in *exhale*).] *Physiol.* the

breath or moisture of the breath; vapour exhaled from the body.
Hall, *hāl*, *n.* [*A. Sax. heal, heall*=leel. *hōll, hall*, *Sw. hall*, *D. hal*, from root signifying to cover, seen also in *E. hell*.] *A*

large room, especially a large public room; a room or building devoted to public business, or in which meetings of the public or corporate bodies are held; a large room at the entrance of a house; a vestibule; an entrance lobby; a manor-house; the name of certain colleges at Oxford and Cambridge; also the large room in which the students dine in common; hence, the students' dinner — **Hall-lamp**, *n.* A lamp suspended in a lobby or hall.

suspended on a lobby or hall.—**Hall-mark, n.** The official stamp affixed by the Goldsmiths' Company and certain assay offices to articles of gold and silver, as a mark of their legal quality.

Hall, hal, *interj.* **HALL**.
Hallard, hal'yard, *n.* **HALYARD**.
Halloo, hal-lo', *interj.* and *n.* [Comp. *G. hal-loh!* and *Fr. halle*, an exclamation used to cheer on dogs; *haller*, to encourage dogs.]

An exclamation, used as a call to invite attention; also, a hunting cry to set a dog on the chase.—*v. i.* To call *halloo*; to shout; to cry, as after dogs.—*v. t.* To shout to. *Hallow, hallo, hallo.* [*A. Sax. halgian, to hallow, from hālta, holy. Hallé! To*

hallow, from *halig*, holy. HOLY. To make holy; to consecrate; to set apart for holy or religious use; to reverence; to honour as sacred.—Hallow-e'en, Hallow-even, *n.* The eve or vigil of All-Hallows or All-Saints' Day. [*Sc.*]—Hallowmas, Hal-

lowtide, hal'lo-mas, hal'lo-tid, *n.* [A. Sax. *halga*, a saint, and *mæsse*, mass, festival.] The feast of All-Saints or the time at which it is held.

Hallucination, hal-lū'si-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *hallucinatio*, from *hāl-lū*, to wander.]

hallucinatio, from *hallucino*, to wander in mind, to talk idly.] An unfounded and mistaken notion; an entire misconception; a mere dream or fancy; *med.* a morbid condition of the brain or nerves, in which objects are believed to be seen and sensa-

objects are removed to be seen and sensations experienced; the object or sensation thus erroneously perceived. — **Hallucina-tory**, hal-lū'si-na-to-ri, *a.* Partaking of hallucination.
hallux, hal'uks, *n.* [Erroneous form, for

L. hallex, the thumb or great toe.] The great toe or corresponding digit of an animal; the hind toe of a bird.
halim, *hem*, *n*. Same as *Harim*.
halo, *hālō*, *n*. pl. *Haloes*, *Halos*, *hālōz*. [Gr. *halos*, a round floor, the sun's disk. a

halo), a round door, the sun's disk, a halo.) A luminous ring, either white or coloured, appearing round the sun or moon; any circle of light, as the glory round the head of saints; a coloured circle round the nipple; an ideal glory investing an object.

(a halo of romance).—*v. i.* To form itself into a halo.—*v. t.* To surround with a halo.—Haloed, hā'lo'd, *a.* Surrounded by a halo.—Haloscope, hā'lo-skōp, *n.* An instrument which exhibits all the phenomena connected with halos.

connected with halos.
halogen, hal'o-jen, n. [Gr. *hals*, salt, and
root *gen*, to produce.] *Chem.* a name
given to substances (such as chlorine or
iodine) which form compounds of a saline
nature by their union with metals. — *Ha-*

halogenous, hal'oj'e-nus, *a.* Having the nature of halogens.

haloid, hal'oid, *a.* (Gr. *hals*, sea-salt, and *eidos*, resemblance.) *Chem.* resembling common salt in composition; formed by the combination of a halogen and a metal:

the combination of a halogen and a metal; common salt is a *haloid salt*.—*n.* A haloid salt.—Halosel, hal'o-sel, *n.* A haloid. Halophyte, hal'o-fit, *n.* [*Gr. halo, halos, the sea, salt, and phytos, a plant.*] One of the plants which inhabit salt marshes, and

helt, halt, v.t. [A. Sax. *healtian*, to be lame, *healt*, lame, from Icel. *haltr*, Dan. and Sw. *halt*, Goth. *hailts*, lame; Dan. and Sw. *helt*, lame. In sense of to stop in

sw. *hülle*, to limp. In sense of to stop in marching, probably of German origin, from *halten*, E. to hold.) To limp; to be lame; to limp or be defective in regard to metre, versification, or connection of ideas; to stop in marching or walking; to cease

to advance; to stand in doubt whether to proceed or what to do; to hesitate.—*v. t.*
To stop; to cause to cease marching.—*a.*
Lame; not able to walk without limping.—*a.*
Lameness; a limp; a stopping; a stop in walking or marching.—*Halts, halting.*

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.

n. One who halts or lingers.—**Haltingly**, haltingly, *adv.* In a halting manner.
Halter, hal'ter, *n.* [A. Sax. *halfter*, head-stall, nose—D. L. G. and *h. halfter*; origin doubtful.] A cord or strap forming a headstall for leading or confining a horse or other animal; a rope specially intended for hanging malefactors.—*v.t.* To put a halter on.

Halteres, hal'teréz, *n. pl.* [Gr. *háltères*, weights held while leaping, from *haltai*, to leap.] The balancers of insects; the aborted second pair of wings.

Halve, hav, *v.t.*—*halved*, *halving*. [From *half*.] To divide into two halves or equal parts; to join (timbers) by lapping or letting into each other.—**Halves**, havz, *n. pl.* of *half*.

Halyard, hal'yard, *n.* [*Hale* or *haul*, and *yard*.] Naut. A rope or tackle for hoisting and lowering sails; yards, gaffs, &c.; hal-haul.

Ham, ham, *n.* [A. Sax. *hama*, *hanna*, the ham—D. *ham*, *leel. hóm*, G. *hamme*, a ham, from a root meaning to bend, seen in G. *hampfen*, to bend; W. Ir. and Gael. *cam*, crooked, bent.] The inner bend or hind part of the knee; the thigh of a animal, particularly of a hog, salted and cured.—*v.t.* To make into ham.—**Ham-curer**, *n.* One who makes beef, pork, &c., into ham.—**Hamstring**, ham'string, *n.* One of the tendons of the ham.—*v.t.* pret. & *pp.* *hamstrung* or *hamstrided*. To lame or disable by cutting the tendons of the ham.

Hamadryad, ham'a-dri-ad, *n.* [Gr. *hama-dryas*, from *hama*, together, and *drys*, a tree.] In classical mythology a wood-nymph, feigned to live and die with the tree to which she was attached.

Hamal, ham'al, *n.* A porter in Constantinople.

Hamate, hám'at, *n.* [*Hawata*, hooked, from *hauwa*, a hook.] Hooked; set with hooks.—**Hamiform**, hám'i-form, *n.* In the shape of a hook.

Hambug-lake, ham'ber, *n.* A cochineal pigment of a purplish colour, inclining to crimson.—**Hambug-white**, *n.* A pigment composed of barytes and white-lead.

Hame, ham, *n.* [Same as D. *hama*, a hame.] One of two curved pieces of wood or metal in the harness of a draught horse, to which the traces are fastened, and which lie upon the collar or have pads attached to them fitting the horse's neck.

Hamite, ham'it, *n.* A descendant of Ham; an Ethiopian.—**Hamitic**, ham'it'ik, *n.* Relating to Ham or his descendants; appellative of a class of African tongues, comprising Coptic, Ethiopian or Abyssinian, &c.

Hamlet, ham'let, *n.* [Dim. of A. Sax. *hama*, dwelling, inclosure; akin *home*.] A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country.—**Hammel**, ham'el, *n.* A small shed and yard used for sheltering fattening cattle.

Hammer, ham'ér, *n.* [A. Sax. *hamor*-D. *hamer*, G. and Dan. *hammer*, *leel. hamarr*; root doubtful.] An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like, consisting usually of a wooden head, fixed crosswise to a handle; a striking piece in the mechanism of a clock and a piano; that part in the lock of a gun, rifle, &c., which when the trigger is pulled falls with a smart blow, and causes the explosion of the detonating substance in connection with the powder.—*To bring to the hammer*, to sell by auction.—*v.t.* To beat, form, or forge with a hammer; to contrive by intellectual labour; to negotiate; usually with *out*.—*v.t.* To strike anything repeatedly, as with a hammer; to work; to labour in contrivance.—**Hammer-beam**, *n.* A short projecting beam attached to the feet of a principal rafter in a roof, in the place of the tie-beam.—**Hammer-cloth**, *n.* [Probably hammer, here D. *hessel*, top of a coach cover, canopy.] The cloth which covers the driver's seat in some kinds of carriages.—**Hammer-dressed**, *n.* Dressed or prepared with polished hammer or pick.—**Hammezer**, ham'ér-er, *n.* One who works with a hammer.—**Hammer-fish**, *n.* A shark the head of which

resembles a hammer.—**Hammer-harden**, *v.t.* To harden (metal) by hammering in the cold state.—**Hammer-head**, *n.* The iron head of a hammer; the hammer-fish.—**Hammerman**, ham'ér-man, *n.* A smith or worker in metal.
Hammock, ham'ok, *n.* [Sp. *hamaca*, a word of West Indian origin.] A kind of hanging bed, consisting of a piece of cloth suspended by cords and hooks.

Hamous, ham'os, hám'us, hám'us, *n.* [L. *hamosus*, *hám'os*, *hám'os*, hooked; having the end hooked or curved.]

Hamper, ham'pér, *n.* [Contr. from *hampere* (which see).] A kind of rude basket or wicker-work receptacle, chiefly used as a case for packing articles.—*v.t.* To put into a hamper.

Hamper, ham'pér, *v.t.* [A nasalized form corresponding to D. *haperen*, to stammer, falter, stick fast; comp. Sc. *hamp*, to stammer; Goth. *hamfs*, *hamfs*, mutilated.] To impede in motion or progress, or to render progress difficult to; to shackle; to embarrass; to encumber.—*n.* Something that hampers or encumbers; a clog.

Hamster, ham'stér, *n.* [G.] A burrowing animal, like the rat formerly common in Germany, having a short tail and cheek-pouches.

Hamstring, *n.* and *v.t.* Under HAM.

Hamulus, ham'ú-lus, *n.* [L., a little hook, dim. of *hamus*, a hook.] A little hook; a hook-like process in animals and plants.

Hamper, ham'pér, *n.* [L. L. *hamperium*, lit. a receptacle for cups, from L. L. *hamas*, a cup, from O. I. G. *hmap*, A. Sax. *hnap*, a cup; hence *hamper*, *n.*] A kind of basket used in early days by the monks of England for holding and carrying with them their money; the king's treasury.

Hanch, hanch, *n.* Arch. HANSEN.

Hand, hand, *n.* [Common, in similar forms, to all the Teutonic tongues, allied to Goth. *handan*, to capture, O. E. *hand*, to seize; perhaps also *hant*. *Handel*, *handle*, *handy*, *handsome* are derivatives.] The extremity of the arm, consisting of the palm and fingers, armed with the arm at the wrist; the corresponding member of certain of the lower animals; a measure of 4 inches; a palm: applied chiefly to trees, side or direction, either right or left (on the one hand or the other); handwork; exercise of penmanship; power of performance; skill; agency; part in performing (to have a hand in mischief); possession; power (in the hands of the owner); that which performs the office of the hand or of a finger in pointing (the hands of a clock); a male or female in relation to an employer; a person employed on board ship or in manufactures; a person with some special faculty or ability (a good hand at a speed); in card-playing, the cards held by a single player; one of the players.—*At hand*, near at home or place; within reach or not far distant.—*At first hand*, from the producer or seller directly; at once; or simply second hand, from an intermediate purchaser; old or used.—*By hand*, with the hands and not by the instrumentality of tools, &c.—*For one's own hand*, on one's own account; for one's self.—*Hand to hand*, from one person to another.—*In hand*, in ready money; in possession; in the state of preparation or execution.—*Off hand*, without hesitation.—*Hindily*, without previous preparation.—*Out of one's hands*, out of one's care or attention.—*On hand*, in present possession.—*On one's hands*, under one's care or management; as a burden upon one's hands, at once; directly; without delay or hesitation; of one's hands.—*To one's hand*, already prepared; ready to be received.—*Under one's hand*, with the proper writing or signature of the name.—*Under hand*, with hands mutually clasped; hence, in union, conjointly; unitedly.—*Hand to hand*, in close union; close fight.—*Hand to mouth*, as want requires; without making previous provision or doing more than to subsist from day to day.—*Hands off*, keep off; forbear; refrain from blows.—*Clear hands*, innocence; freedom from guilt.—*To ask the hand of*, to ask in marriage.—*To be hand and glove with*, to

be intimate and familiar, as friends or associates.—*To bear a hand* (naut.), to give assistance quickly; to hasten.—*To change hands*, to change owner.—*To come to hand*, to be received; to come within one's reach.—*To have one's hands full*, to be fully occupied; to have a great deal to do.—*To lay hands on*, to seize; to assault.—*Laying on of hands*, a ceremony used in consecrating one to office.—*To lend a hand*, to give assistance.—*To set a hand to*, to commence; to undertake.—*To shake hands*, to clasp the right hand mutually (with or without a shake), as a greeting or in token of friendship or reconciliation.—*To strike hands*, to make a contract or to become surety for another's debt or good behaviour (naut.).

To take by the hand, to take under one's protection.—*To take in hand*, to attempt; to undertake; to seize and deal with (a person).—*To wash one's hands of*, to have nothing more to do with; to renounce all connection with or interest in.—*v.t.* To give or transmit with the hand (*hand me a book*); to lead, guide, and lift with the hand; to conduct.—*To hand down*, to transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from predecessor to successor.—*Handing in* or *used by the hand*; much used in composition for that which is manageable or wrought by the hand.—**Hand-barrow**, *n.* A kind of litter or stretcher, with handles at each end, carried between two persons.

Hand-banket, *n.* A small or portable basket.—**Hand-bell**, *n.* A small bell rung when held by the hand; a table-bell.—**Hand-bill**, *n.* A printed paper or sheet to be circulated for the purpose of making some public announcement.—**Hand-bill**, *n.* A card or treatise such as may be easily held in the hand; a manual or compendium; a guide-book for travellers.—**Hand-breadth**, *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.—**Hand-cart**, *n.* A cart drawn or pushed by hand.—**Hand-carpenter**, *n.* [Modified from A. Sax. *hand-cops*, hand, the hand, *cops*, a fetter.] A manacle or fastening for the hand.—*v.t.* To put a handcuff on; to manacle.—**Handed**, ham'd, *adj.* Applied to a man, as a mark of peculiar property, used especially in compounds (right-handed, left-handed, empty-handed, full-handed, &c.).—**Handful**, hand'ful, *n.* As much as the hand will grasp or contain; a small quantity; number.

Hand-gallop, *n.* A slow and careful gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.—**Hand-gear**, *n.* Steam-engine, the mechanism used for working the valves by hand.—**Hand-glass**, *n.* Hort. A glass used for placing or plants to protect them or forward growth.

Hand-grenade, *n.* A grenade to be thrown by the hand.—**Handline**, *n.* A small line used in fishing from boats at sea.—**Handloom**, *n.* A weaver's loom worked by the hand, as distinguished from a power-loom.—**Hand-made**, *adj.* Manufactured by the hand and not by a machine.—**Handmaid**, hand'maid, *n.* A female servant, hand'maid, hand'maid, *n.* A female servant or attendant.

Hand-mill, *n.* A small mill for grinding grain, pepper, coffee, &c., moved by hand.—**Hand-organ**, *n.* A portable or barrel organ.—**Hand-press**, *n.* A press worked by the hand, in opposition to one worked by steam-power, &c.—**Handrail**, *n.* A rail or railing to hold by.—**Hand-saw**, *n.* A saw to be used with the hand.—**Hand-screen**, *n.* A screen, resembling a fan, used for keeping off the heat of the sun, &c.—**Hand-screw**, *n.* An appliance for raising heavy weights; a jack.—**Handspike**, hand'spik, *n.* A bar raised weights, heaving about a windlass.

Handstaff, hand'stáf, *n. pl.* Hand-staves, hand'stáv, *n.* A javelin (O.T.).

Hand-vice, *n.* A small portable vice held in the hand while used.—**Hand-work**, *n.* Work done by the hand.

Hand-wrought, *n.* Made with the hands.—**Handwrite**, hand'rit, *v.t.* To express in handwriting; to write out.—**Handwriting**, hand'rit-ing, *n.* The act of writing peculiar to each person; calligraphy; writing.

suitable for washing from holding salts of lime or magnesia in solution. — *Hard cash*, gold or silver coin, as distinguished from paper-money. [Colloq.] — *Hard close*: near (hard by); with urgency; vehemently; vigorously; energetically; violently; with great force; with difficulty or labour. — *To die hard*, to die, as it were, reluctantly, and after a struggle for life; to die unrepentant. — *Hard up*, in want of money; needy; without resources. — *Hard up for*, having difficulty in getting anything; at a loss how to find. — *Hard a-weather!* *hard a-port!* &c., *naut.* a direction for the helm to be turned as much as possible to the weather-side, the port-side, &c. — *Hard-bake*, *n.* A species of tolly. — *Hard-bill*, *n.* Having a hard bill or beak suitable for crushing seeds, &c.; said of birds. — *Hard-earned*, *a.* Earned with difficulty. — *Harden*, *hard'n*, *v.t.* To make hard or more hard; to confirm in enmity, obstinacy, wickedness, opposition, or enmity; to make insensible or unfeeling; to make firm; to inure. — *v.i.* To become hard or more hard; to acquire solidity or more compactness; to become unfeeling; to become mural. — *Hardened*, *hard'ed*, *p. and pp.* Made hard, or more hard; confirmed in error or vice (hardened sinner). — *Hardener*, *hard'n-er*, *n.* One who or that which hardens. — *Hard-faced*, *Hard-visaged*, *Hard-featured*, *a.* Having a hard or stern face. — *Hard-favoured*, *a.* Having coarse features; harsh of countenance. — *Hard-fisted*, *Hard-handed*, *a.* Having hard hands; close-fisted; covetous. — *Hard-fought*, *a.* Vigorously contested. — *Hard-headed*, *a.* Shrewd; hard-headed and firm. — *Hard-hearted*, *a.* Pitiless; unfeeling; inhuman; inexorable. — *Hardish*, *hard'ish*, *a.* Somewhat hard; tending to hardness. — *Hardly*, *hard'ly*, *adv.* In a hard manner; not easily; severely; hardly; scarcely; barely; not quite. — *Hard-mouthed*, *a.* Having a mouth not sensible to the bit (in *hard-mouthed horse*). — *Hardness*, *hard'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being hard; mineral; the capacity of a substance to resist or to be scratched by another. — *Hard-pan*, *n.* A grey, the name given to a hard stratum of earth below the soil proper. — *Hard-pressed*, *Hard-pushed*, *a.* In a strait or difficulty. — *Hardship*, *hard'ship*, *n.* Something hard, oppressive, toilsome, distressing, &c.; want or privation; grievance. — *Hardware*, *hard'war*, *n.* Articles of iron or other metal, as pots, kettles, saws, knives, &c. — *Hardy*, *hard'y*, *a.* Any wood of a close and solid texture, as beech, oak, ash, maple, ebony, &c. — *Hards*, *hardz*, *n. pl.* [Also written *hardz*; fr. *n.* *A Sax. hardon* (pl), hards, tow; *Ice. harr*, flux; same root as *L. caro*, to card, *carbus*, thistle, *coma*, hair; perhaps *E. hair*.] The refuse or coarse part of flux or wool. — *Hardy*, *hard'i*, *a.* [Fr. *hardi*, bold, daring; properly the *hardy* of the *hardy* and *bold* make bold from *O.H.G. hartian*, from *hart* (*E. hard*), *hard*, *bold*, *Hard*.] Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute; intrepid; confident; full of assurance; inured to fatigue; proof against hardships; capable of bearing exposure to cold weather (in *hardy plant*). — *Hardihood*, *hard'i-hood*, *n.* Boldness; bravery; intrepidity; venturesomeness; audacity. — *Hardy*, *hard'i-ly*, *adv.* In a hardy manner. — *Hardiness*, *hard'i-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being hardy. — *Hare*, *hare*, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæres*-Dan. & Sw. *hare*, *Ice. héri*, *D. haas*, *G. has*; probably allied to *Skr. caca*, a hare, from *cac*, to jump.] A rodent quadruped of various species, with long ears, a short tail, soft hair, a divided upper lip, and long hind legs, often hunted for sport or for its flesh, which is excellent food. — *Harebell*, *hare'bell*, *n.* A species of campanula or bell-flower, also termed the common bell-flower and Scottish blue-bell; also applied in many districts to the wild hyacinth. — *Hare-brained*, *a.* [Comp. *mad* and *hare*.] — *Hare-brained*, *a.* [Comp. *mad* and *hare*.] Giddy; volatile; heedless. — *Hare-brained*, *a.* Timorous, like hare, easily frightened. — *Hare-bound*, *n.* A hound for hunting hares; a greyhound. — *Hare-lip*, *n.* A malformation of the lip consisting of a fissure

or vertical division of one or both lips, sometimes extending also to the palate. — *Hare-lipped*, *a.* Having a hare-lip. — *Hare-lip*, *n.* Resembling a hare-lip. — *Hare-lip*, *n.* [Perhaps from its cry.] A marine duck inhabiting the arctic seas, the male having two very long feathers in the tail. — *Harem*, *hareem*, *h'arem*, *h'ar-em*, *n.* [Ar. *harem*, anything prohibited, from *harram*, to prohibit, the inmates of the harem being kept in strict seclusion. The apartments appropriated to the female members of a Mohammedan family; the occupants. — *Hare-lip*, *hare'lip*, *n.* [Fr. *ragout*; O. Fr. *haricot*, to mince, *harigote*, a morsel; *haricot-bean* = *ragout-bean*.] A kind of ragout of meat and roots; the kidney-bean or French bean (in this sense short for *haricot-bean*). — *Hark*, *hark*, *v.t.* [Contr. from *hearken*.] To listen; to hearken: now only used in the imperative. — *Hark!* a hunting cry used with various adjuncts to stimulate or direct the hounds. — *Harken*, *See Hearken*. — *Hark*, *hark*, *n.* [Probably *harle*, from *harlequin*, a name of a clown or hump; a barb of one of the feathers from a peacock's tail, used in dressing fly-hooks. — *Harlequin*, *har'le-quin*, *n.* [Fr. *harlequin*, *arlequin*; O. Fr. *harlequin*, *harlekin*, &c.; orig. quite uncertain.] A performer in a pantomime, masked, dressed in tight parti-coloured clothes, covered with spangles, and armed with a magic wand or sword; a buffoon in general; a fantastic fellow. — *Harlequinade*, *har'le-quin-ad*, *n.* The action of a pantomime in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts. — *Harlequin-duck*, *n.* A beautiful species of duck, the male of which has the plumage fantastically marked. — *Harlot*, *har'lot*, *n.* [O. Fr. *harlot*, *herlot*, Pr. *arlot*, Sp. *arlot*, It. *arlotto*, a glutton, a lazy good-for-nothing, a word of uncertain origin; comp. *W. herlawd*, a stripling, *herloies*, a damsel.] A woman who practices her trade for hire, a prostitute. — *Harlotry*, *har'lot-ri*, *n.* The trade or practice of prostitution. — *Harm*, *harm*, *n.* [A. Sax. *hærm*, Irm, evil, grief-Dan. & Sw. *G. harm*, grief, offence; *Ice. herra*, comp. *Skr. harr*, to weary. Physical or material injury; hurt; damage; detriment; moral wrong; evil; mischief; wickedness. — *v.t.* To hurt; to injure; to damage. — *Harmful*, *harm'ful*, *a.* Full of mischief; hurtful; injurious; mischievous. — *Harmfully*, *harm'ful-ly*, *adv.* In a harmful manner. — *Harmfulness*, *harm'ful-ness*, *n.* — *Harmless*, *harm'les*, *a.* Free from harm; uninjured; free from power or disposition to harm; not injurious; innoxious; inoffensive. — *Harmless*, *harm'les-ly*, *adv.* In a harmless manner. — *Harmlessness*, *harm'les-ness*, *n.* — *Harmattan*, *har-mat'tan*, *n.* [Arabic name.] A trade wind from the north and which blows periodically from the interior of Africa towards the Atlantic Ocean. — *Harmony*, *har-mo-ni*, *n.* [L. and Gr. *harmonia*, from Gr. *harmos*, a suture, or fitting together; *harmos*, a joint, or a joint, to adapt, the same root being seen in *E. harm*.] The just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or combination of things, or in things intended to form a connected whole; concord; concordance; concord; agreement in facts, views, sentiments, manners, interests, and the like; peace and friendship; *mus.* musical concord; the accordance of two or more sounds, or that union of different sounds which pleases the ear, or a succession of such sounds called chords; the science which treats of such sounds. — *Harmonic*, *Harmonical*, *har-mo-ni-cal*, *har-mo-ni-cal*, *a.* Relating to harmony; concordant; musical; harmonious. — *Harmonic*, *har-mo-ni-cal*, *n.* The relation between four quantities when the first is to the fourth as the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the third and fourth; also a similar relation between three quantities. — *Harmonical*, *har-mo-ni-cal*, *a.* Relating to harmony; concordant; musical; harmonious. — *Harmonical*, *har-mo-ni-cal*, *n.* A series of numbers in continued harmonical proportion. — *Harmonic*, *har-mo-ni-cal*, *n.* The

chord of a note consisting of its third and perfect fifth, or in other words, the common chord. — *n.* *Mus.* a second and less distinct tone which accompanies any principal and apparently simple tone. — *Harmonica*, *har-mo-ni-ka*, *n.* A collection of musical glass goblets; also an instrument, the tones of which are produced by striking rods or plates of glass or metal with hammers. — *Harmonically*, *har-mo-ni-cal-ly*, *adv.* In a harmonic manner. — *Harmonicon*, *har-mo-ni-con*, *n.* A large barrel-organ, containing, in addition to the common pipes, others to imitate different wind instruments, and an apparatus to produce the effects of drums, triangles, cymbals, &c.; also, a toy musical instrument with free reeds blown by the mouth. — *Harmonics*, *har-mo-ni-ks*, *n.* The doctrine or science of musical sounds. — *Harmonious*, *har-mo-ni-us*, *a.* Exhibiting or characterized by harmony. — *Harmoniously*, *har-mo-ni-us-ly*, *adv.* In a harmonious manner. — *Harmoniousness*, *har-mo-ni-us-ness*, *n.* — *Harmonist*, *har-mo-ni-st*, *n.* One who harmonizes. — *Harmonist*, *har-mo-ni-st*, *n.* One of the principles of harmony. — *Harmonium*, *har-mo-ni-um*, *n.* A musical instrument resembling a small organ, and much used as a substitute for it, the tones of which are produced by the forcing of air through reeds or stops. — *Harmoniumist*, *har-mo-ni-um-ist*, *n.* A player of the harmonium. — *Harmonization*, *har-mo-ni-z'a-shon*, *n.* The act of harmonizing. — *Harmonize*, *har-mo-ni-z*, *v.t.* — *har-mo-ni-zed*, *har-mo-ni-zing*, *v.t.* To unite harmoniously or in harmony. — *One skilled in friendship*; to agree in action, effect, sense, or purpose; to be musically harmonious. — *v.t.* To bring to be harmonious; to cause to agree; to show the harmony or agreement of; to reconcile the contradictions between; *mus.* to combine according to the laws of counterpoint; to set accompanying parts to, as to an air or melody. — *Harmonizer*, *har-mo-ni-z-er*, *n.* One who harmonizes a harmonist. — *Harmonize*, *har-mo-ni-z*, *v.t.* [Gr. *harmos*, a joint, and *temo*, to cut.] Cross-ways. — *Harness*, *harn'es*, *n.* [W. *harnais*, *harnais*, *harnais*, from *harnais*, *harnais*, *harnais*.] The whole accoutrements or equipments of a knight; persons' armour, or military furniture; the gear or tackle by which a horse or other animal is yoked and made to work; the apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp threads are shifted alternately to form the shute. — *To dress in armour*; to equip with military accoutrements; to put harness on, as on a horse. — *Harnesse*, *harn'es-er*, *n.* One who harnesses. — *Harp*, *harp*, *n.* [A. Sax. *hærp* = *D. harp*, *Ice. harpa*, *Dan. harpe*, *Fr. harpe*, a harp; perhaps same root as *L. carpo*, to pluck or twitch.] A stringed musical instrument of great antiquity, now usually nearly triangular in form, with wire strings stretched from the base to one of the sides, played with both hands while standing upright, the strings being struck or pulled by fingers and thumb. — *v.t.* To play on the harp; to dwell on a subject fitly and eloquently; to dwell on a subject fitly and eloquently. — *To harp on one string*, to dwell too exclusively upon one subject, so as to weary or annoy the hearers. — *Harper*, *Harpi*, *har'per*, *har'pist*, *n.* A player on the harp. — *Harpe*, *har'pe*, *n.* The Greenland seal, so called from the large black crescent-shaped mark on each side of the back. — *Harpshell*, *n.* A mollusc of the whole family, the shell of which has some resemblance in shape to a harp. — *Harpoon*, *har'poon*, *n.* [Fr. *harpon*, a harpoon, from *harper*, to clutch, from *harpe*, a claw, a hook, from Gr. *harpagē*, a hook, *harpagō*, to seize.] A spear or javelin used to strike and kill whales and large fish. — *v.t.* To strike with a harpoon. — *Harpoon*, *har'poon*, *n.* One who uses a harpoon. — *Harpoon-gun*, *n.* A gun for firing a harpoon. — *Harpsichord*, *har'pi-s'kord*, *n.* [From O. Fr. *harpsichorde*, It. *arpsicordo*, *harp* and *chord*; it does not appear how the *pi* got inserted.] An obsolete stringed musical

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, heri pine, pin; nōte, not, move; tūbe, tub, bull; oil, pound; ū, Se. aboue—the Fr. u.

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hex, six, and *petalon*, a petal.] Bot. having six petals. — **Hexaphyllous**, *hek'sa-fil-lus* or *hek'sa-fil-lus*, a. [Gr. *hex*, six, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] Bot. having six leaves.

Hexapla, *hek'sa-pla*, n. pl. [Gr. *hexapla*, sixfold—*hex*, six, and term, as in *double*.] An edition of the Holy Scriptures in six languages or six versions in parallel columns. — **Hexapla**, *hek'sa-pla*, a. Pertaining to a hexapla.

Hexapod, *hek'sa-pod*, a. [Gr. *hex*, six, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] Having six feet—*n*. An animal having six feet.

Hexastich, *hek'sa-stik*, *hek'sa-stik*, *hek'sa-stik*, a. [Gr. *hex*, six, and *stichos*, a verse.] A poem consisting of six lines or verses.

Hexastyle, *hek'sa-stil*, n. [Gr. *hex*, six, and *stylos*, a column.] A portico or temple which has six columns in front. — **Hexastylar**, *hek'sa-stil-lar*, a. Arch. having six columns in front.

Hey, *hā*, [Comp. G. and D. *hei*.] An exclamation of joy or to call attention. — **Heyday**, *hā'dā*, *exclam.* [Comp. G. *heyda*, *heid*, *hā*, *zuzah*! heyday!] An exclamation of cheerfulness and sometimes of wonder.

Heyday, *hā'dā*, n. [Equivalent to *highday*.] A frolic; the wildness, or frolicsome period of youth.

Hiatu, *hi-āt-us*, n. [L., from *hio*, to open or gape.] An opening; a gap; a space from which something is wanting; a lacuna; *pros*, the coming together of two vowels in two successive syllables or words.

Hiberna, *hi-bēr-nā*, a. [L. *hiberna*, from *hibernus*, wintry, akin to *hiems*, winter; Gr. *chion*, Skr. *hima*, snow.] Belonging or relating to winter; wintry. — **Hibernato**, *hi-bēr-nāt*, *v.t.* — **hibernated**, *hibernatūg*, [L. *hiberna*, *hibernatum*.] To winter; to pass the winter in sleep or seclusion, as some animals. — **Hibernation**, *hi-bēr-nā-shon*, n. The act of hibernating. — **Hibernaculum**, *hi-bēr-nāk'ū-lum*, n. The winter retreat of an animal. — **Hibernian**, *hi-bēr-ni-an*, a. [L. *hibernia*, Ireland.] Pertaining to Ibernna, now Ireland; Irish—*n*. A native or inhabitant of Ireland. — **Hibernianism**, *hiberniciz-m*, *hi-bēr-ni-an-iz-m*, n. The use of Irish idiom or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish. — **Hibernicize**, *hi-bēr-ni-siz*, *v.t.* To make Irish; to render into the Irish language or idiom. — **Hiberno-Celtic**, *hi-bēr-no-sel'tik*, n. The Celtic language spoken in Ireland.

Hibrid, *hi-brīd*, n. and a. **HYBRID**.

Hiccup, *hiccough*, *hik'up*, n. [An imitative word; comp. Dan. *hik* or *hikken*, D. *hik*, *hikken*, Fr. *hoger*, W. *ig*, *igian*, Arm. *hica*—all imitative.] A spasmodic catching in the breath with a sudden sound; a convulsive catch of the respiratory muscles repeated at short intervals. — *v.t.* To have hiccup. [The second syllable is erroneous, and suggested by *cough*.]

Hickory, *hik'o-ri*, n. [North Amer. Indian.] A N. American tree of the walnut family with pinnate leaves, growing from 70 to 80 feet high, the wood of which is heavy, strong, tenacious, and very valuable.

Hidalgo, *hi-dal-gō*, Sp. pron. *ō-dal-gō*, n. [Sp., contr. for *hidalgo*, *hijo de algo*, son of somewhat—*hijo*, from *L. filius*, son, and *algo*, from *L. aliquid*, something, somewhat.] In Spain, a man belonging to the lower nobility; a gentleman by birth.

Hide, *hid*, *v.t.* — *hid* (pret.), *hid*, *hidden* (pp.), *hiding* (ppr.). [A. Sax. *hīdan*, to hide; cogn. to *cover*, *enveil*, darkness. Gr. *keathō*, to hide; akin *hides*, skin.] To withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge; to keep secret; to conceal. — *v.i.* To conceal to one's self; to be concealed. — **Hide and seek**, *n*. A play among children, in which some hide themselves and one seeks them. — **Hide**, *hidden*, *hid*, *hid'n*, p. and a. Concealed; placed in secrecy; secret; unseen; mysterious. — **Hiddenly**, *hid'n-lī*, *adv.* In a hidden or secret manner. — **Hiddenness**, *hid'n-nes*, n. The state of being hidden or concealed. — **Hide**, *hid'er*, n. One who hides or conceals. — **Hiding place**, *n*. A place of concealment.

Hide, *hid*, n. [A. Sax. *hīd*—D. *huid*, Icel. *húð*, Dan. and Sw. *hud*, G. *haut*, hide;

cog. L. *cutis*, Gr. *skutos*, the skin of a beast, from root meaning to cover, as in *hide*, *v.t.*] The skin of an animal; especially, the undressed skin of the larger domestic animals, as oxen, horses, &c.; the human skin, in contempt. — *v.t.* To beat; to flog. [Colloq.] — **Hiding**, *hid'ing*, n. A flogging or beating. [Colloq.] — **Hiding**, *hid'ing*, n. Having the skin morbidly tight on the body, as horses or cattle; having the bark so close or firm as to impede growth.

Hide, *hid*, n. [A. Sax. *hīd*, contr. from *hider*, same root as *hide*.] An old measure of land variously estimated at 60, 80, and 100 acres.

Hideous, *hid'ūs*, a. [Fr. *hideux*, O. Fr. *hisdous*, rough, shaggy, hideous, from L. *hispidus*, for *Aspidus*, rough, shaggy.] Horrible; in the sight; dreadful; shocking to the eye; shocking in any way; detestable; horrible. — **Hideously**, *hid'ūs-lī*, *adv.* In a hideous manner. — **Hideousness**, *hid'ūs-nes*, n. The state of being hideous. — **Hideously**, *hid'ūs-lī*, n. The condition or quality of being hideous; frightfulness.

Hydrotic, *hi-drot'ik*, n. [Gr. *hidros*, *hidrōtēs*, sweat.] A medicine that causes perspiration.

Hie, *hi*, *v.t.* — **hied**, *hieving*. [A. Sax. *higian*, to endeavor, to hasten; perhaps from *hyge*, *hye*, the mind, thought; comp. D. *higen*, Dan. *hige*, to covet.] To move or run with haste; to go in haste (often with *him*, *me*, &c., reflexively; as, *he hied him*).

Hiemal, *hi'em-al*, a. [L. *hiemalis*, from *hiems*, winter. **HIEMAL**.] Pertaining to winter; wintry. — **Hiemation**, *hi-em-nā-shon*, n. The spending or passing of the winter.

Hierarch, *hi-er-ark*, n. [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *archē*, rule.] One who rules or has authority in sacred things. — **Hierarchy**, *hierarchic*, *hi-er-ark-ik*, *hi-er-ark-ik*, n. The condition or quality of being hierarchic. — **Hierarchically**, *hi-er-ark-ik-lī*, *adv.* In a hierarchic manner. — **Hierarchism**, *hi-er-ark-iz-m*, n. A hierarchic principle; hierarchic character. — **Hierarchist**, *hi-er-ark-ist*, n. [Gr. *hierarchia*.] Government or authority in sacred things; the body of clergy in whom is confided the government or direction of sacred things; rule by the clergy.

Hieratic, *hi-er-at-ik*, *hi-er-at-ik*, a. [Gr. *hieratikos*, from *hieros*, holy, *telos*, a. [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *telos*, rule.] Consecrated to sacred uses; pertaining to priests; sacred; sacerdotal; especially applied to the characters or mode of writing used by the ancient Egyptian priests; a development from the hieroglyphics.

Hierocracy, *hi-er-ok-rā-si*, n. [Gr. *hieros*, holy, and *kratos*, power.] Government by ecclesiastics; hierarchy.

Hieroglyph, *hi-er-o-glif*, *hi-er-o-glif*, *hi-er-o-glif*, n. [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *glyphō*, to carve.] The figure of an animal, plant, or other object intended to convey a meaning or stand for an alphabetical character, as a figure in writing a word, an idea, or a sound, such as those in use among the ancient Egyptians; a figure having a hidden or enigmatical significance; a character difficult to decipher. — **Hieroglyphic**, *hi-er-o-glif-ik*, n. [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *glyphō*, to carve.] A hieroglyphic; consisting of hieroglyphics; expressive of meaning by hieroglyphics. — **Hieroglyphically**, *hi-er-o-glif-ik-lī*, *adv.* In a hieroglyphic manner. — **Hieroglyphism**, *hi-er-o-glif-iz-m*, n. One versed in hieroglyphics. — **Hieroglyphize**, *hi-er-o-glif-iz*, *v.t.* To express by hieroglyphics.

Hierogram, *hi-er-o-gram*, n. [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *gramma*, letter, then; to write.] A species of sacred writing. — **Hierogrammatic**, *hi-er-o-gram-mat'ik*, a. Written in or pertaining to hierograms. — **Hierographer**, *hi-er-o-grā-fer*, n. A writer of or one versed in hierography. — **Hierographic**, *hi-er-o-grāf-ik*, a. Pertaining to sacred writing. — **Hierography**, *hi-er-o-grā-fī*, n. Sacred writing.

Hierophant, *hi-er-o-fānt*, n. [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *latreia*, worship.] The worship of saints or sacred things.

Hierology, *hi-er-o-lō-jī*, n. [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *logos*, discourse.] Sacred lore; knowledge of hieroglyphics or sacred writing. — **Hierologic**, *hi-er-o-lō-jī-ik*, a. Pertaining to hierology. — **Hierologist**, *hi-er-o-lō-jist*, n. One versed in hierology.

Hierophant, *hi-er-o-fānt*, n. [Gr. *hierophantes*—*hieros*, sacred, and *phantō*, to show.] A priest; one who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion. — **Hierophantic**, *hi-er-o-fānt'ik*, a. Belonging to hierophants.

Higgle, *hig*, *v.i.* — **higgled**, *higgling*. [A weaker form of *haggle*, to chaffer.] To chaffer; to haggle in making a bargain; to hawk wares for sale. — **Higgledy-piggledy**, *hig'li-dī-pig'li-dī*, *adv.* In confusion, like wares in a higgler's basket; topsyturvy. [Colloq.] — **Higgle**, *hig'ler*, n. One who higgles.

High, *hi*, a. [A. Sax. *heah*, *heh*—Goth. *hauh*, Icel. *hár*, Dan. *høi*, D. *hoog*, G. *hoch*, *high*; hence *height*.] Having a great extent from base to top; high, as the moon above the ground or some other object; elevated; lofty; tall; exalted; excellent; superior (mind, attainments, art); elevated in rank, condition, or office; difficult to comprehend; abstruse; arrogant; boastful; proud; loud; boisterous; threatening; or angry (high words); extreme; intense; strong; forcible; exceeding the common measure or degree (a high wind; high colour; full moon; high noon; the time of a great price, or greater price than usual; remote from the equator north or south (a high latitude); *mas*, acute or elevated in tone; capital; commenced against the king, sovereign, or state (high treason); co-offending; wrong; putrefaction; strong-scented (venison kept till it is high). Used substantively for people of rank or high station (high and low). — *On high*, aloft; in a lofty position. — *High and dry*, out of the water; out of reach of the current or waves. — *High admiral*, an officer sometimes appointed to be at the head of naval affairs in Britain. — *High altar*, the chief altar in a church. — *High altar*, the chief altar in the Church of England who exalt the authority of the Church, and attach great value to the episcopal office and the apostolic succession. — *High day*, a festival or gala day. — *High day*, high noon, the time when the sun is in the meridian. — *High Dutch*, *High German*. — *Dutch*, *German*. — *High life*, the style of living of the upper classes. — *High living*, indulgence in rich or costly food and drink. — *High mass*, principal mass, a solemn ceremony in which the priest is assisted by a deacon and subdeacon. — *High place*, in Scrip. an eminence or mound on which sacrifices were offered, especially to heathen deities. — *To be on the high horse*, to mount one's high horse, to stand on one's dignity; to assume a lofty tone or manner; to take offence. — *ade*. In a high manner; to a great altitude; highly; richly; luxuriously. — **High-born**, *hi-bōrn*, a. Born of high birth or extraction. — **High-bred**, *a*. Bred in high life; having very refined manners or breeding. — **High-coloured**, *a*. Having a strong deep, or glaring colour. — **High in the face**, in the face, in a scornful or exaggerated terms. — **High-fed**, *a*. Pampered; fed luxuriously. — **High-feeding**, *n*. Luxury in diet. — **High-flier**, *n*. One who is extravagant in pretensions or claims. — **High-flying**, *a*. Elevated; proud; turgid; extravagant (*high-flown* sentiment). — **High-flying**, *a*. Extravagant in claims, expectations, or opinions. — **Highland**, *hi-lānd*, n. An elevated or mountainous region; generally in plural the *Highlands* of Scotland. — **a**. Pertaining to highlands, especially the Highlands of Scotland. — **Highlander**, *hi-lānd-lān*, *hi-lān*, *er*, *hi-lān*, *man*, n. An inhabitant of highlands, particularly the Highlands of Scotland. — **Highland-fling**, *n*. A sort of dance peculiar to the Scotch. — **Highlanders**, *dan*, *er* *one* *pl* — **High-low**, *a*. A kind of laced boot reaching to the ankle. — **Highly**, *hi-lī*, *adv.* In a high manner or to a high degree; greatly; decidedly; markedly.

High-mettled, a. Having high spirit; ardent, full of fire. — **High-minded, a.** Proud; arrogant (N.T.); characterized by or pertaining to elevated principles and feelings; magnanimous. — **High-mindedness, n.** — **Highness, n.** The state or quality of being high; a title of honour given to princes or other persons of rank; used with poss. pron., *his, her, &c.* — **High-pressure, a.** Having or involving a pressure exceeding that of the atmosphere, or in a more restricted sense, having a pressure greater than 50 lbs. on the square inch: said of steam and steam-engines. — **High-price, a.** Costly; dear. — **High-priest, n.** A chief priest. — **High-priesthood, n.** Office of a high-priest. — **High-principled, a.** Of strictly honourable or noble principles; highly honourable. — **High-road, n.** A highway; a much-frequented road. — **High-seas, n. pl.** The open sea or ocean; the ocean beyond 13 miles from the shore. — **High-scented, a.** Enriched with spices or other seasoning. — **High-souled, a.** Having a high or lofty spirit, highly honourable. — **High-sounding, a.** Pompous; ostentatious; bombastic. — **High-spirited, a.** Having high spirit; bold; mainly; sensitive on the point of honour. — **High-stepper, n.** A horse that lifts its feet well from the ground. — **High-strung, a.** Strung to a high pitch; high-spirited; having some intense emotion. — **High-tide, n.** High-water. — **High-toned, a.** High in tone or pitch; high-principled; noble; elevated. — **High-voiced, a.** Having a voice of a high pitch. — **High-water, n.** The utmost flow or greatest elevation of the tide; also the time when such flow or elevation occurs. — **Highway, n.** A public road; a way open to all passengers. — **Highwayman, highway-robber, h.w.-man, n.** One who robs on the public road or highway. — **Hill-wrought, n.** Wrought with exquisite art or skill; inflated or agitated to a high degree.

Hilar, Under Hilaria

Hilaria, hil-ä-ri-ä, n. [Fr. *hilaria*, from *l. hilaritas*, from *hilaris*, Gr. *hilaros*, cheerful; hence *exhilarate*.] A pleasurable excitement of the animal spirits; mirth; merriment; gaiety. — **Hilary term, n.** A law term beginning near the festival of St. Hilary, which is January 13. — **Hilarious, hi-lä-ri-ös, n.** Mirthful; merry. — **Hilding, hild-ing, n.** [A. Sax. *hildan*, to lend, to crone.] A mean cowardly person. — **o.** Cowardly; spiritless. — **Hill, hil, n.** [A. Sax. *hilla*, *hilla*, a hill; O. H. *hille*, *hille*; same root as *l. collis*, a hill, *collina*, a column.] A natural elevation of less size than a mountain, an eminence rising above the level of the surrounding land; a heap (a mole-hill). — **Hilliness, hil-ines, n.** The state of being hilly. — **Hill-side, hil-side, n.** The side or declivity of a hill. — **Hill-top, hil-top, n.** The top or summit of a hill. — **Hilly, hil-y, a.** Abounding with hills. — **Hillock, hil-ök, n.** [Dim. of *hill*.] A small hill; a slight elevation. — **Hillocky, hil-ök-y, a.** Abounding or covered with hillocks. — **Hilt, hilt, n.** [A. Sax. *hilt*, *hilt*—*hilt*, *hilt*, Dan. *hilt*, O. H. G. *hilt*; same root as *helen*.] The handle of a sword, dagger, &c. — **Hilted, hilt-ed, a.** Having a hilt; used in composition in a hilted sword. — **Hilum, hil-um, n.** [L.] The mark or scar on a seed (as the black patch on a bean) produced by its separation from the placenta. — **Hillar, hil-er, a.** Pertaining to the hilum.

Him, him, pron. [In A. Sax. the dative and instrumental of *he* and *hit*, he and it, afterwards used instead of *hine*, the real accusative; *hine*, *n* is properly a dative suffix, as in *hine, whom*.] The dative and objective case of *he*. — **Himself, him-self, pron.** An emphatic and reflexive form of the 3d pers. pron. *maek*, as *himself*, *he himself*, the noun *himself* for *he*; *use* it was *himself*, or *he himself*, *he struck himself*. It often implies that the person has command of himself, or is possessed of his natural frame or temper; as, *he is not himself at all*; *he soon came to his self*. — **By himself, alone, unaccompanied.** — **Himalayan, him-a-lä-yan** or *hi-mä-lä-yan*,

[Skr. *hima*, snow, and *äläya*, abode.] Belonging to the Himalayas.

Himyaric, himyaritic, him-yä-rik, him-yä-rit, a. [From *Himyar*, an ancient kingdom of Yemen.] Pertaining to the ancient Arabic South-east Arabia. — **n.** The language of South-eastern Arabia.

Hin, hin, n. [Heb.] A Hebrew measure containing about 5 quarts.

Hind, hind, n. [A. Sax. *hind*—G. and D. *hinde*, Icel. Dan. and Sw. *hind*.] The female of the red-deer, the stag being the male.

Hind, hind, n. [A. Sax. *hine*, *hine*, with *d* allixed, as in *lend*, *sound*; akin *hine*.] A labouring man attached to a household; an agricultural labourer; a peasant; a rustic.

Hind, hind, a. [A. Sax. *hind*, *hind*, *hindan*, behind; Goth. *hindana*, *hinder*, O. H. G. *hinter*, G. *hinter*, behind, *hinder*, *hind*; hence *to hinder*.] Backward; pertaining to the part which follows or is behind; in opposition to *fore*. — **Hinder, hind-er, a.** Belonging to that part which is in the rear; in the rear; following; after. — **Hindmost, Hindermost, hind-most, hind-er-most, a.** [A. Sax. *hindan*, *hindan*, hind, the most; corruption akin *inward* (which see).] Farthest behind; behind all others; last. — **Hind-head, n.** The back part of the head; the occiput.

Hinder, hind-er, a. [A. Sax. *hindrian*, to hinder, from *hinder*, compar. of *hind*, a. (which see).] To prevent from proceeding or from starting; to stop; to interrupt; to obstruct; to impede; to check or retard in progression or motion; to debar; to shut out, to balk; often with *from* and a verbal noun (to hinder him *from* going, the *from* is sometimes omitted). — **n.** To interpose obstacles or impediments. — **Hinderer, hind-er-er, n.** One who hinders. — **Hindrance, Hindrance, hind-rance, hind-rance, n.** The act of hindering; that which hinders; impediment; obstruction; obstacle.

Hindu, Hindoo, hin-dö, or hin-dö, n. A person of Aryan race native to Hindustan.

Hinduism, hin-dö-izm, hin-dö-izm, n. The doctrines and rites of the Hindus; Brahmanism. — **Hindustani, Hindostanee, hin-dö-stä-ni, n.** A language of Hindustan, akin to Sanskrit, but having a large admixture of Persian and Arabic words, spoken more or less throughout nearly the whole Peninsula. — **Hindi, hin-di, n.** A language of Northern India akin to Hindustani, but much more purely Sanskrit. — **Hinge, hin, n.** [Probably from *hemp*, O. and Prov. E. and Sc. *hazg*, comp. Prov. E. *hingle*, a small hinge; D. *henge*, a hinge.] The hook or joint on which a door, lid, gate, shutter, and the like turns; the joint of a valve; shell; *fig.* that on which anything depends or turns; a governing principle, rule, or point. — **v.t.** To furnish with hinges. — **n.t.** — **hinged, hing-ing, a.** To stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge.

Hinny, hin-y, n. [L. *hinny*, Gr. *hinny*, mule.] A mule, the produce of a stallion and a she-ass. — **v.t.** [L. *hinno*, to neigh.] To neigh; to whinny.

Hint, hint, n. [Perhaps from O.E. *henda*, A. Sax. *hentan*, to seize; comp. also Icel. *henta*, to mantic.] A motive or occasional *clue*; a distant allusion or allusion; a word or two suggestive or animating something; a suggestion. — **v.t.** To bring to notice by a hint; to suggest indirectly. — **To hint** is merely to make suggestion or allusion, or to suggest, it may or cannot be apprehended; to suggest may or cannot be intended. — **To hint** is to offer something definite for consideration. — **v.t.** To make or utter a hint. — **To hint at is to hint to him, *hint at*, *hint at* who hints. — **Hintingly, hint-ing, adv.** In a hinting manner.**

Hip, hip, n. [A. Sax. *hipe*—Icel. *hippe*, Dan. *hipe*, Goth. *hipe*, D. *heip*, G. *hiffe*; akin to *hip*, *hip*, *hip*, *hip*.] The fleshy projecting part of the thigh; the *hip* is the arch, the external angle at the junction of two sloping roofs or sides of a roof. — **To have a person on the hip**, to have the person over him; to have got some one on the hip. — **To snipe hip and thigh**, to overthrow completely with great slaughter

(O.T.). — **v.t.** — **hipped, hipping.** To sprain or dislocate the hip. — **Hip-bath, n.** A portable bath in which the body can only be partially immersed. — **Hip-joint, n.** The joint of the hip, a ball-and-socket joint. — **Hip-rafter, n.** The rafter which forms the hip of a roof. — **Hip-roof, hipped-roof, n.** A roof the ends of which slope inwards with the same inclination to the horizon as its two other sides. — **Hip-shot, a.** Having the hip dislocated; lame; awkward.

Hip, hip, n. [A. Sax. *heops*.] The fruit of the dog-rose or wild-brier.

Hip, hip, n. [Contr. of *hypochondria*.] Hypochondria. — **v.t.** To ranch hypochondria or melancholy. — **Hipped, hip, p.** and *a.* Rendered melancholy; characterized by melancholy. — **Hippish, hip-ish, a.** Somewhat melancholy or hypochondriac.

Hip, hip, interj. An exclamation expressive of a call to any one or to arouse attention (*hip, hip, hurrah*).

Hippiatry, hip-i-at-ri, n. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *iatrios*, a physician.] Veterinary surgery. — **Hippiatry, hip-i-at-rik, a.** Pertaining to veterinary surgery; veterinary. — **Hippocampus, hip-pö-kä-müs, hip-pö-kä-müs, n.** [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *kämpis*, to bend.] A name of several small fishes of singular form, having the head and foreparts showing some similarity in shape to the head of a horse, and a prothoracic fin.

Hippocentaur, hip-pö-sen-tär, n. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *kentavros*, a centaur.] A fabulous monster, half man and half horse.

Hippocras, hip-pö-kä-s, n. [Fr. lit. wine of *Hippocras*.] A medicinal drink, composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients, used as a cordial.

Hippocratic, hip-pö-kä-rit, a. Pertaining to Hippocrates, a Greek physician, born n. c. 460, b. c. 357. — **Hippocratic face, the expression which the features assume immediately before death.** — **Hippocratism, hip-pö-kä-rit-izm, n.** The doctrines or system of Hippocrates.

Hippocrepis, hip-pö-kre-pis, hip-pö-kre-pis, n. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, *krepis*, a shoe.] Bot. Horse-shoe-shaped.

Hippodrome, hip-pö-dröm, n. [Gr. *hippodromos*—*hippos*, a horse, *dromos*, a course.] A track, a place in which horse-races and chariot-races were performed; a circus.

Hippogriff, Hippogryph, hip-pö-grif, n. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *gryps*, a griffin.] A fabulous monster, half horse and half griffin.

Hippopathology, hip-pö-pä-thol'-ö-jí, n. [Gr. *hippos*, horse, and *E. pathology*.] The science of veterinary medicine.

Hippophagy, hip-pö-pä-gi, n. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *phagō*, to eat.] The act or practice of feeding on horse-flesh. — **Hippophagist, hip-pö-pä-gist, n.** One who eats horse-flesh. — **Hippophagus, hip-pö-pä-güs, a.** Feeding on horse-flesh.

Hippopotamus, hip-pö-pö-tä-müs, n. pl. Hippopotamuses or Hippopotami. — **hip-pö-pö-tä-müs-er, hip-pö-pö-tä-müs, n.** [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *potamos*, a river.] A hooved quadruped of great bulk inhabiting lakes and rivers in Africa, being an excellent swimmer and diver, and feeding on herbage.

Hippotherium, hip-pö-thä-rüm, n. [Gr. *hippos*, a horse, and *therion*, a wild beast.] An extinct quadruped allied to the horse.

Hircine, Hircineus, hür-sin, hür-sin-us, n. [L. *hircinus*, from *hircus*, a goat.] Pertaining to or resembling a goat; having a strong, rank smell like a goat.

Hire, hir, et.—Hired, hiring, n. [A. Sax. *hira*, from *hpr*, *hir*; Dan. *hira*, *hira*, *hira*, wages, Sw. *hyra*, G. *heuer*, *hire*.] To procure from another person and for temporary use at a certain price or equivalent; to engage in service for a stipulated reward; to grant the temporary use or service of for compensation; to let; in this sense usually with *out*, and often reflexively. — **n.** The compensation given for the temporary use of anything; the reward or recompense paid for personal service; wages. — **Hireling, hiring, n.** [A. Sax. *hiring*.] One who is hired or who serves

the end of a pole, and borne on the shoulder. — **Hodman**, *hod'man*, *n.* One who

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carries a hod; a mason's or bricklayer's labourer.

Hodge-podge, *Hotch-potch*, *hoj'poj*, *hoch'poch*, *n.* [Corruption of *hotpot*.] A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients; in Scotland, a thick soup of vegetables boiled with beef or mutton (in this sense always *hodge-potch*).

Hodometer, *hō-dom'et-er*, *n.* [Gr. *hodos*, a way, *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the length of way travelled by any vehicle.—**Hodometrical**, *hō-dō-met'ri-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to a hodometer.

Hoe, *hō*, *n.* [O. Fr. *hoc*, Fr. *houe*, from the German; O. H. G. *hovega*, G. *hau*, *hew*.] An instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth in fields and gardens.—*v.t.*—*hoed*, *hoecing*. To cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe.—*v.i.* To use a hoe.

Hog, *hōg*, *n.* [W. *hech*, Corn. *hoch*, Armor. *houch*, *hoch*, *hōg*, *swine*, *hog*.] A swine; a pig; or any animal of that species; a castrated boar; a sheep of a year old; a brutal fellow; one who is mean and filthy.—**Hog-backed**, *a.* Shaped like the back of a hog or sow.—**Hoggy**, *hōg'gi*, *a.* Plump; where hogs or swine are kept; hogghishness; brutishness.—**Hogget**, *hōg'et*, *n.* A sheep two years old; a young boar of the second year.—**Hogghish**, *hōg'ish*, *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; filthy.

Hogstale, *hōg'stāl*, *fig.* In a hogghish manner.—**Hogghishness**, *hōg'ish-ness*, *n.*—**Hogherd**, *hōg'herd*, *n.* A keeper of swine.—**Hog-pen**, *n.* A hog-sty.—**Hog-plum**, *n.* A West Indian fruit used as food for hogs.—**Hog's back**, *n.* something shaped like the back of a hog; a ridge of a hill having this shape.—**Hog-skin**, *n.* Leather made of the skin of swine.—**Hog's-lard, *n.* The fat of the hog.—**Hog's pen**, *n.* A pen or inclosure for hogs.—**Hog-wash, *n.* The refuse of a kitchen or a brewery, or like matter made up to swine; swill.****

Hogmanay, *hōg-mā-nay*, *n.* [Supposed to be from Fr. *hous*, *ma*, *noy*, *house*, *noy*, on the mistletoe, a cry which in some parts of France the boys that go about begging on the last day of December are said to use.] The name given in Scotland to the last day of the year.

Hoghead, *hōg'hēd*, *n.* [Corrupted from *D. okehof*, *Fr. okehov*, the measure called a hoghead, and lit. ox-head; probably modified from some term of quite other meaning.] A measure of capacity containing 63 gallons; also, a large cask of indefinite contents; in America often a cask containing from 100 to 140 gallons.

Holden, *hōl'den*, *n.* [O. D. *healden*, a heathen, a cryer, a venditor. *Heathen*, *Heath*, a rude bold girl; a rustic romp.—*v.t.* To romp rudely or indecently.—**Holdenhood**, *hōl'den-hūd*, *n.* State of being a holden.—**Holdenish**, *hōl'den-ish*, *a.* Like or appropriate to a holden.—**Holdenism**, *hōl'den-izm*, *n.* The character or manners of a holden.

Holst, *hoist*, *v.t.* [O. E. *holste*, *Sc. heeste*, *D. hūstelen*, *hūsen*, *to hold*, *Fr. hōler*, *to hold*, *to hold*, the *t* was added, *to hold*, *against*, *amongst*.] To heave or raise; especially to raise by means of block and tackle.—*n.* The act of hoisting; that by which anything is hoisted; a machine for elevating goods, passengers, &c. in a warehouse, hotel, and the like; an elevator.—*pp.* **Hoisted**. [*Sax.*]

Holty-toity, *hōl'ti-toit'i*. An exclamation denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt: equivalent to *shaw'—a.* Elated; flighty; petulant.

Hold, *hōld*, *v.t. pret. & pp. held*. [A. Sax. *healdan* = Dan. *holde*, *D. healden*, *I. holdere*, *Goth. halan*, *to hold*, *to hold*, *to hold*, hence *behold*.] To have or grasp in the hand; to grasp and retain (to hold a sword, a pen, a candle); to bear, put, or keep in a certain position (to hold him in honour); to consider (to hold him in honour); to account (I hold it true), to contain, or to have capacity to receive and contain; to retain within itself; to keep from running or flowing out; to keep possession of; to maintain, uphold, preserve; not to lose; to be in possession of; to possess, occupy, own, keep; to have or to entertain (to

hold enemies); to derive or deduce (the *hold* lands of the king); to stop, restrain, withhold; to keep fixed, as to a certain line of action; to bind or oblige (to hold one to his promise); to keep in continuance or practice (to hold intercourse); to prosecute or carry on, observe, pursue (a course, an argument); to celebrate, solemnize, carry out (a feast, a meeting); to occupy or keep employed; to occupy (to hold in play, to keep occupied so as to withdraw from something else.—*To hold water* (*fig.*), to be logically sound or capable of standing investigation.—*To hold in*, to guide with a tight rein; hence, to restrain, check, repress.—*To hold off*, to keep off; to keep from touching.—*To hold out*, to extend; to stretch forth; hence, to propose; to offer.—*To hold up*, to raise; to keep in an erect position; to sustain, support, uphold; to show, exhibit, put forth, to bring forward.—*To hold one's own*, to keep good one's present condition; not to lose ground.—*To hold one's peace*, to keep silence.—*To hold the plough*, to guide it in ploughing.—*v.i.* To take up one's abode; in one's grasp; to maintain an attachment; to continue firm; not to give way or break; to adhere; to stand, be valid, apply (the argument *holds* good, this *holds* true); to stand one's ground; generally with *on* the error—*to hold out*, to refrain; to be dependent on for possessions, to derive right or title: with *of*, sometimes *from*; to stop, stay, or wait; to cease or give over: chiefly in the imperative.—*To hold forth*, to speak in public.—*To hold on*, to keep at a distance; to avoid connection.—*To hold on*, to continue; to keep fast hold; to cling; to proceed in a course.—*To hold to*, to cling or cleave to; to adhere.—*To hold with*, to side with; to stand together.—*To hold together*, not to separate; to remain in union.—*Hold on! hold hard!* stop; cease.—*n.* A grasp, gripe, clutch (often in *to take hold*, *to lay hold*; *fig.* *Get on your grip*; *grasp*, or *take hold*, *working on the mind*; something which may be seized for support; power of keeping; authority to seize or keep; claim; a place of confinement; the whole interior cavity of a ship between the bottom and the keel, or lowest deck (in this sense some modified from *D. hol*, *a hole*, *a ship's hold*).—**Holder**, *hōl'der*, *n.* One who or that which holds; a payee of a bill of exchange or a promissory note.—**Holdfast**, *hōld'fast*, *n.* Something used to secure and hold in place something else.—**Holding**, *hōl'ding*, *n.* A tenure; a farm held of a superior; that which holds, binds, or influences.

Hole, *hōl*, *n.* [A. Sax. *hol*, *hollow*, *hole*; *D. hol*, *Icel. hol*, *hola*, a hollow, a cavity; *G. hohl*, *hollow*; of same root as A. Sax. *helan*, to cover, whence *hell*; or as Gr. *kullos*, *hollow*.] A hollow place or cavity in any solid body; a perforation, orifice, aperture, pit, rent, fissure, crevice, &c. the excavated habitation of certain wild beasts; a mean habitation; a wretched abode.—*v.i.*—*holled*, *holing*. To go into a hole; to make a hole or to make one; to drive into a hole; *mining*, to undercut a coal-seam.—**Hole-and-corner**, *a.* Clandestine; underground.

Holethine, *hōl-eth'nes*, *n.* [Gr. *holos*, entire, whole, and *ethnos*, nation.] A primitive stock or race of people not yet divided into separate tribes or branches.—**Holethine**, *hōl-eth'nik*, *a.* Pertaining to a holethine.

Holliday, *Holly*, *Holliness*. Under *Holy*. **Holla**, *Hollo*, *Hollola*, *hōl-lā*, *hōl-lō* [*Fr. hōl-lā* *hol* and *la*, there.] An exclamation to some one at a distance, in order to call attention or in derision; that which hails.—*v.t.* To call, shout, or cry aloud. **Holland**, *hōl'land*, *n.* A kind of fine linen originally manufactured in Holland; also a cheap and coarse fabric used for covering furniture, carpets, &c.—**Hollander**, *n.* A native of Holland.—**Hollands**, *hōl'lands*, *n.* A sort of gin imported from Holland.

Hollow, *hōl'ō*, *a.* [A. Sax. *holp*, *holh*, *a hollow* space, from *hol*, *a hole*.] Having a containing an empty space within; having a vacant space within; not solid; concave;

sunken (eye, cheek); sounding as if reverberated from a cavity; deep or low; not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful. *a.* A depression or excavation below the general level or in the substance of anything; a cavity.—*v.t.* To make a hollow or cavity in; to excavate.—*adv.* Utterly; completely (in certain phrases, as he beat him *hollow*).

Hollow-eyed, *hōl'ō-eyed*, *a.* Having sunken eyes.—**Hollow-hearted**, *a.* Insincere; deceitful; not true.—**Hollowly**, *hōl'ō-lī*, *adv.* In a hollow manner.—**Hollowness**, *hōl'ō-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being hollow.—**Hollow-square**, *n.* A body of soldiers drawn up in the form of a square, with an empty space in the middle.—**Hollow-toned**, *a.* Having a sound as if coming from a cavity; deep-toned.—**Hollow-ware**, *n.* A trade name for such iron articles as cauldrons, kettles, saucepans, coffee-mills, &c. **Holly**, *hōl'ī-tree*, *hōl'ī*, *n.* [O. E. *holin*, A. Sax. *hōlegn*, *holm*, *holly*, allied to W. *celyn*, Gael. *cuilinn*, *holly*.] An evergreen tree or shrub with indented thorny leaves, and which produces clusters of leaves and red berries; also, a name sometimes given to the holly-oak, an evergreen oak.—**Kneeholly**, *butcher's-broom*.

Hollyhock, *hōl'ō-hōk*, *n.* [*Lit.* holy hock—*hock* being A. Sax. *hoc*, W. *heaps*, *mallo*; so called because brought from the Holy Land.] A tall single-stemmed biennial plant of the mallow family, a frequent ornament of gardens.

Holm, *hōlm* or *hōm*, *n.* [A. Sax. *L. G. G.* and Dan. *holm*, a small island in a river; Sw. *holme*, *Icel. holm*, an island.] A river island; a low flat tract of rich land by the side of a river.

Holm-oak, *hōlm* or *hōm*, *n.* [*Lit.* holy-oak, *holm* being from A. Sax. *holen*, *holly*, the leaves resembling those of the holly. *HOLLER*.] The evergreen oak.

Holoblast, *hōl'ō-blast*, *n.* [Gr. *holos*, whole, and *blastos*, a bud or germ.] *Zool.* An ovum consisting entirely of germinal matter. *Metabol.* *holoblast*, *hōl'ō-blast'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to a holoblast.

Holocaust, *hōl'ō-kast*, *n.* [Gr. *holos*, whole, and *kavatos*, burned.] A burnt sacrifice or offering the whole of which was consumed by fire; a great slaughter or sacrifice of life.

Holograph, *hōl'ō-graf*, *n.* [Gr. *holos*, whole, and *graphō*, to write.] Any document, as a letter, deed, &c. wholly written by the person from whom it bears to proceed. Used also as an adj.—**Holographic**, *hōl'ō-graf'ik*, *hōl'ō-graf'ik-al*, *a.* Being holograph; written by the grantor or testator himself.

Holometabolic, *hōl'ō-met-a-bol'ik*, *a.* [Gr. *holos*, entire, *metabolē*, change.] Applied to insects which undergo a complete metamorphosis.

Holophotal, *hōl'ō-fō'tal*, *a.* [Gr. *holos*, whole, and *phōs*, *phōtōs*, light.] *Optics*, reflecting the rays of light in one unbroken mass without perceptible loss.

Holoptychius, *hōl'ō-tik'ius*, *n.* [Gr. *holos*, entire, and *ptychē*, a wrinkle.] A fossil graptolite fish from the red sandstone, with wrinkled body scales.

Holostome, *hōl'ō-stōm*, *n.* [Gr. *holos*, whole, and *stoma*, a mouth.] One of the gasteropod molluscs in which the aperture of the shell is rounded or entire.

Holothurian, *hōl'ō-thū-rī-an*, *n.* [*Fr.* *holothurie*, a sea animal; origin doubtful.] One of the sea-suckers or sea-slugs, an order of echinoderms.

Holp, *Holpen*, *hōlp*, *hōlp'n*, antiquated *prot.* and *pp.* of *help*.

Holster, *hōl'st-er*, *n.* [*D.* *holster*, a pistol-case; A. Sax. *holster*, a cover, a recess; *Icel. hultar*, Dan. *hulter*, a cover, a recess; used in A. Sax. *helan*, to cover, whence also *hell*.] A leather case for a pistol, carried by a horseman at the forepart of his saddle.—**Holstered**, *hōl'st-erd*, *a.* Bearing holsters.

Holt, *hōlt*, *n.* [A. Sax. *Icel.* and *L. G. holt*, grove, wood; *D. hout*, *G. holz*, wood, timber; *eng. Gael.* and *Ir. coill*, *coille*, *coillie*, *coill*; W. *coed*, *coed*, *a wood* or woodland; a grove; a plantation.]

Holt, holt, *n.* [Corrupted for *hold*.] A place of security; a burrow.

Holus-bolus, hō' lus' hō' lus, *adv.* [From *whole*, and *bolus*, a pill.] All at a gulp; altogether; all at once. [Vulgar.]

Holy, hō' li, *a.* [A Sax. *helig*, holy, from *hald*, whole; similarly *D. hōly*, *G. heilig*, *Icel. heilagr*, *Dan. helig*, holy; akin *hale*, *heal*, *hallo*, whole, &c.] same root also in *Gr. halos*, beautiful. Free from sin and sinful affections; pure in heart, pious; godly; hallowed; consecrated or set apart to a sacred use; having a sacred character.

Holiday, hō' li day, *n.* A day of a consecrated day; a religious anniversary; an occasion of joy and gaiety; a day, or a number of days, of exemption from labour—

Holy, pertaining to or befitting a holiday; cheerful; joyous—**Holly**, hō' li, *adv.* In a holy manner—**Holiness**, hō' li nes, *n.* The state or quality of being holy or sinless; sanctity; godliness; sacredness; *his holiness*, a title of the pope.—**Holy of holies**, the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle or temple, where the ark was kept.—**Holy Ghost** or **Holy Spirit**, the Divine Spirit; the third person in the Trinity.—**Holy Office**, the Inquisition.—**Holy Thursday**, Ascension Day; also Thursday in Holy Week (so called, because the ark was kept in the *R. Cath. Ch.* salted water consecrated by the priest, and used in various rites and ceremonies.—**Holy week**, the week before Easter (the last week of Lent).—**Holy writ**, the sacred Scriptures.—**Holy grass**, *n.* An odoriferous grass strewn before the doors of churches on festival days.—**Holy-stone**, *n.* A soft sandstone used by seamen for cleaning the decks of ships—*vt.* To scrub with holy-stone.

Homage, hōm' i, *n.* [Fr. *homage*, *O. Fr. homerage*, *L. L. hominaticum*, homage, from *L. homo*, *hominis*, a man, in late times a vassal. *HUMAN*.] Acknowledgment of vassalage made by a fœdal tenant to his lord on receiving investiture of a fief; hence, obsequious respect paid by external action; reverence directed to the Supreme Being; reverential worship; devout affection.—*vt.* To pay homage to.—**Homage**, hōm' i, *a.* A Bond or duty.—**Homage**, hōm' i, *n.* One who is or is bound to do homage.

Home, hōm, *n.* [A Sax. *hām*, home, house, dwelling—*L. G. and Fris. hām*, *D. and G. heim*, *Icel. heimr*, *Goth. heima*, *Abel. village*, &c.; cogn. *Gr. komē*, a village, *keimai*, I rest; probably *L. quies*, quiet, &c.] One's own abode or dwelling; the abode of the family or household of which one forms a member, abiding place; one's own country; the seat (the *home* of war); an institute or establishment affording to the homeless, sick, or destitute the comforts of a home (a sailors' home, an orphan's home, &c.)—*At home*, in or about one's house or abode; in one's own country.—*At home in or on a subject*, conversant, familiar, thoroughly acquainted with it.—*To make one's self at home*, to conduct one's self in another's house as unreservedly as at home.—*At home*,—*Connected with one's home*, domestic; often opposed to *foreign*.—**Home farm**, *home park*, &c., the farm, park, &c., adjoining a mansion house or residence of a landed proprietor.—*Adv.* To one's home or one's native country; often opposed to *abroad*; to one's self; to the point; to the mark aimed at; so as to produce an intended effect; effectively; thoroughly (to strike *home*).—**Homeborn**, hōm' bōrn, *a.* Native; natural; domestic; not foreign.—**Homebred**, hōm' bred, *a.* Bred at home; originating at home; not foreign; not polished by travel.—**Home-brewed**, *at home*,—*a.* Beer, ale, or the like brewed at home.—**Home-circle**, *n.* The members or close intimates of a household.—**Home-department, *n.* That department of the British government in which the interior affairs of the country are regulated.—**Home-grown**, *a.* Grown in one's own garden or country; not imported.—**Homeless**, hōm' les, *a.* Destitute of a home.—**Homelessness**, hōm' les nes, *n.* The state of being homeless.—**Homely**, hōm' li, *adv.* In a homely manner.—**Homeliness**, hōm' li nes, *n.* The state or quality of be-**

ing homely.—**Homely**, hōm' li, *a.* Pertaining to home; domestic; of plain features; plain; homely; like that which is made for common domestic use; plain; coarse; not fine or elegant.—**Home-made, *a.* Made at home; of domestic manufacture.—**Home-office**, *n.* The office in which the affairs of the British government are transacted.—**Home-rule**, *n.* Self-government for a detached part of a country; the political programme of the so-called National party in Ireland.—**Home-ruler**, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of home-rule.—**Home-secretary**, *n.* The secretary of state for the British home-department.—**Home-sick**, *a.* Ill from being absent from home; affected with home-sickness.—**Home-sickness**, *n.* Intense and unrelieved grief at a separation from one's home or native land; nostalgia; longing for home.—**Homespun**, hōm' spun, *a.* Spun or wrought at home; hence, plain; coarse; homely.—*n.* Cloth made at home.—**Homestead**, hōm' sted, *n.* A house or manor with the grounds and buildings immediately contiguous; a home.—**Homeward**, hōm' wārd, hōm' wērd, *adv.* Toward home; toward one's abode or native country.—*a.* Being in the direction of the home.—**Homeward-bound**, *a.* Bound or destined for home; returning from a foreign country.—**Homing**, hōm' ing, *a.* Coming home; a term applied to birds, such as the carrier-pigeons, that have the faculty of returning home from great distances.**

Homopathically, hōm' op' a thi, *adv.* Pertaining to homeopathy.

Homer, hōm' er, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure equivalent to about 75 gallons or to 100 ephahs.

Homeric, hōm' er' ik, *a.* Pertaining to *Homer*, the great poet of Greece, resembling *Homer's* verse or style.

Homicide, hōm' i' d, *n.* [*L. homicidium*, the crime, *homicida*, the perpetrator.—*homo*, man, and *caedo*, to strike, to kill.] The killing of one man or human being by another; a person who kills another; a manslayer.—**Homicidal**, hōm' i' d' al, *a.* Homicide; murderous.

Homily, hōm' i' li, *n.* [*Gr. homilia*, intercourse or converse, instruction, a sermon, from *homilos*, a throng—*homos*, same (cogn. with *E. same*), and *lilo*, a throng.] A discourse or sermon read or pronounced to an audience; a sermon; a serious discourse.—**Homiletic**, hōm' i' let' ik, *a.* [*Gr. homilikos*.] Relating to homilies or homiletics; hortatory; exhortatory.

Homiletical, hōm' i' let' ik, *a.* [*Gr. homilikos*.] Relating to homilies or homiletics; hortatory; exhortatory.

Homiletic, hōm' i' let' ik, *n.* The art of preaching; that branch of practical theology which treats of sermons and the best mode of composing and delivering them.—**Homilet**, hōm' i' let, *n.* One that composes homilies; a preacher.

Hominy, hōm' i' ni, *n.* [Amer.-Indian *awitimi*, parched corn.] Maize hulled and coarsely ground, prepared for food by being boiled with water.

Homocarpous, hōm' o' k' ar' pus, [*Gr. homos*, same (cogn. with *E. same*), *karpous*, fruit.] Bot. having all the fruits of the flower-head alike.

Homocentric, hōm' o' s' en' tri' k, [*Gr. homos*, same, *kentron*, a centre.] Having the same centre; concentric.

Homocerical, hōm' o' s' er' kal, [*Gr. homos*, same, *kerkos*, tail.] Ichthyol. having the lobes of the tail diverging symmetrically to the backbone, as in the cod, herring, &c.

Homocercy, hōm' o' s' er' si, *n.* The state of being homocerical.

Homochromous, hōm' o' k' rō' mus, [*Gr. homos*, same, *chroma*, colour.] Bot. having all the flowers of the same colour.

Homodromous, hōm' o' d' rō' mus, hōm' o' d' rō' mal, [*Gr. homos*, same, *dromos*, a race.] Bot. having the spires of the cone running in the same direction.

Homoeomer, hōm' o' e' mer' ik, [*Gr. homos*, like, from *homos*, same, and *meros*, a part.] Pertaining to homoeomeria, or sameness of parts.

Homoeomorphous, hōm' o' e' mō' r' fō' s, [*Gr. morphe*, form.] Isomorphous.

Homoeopathy, hōm' o' e' op' a thi, [*Gr. ho-*

moios, like, *pathos*, feeling, suffering.] The system of medicine founded upon the belief that drugs have the power of curing morbid conditions similar to those they have the power to excite in healthy persons; opposed to *heteropathy* or *allopathy*.

Homoeopathic, hōm' o' e' op' a thi, hōm' o' e' op' a thi' kal, *a.* Relating to homoeopathy.—**Homoeopathically**, hōm' o' e' op' a thi' kal' i' d' e, *adv.* In a homoeopathic manner.—**Homoeopathist**, hōm' o' e' op' a thi' st, *n.* One who practises or supports homoeopathy.

Homoeoric, hōm' o' e' zō' i' k, [*Gr. homoeois*, similar, *zōe*, life.] Inhabited by similar forms of animal or vegetable life.

Homogamous, hōm' o' g' a' mus, *a.* Bot. having all the florets of a flower-head, or the florets of the spikelets in grasses, hermaphrodite.—**Homogamy**, hōm' o' g' a' mi, *n.* The state of being homogamous.

Homogangliate, hōm' o' g' a' ng' i' at, [*Gr. homos*, same, *ganglion*, a ganglion.] Anat. having the nervous ganglia symmetrically arranged.

Homogeneous, hōm' o' jē' nē' us, hōm' o' jē' nē' al, [*Gr. homos*, same, *genos*, kind; cogn. with *E. kin*.] Of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature; opposite of *heterogeneous* or *heterogony*.—**Homogeneously**, hōm' o' jē' nē' us' i' d' e, *adv.* In a homogeneous manner. The state or character of being homogeneous.

Homogenesis, hōm' o' jē' nē' sis, [*Gr. homos*, same, *genesis*, birth.] Sameness of origin; reproduction of offspring from their parents.—**Homogenic**, hōm' o' jē' nē' ik, *a.* Pertaining to homogenesis.

Homograph, hōm' o' g' r' af, [*Gr. homos*, same, *graphō*, to write.] A word which has exactly the same form as another, though of a different origin and signification; a homonym.—**Homographic**, hōm' o' g' r' af' ik, *a.* Relating to homographs.

Homolousian, hōm' o' lō' si' an, [*Gr. homos*, similar, and *lousia*, the belief that the nature of Christ is not the same with, but only similar to, that of the Father. *HOMOLOUSIAN*.]

Homolozite, hōm' o' lō' zō' i' k, *a.* *HOMOLOZITE*.

Homologate, hōm' o' lō' g' at, [*L. L. homologo*, to qualify, *homologus*, from *Gr. homos*, same, and *logos*, discourse, from *legō*, to speak.] To approve; to express approval of or assent to; to ratify.

Homologation, hōm' o' lō' g' at' shōn, *n.* The act of homologating.

Homologous, hōm' o' lō' g' as, [*Gr. homos*, same, and *logos*, proportion.] Having the same relative position, proportion, or structure; corresponding in use or general character; of similar type.—**Homologue**, hōm' o' lō' g' us, *n.* That which is homologous; an organ of an animal homologous with another organ.—**Homology**, hōm' o' lō' jē' si, *n.* The quality of being homologous; correspondence in character or relation; sameness or correspondence in organs of animals as regards general structure and type, thus the human arm corresponds to the fore-leg of a quadruped, as the human eye to the bird. *HOMOLOGICAL*, hōm' o' lō' jē' si' kal, *a.* Pertaining to homology; having a structural affinity.—**Homologically**, hōm' o' lō' jē' si' kal' i' d' e, *adv.* In a homological manner.

Homomorphous, *Homomorphic*, hōm' o' mō' r' fō' s, hōm' o' mō' r' fō' ik, [*Gr. homos*, same, *morphē*, shape.] Having the same external appearance or form.—**Homomorphy**, hōm' o' mō' r' fō' si, *n.* The condition of being homomorphous.

Homonym, *Homonymy*, hōm' o' nīm, [*Gr. homos*, same, *onyma*, name.] A word which agrees with another, but differs from it in signification; a homograph; as *fair*, *a.* and *fair*, *n.*—**Homonymic**, *Homonymical*, hōm' o' nīm' ik, hōm' o' nīm' i' kal, *a.* Relating to homonymy or homonymy.

Homonymous, hōm' o' nīm' i' us, *a.* Having the same sound or spelling.—**Homonymously**, hōm' o' nīm' i' us' i' d' e, *adv.* In a homonymous manner.—**Homonymy**, hōm' o' nīm' i' us, *n.* Sameness of name with a difference of meaning; ambiguity; equivocation.

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whose female flowers are used to flavour malt liquors and make them keep.—*v.t.*—*hopped, hopping.* To mix hops with.—*v.t.* To pick or gather hops.—*Hopbine*, *hop'bin*, *n.* The climbing or twining stem of the hop-plant.—*Hopcast*, *hop'cast*, *n.* An oven or kiln for drying hops.—*Hop-picker*, *n.* One who picks hops.

picker, *n.* One who picks or gathers hops.—Hop-pocket, *n.* A coarse, heavy wrapper for containing hops, used as a measure for hops=1½ to 2 cwt.—Hope-pole, *n.* A pole or stake for the stem of the hop-plant to climb.—Hoppy, *hopi, a.* Abounding with hops; having the growth of hops.

[illegible]

Hoplite, hop'lit, *n.* [Gr. *hoplitēs*, from *hoplon*, a weapon.] A heavy-armed soldier of ancient Greece.

Hopple, *hop'pl*, *v.t.* {From *hop*, to leap; also in form *hobble*.} To tie the feet of (a horse) near together to prevent leaping or running; to hobble. — *n.* A fetter for the legs of grazing horses or other animals.

Hourly, *hō-rā, hō-rā-rī, hō-rā'*, *a.* [*L. hora*, an hour.] Pertaining to the hours; occurring once an hour; hourly. — **Hōra**, *hō-rā* *a.* A book of devotions for fixed hours. **Horatian**, *hō-rā'shan*, *a.* Relating to or resembling the Latin poet *Horace* (*Horatius*)

Horde, hŏrd, n. [Fr. *horde*, from Turk. and Per. *orda*, court, camp, horde.] A tribe, clan, or race of Asiatic or other nomads; a wandering tribe; hence, a gang; a migratory crew; rabble.—*v.i.* To live in hordes;

to huddle together.

Horhound, horhound, n. [A. Sax. *hira-hune* — *hir*, hoar, and *hune*, the generic name of these plants.] The popular name of several European plants of the mint family, one of which, white horhound, has an aromatic smell and bitter taste, and has been much in use for coughs and asthma. Written also *Horhound*.

Horizon, hor-i-zon, *n.* [*Gr. horizon*, from *horizo*, to bound, from *horos*, a limit; lit. that which bounds.] The circle which bounds the visible part of the earth's surface, or the line that divides the visible to a spectator from the invisible. — *On the horizon*, the apparent junction of the earth and sky: called the *visible* or *apparent horizon*; an imaginary great circle, parallel to this, whose plane passes through the center of the earth, is called the *real horizon*. — *On the same horizon*, *proet*, said of fossils or strata which appear to be of the same age. — *Horizontal*, hor-i-zon-tal, *a.* Pertaining to the horizon; on the same or a parallel plane with the horizon; on a level; measured or contained in the plane of the horizon (*horizontal distance*). — *Horizontality*, hor-i-zon-tal-i-ti, *a.* The state of being horizontal. — *Horizontally*, hor-i-zon-tal-ly, *adv.* In the horizontal direction or position.

Horn, horn, *n.* [*A. Sax. horn*, a horn, a trumpet—*Geol. Sw. Dan.* and *G. horn*, *D. horn*, *Goth. haurin*; cogn. *W.* and *Armor.*

[illegible]

Horoscope, hŏ'ros-kŏp, n. [*Gr. hōroskopos—hōra, hour, and skopos, to view.*] A scheme or figure of the heavens at a given time, used by astrologers to foretell future events and the fortunes of persons, according to the position of the stars at the time of their birth.—**Horoscopist**, hŏ'ros-kŏp-ist, n. One versed in horoscopy.—**Horoscopic**, hŏ'ros-kŏp-ik, a. Relating to horoscopy.—**Horoscopy**, hŏ'ros-kŏp-i, n. The predicting of future events by the disposition of the stars and planets.

Horrible, hor-ri-blĭ, *a.* [*L. horribilis*, from *horreo*, to bristle or stand on end, to be terrified; akin to *hirtus*, shaggy, *hirsutus*, *hirsute*.] Exciting or tending to excite horror; dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous.—**Horrent**, hor-rĕnt, *a.* [*L. horrens*, *horrentis*.] Bristling.—**Horribleness**, hor-ri-blĭ-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being horrible.—**Horribly**, hor-ri-blĭ, *adv.* In a horrible manner; atrociously; dreadfully.

[illegible][illegible]

An agricultural implement consisting of the hoe blades attached to a frame and drawn by a horse.—**Horse-jockey**, *n.* A jockey.—**Horse-laugh**, *n.* A loud, coarse, boisterous laugh.—**Horse-leech**, *n.* A large species of leech.—**Horse-load, *n.* A load for a horse.—**Horse-mackerel**, *n.* A fish about the size of a mackerel, with only rank flesh.—**Horseman**, *n.* A man who rides on horseback; one who uses horses.—**Horseman's**, *n.* A servant who serves on horseback; a variety of pigeon.—**Horsemanship**, *n.* Horseman-ship, *n.* The art of riding and managing horses; equestrian skill.—**Horse-mill**, *n.* A mill turned by a horse.—**Horse-moor**, *n.* A horse turn, *n.* A person who supplies ribbons and other decorations for horses.—**Horse-nail**, *n.* A nail for fastening a horse's shoe to the hoof.—**Horse-play**, *n.* Rough or rude practical joking, or the like.—**Horse-pranks**, *n.* Horse-pond, *n.* A pond for watering horses.—**Horse-power**, *n.* The power of a horse or its equivalent; the force with which a horse acts when drawing; the standard for estimating the power of a steam-engine, which horse power being taken as equivalent to 33,000 lbs. raised one foot high per minute.—**Horse-race**, *n.* A race by horses; a match of horses in running.—**Horse-race**, *n.* The practice or art of running horse.—**Horse-radiash**, *n.* A perennial plant of the cabbage family, the white cylindrical root of which has a pungent taste, and is used as a condiment with the meat.—**Horse-race**, *n.* A woollen cover for a horse.—**Horse-shoe**, *n.* A shoe for horses, commonly a piece of iron, in shape resembling the letter U, nailed to the horse's foot; anything shaped like the horse-shoe.—**Horse-shoe**, *n.* An artificial steel magnet nearly in the form of a horse-shoe.—**Horse-soldier**, *n.* A cavalry soldier.—**Horse-tail**, *n.* The tail of a horse; a standard rank and honour among the horse, consisting of three or more tails of horses mounted on a lance, an equisium (which see).—**Horsewhip**, *n.* A whip for driving or striking horses.—**Horsewhipped**, *n.* Horse-whipping, *n.* To lash or whip.—**Horsewhip**, *n.* Horseman, *n.* Horseman, *n.* A woman who rides on horseback; an equestrienne.—**Horry**, *n.* Horry, *n.* Horry, *n.* A breed of the family of the horse taken up with horses.—**Horsiness**, *n.* Horsiness, *n.* The quality of being horsey.**

Hortation, *hor-ta'tion*, *n.* [*L. hortatio, hortator*]. Tohort, *n.* The act of exhorting; exhortation.—**Hortative**, *n.* Giving exhortation.—**Hortative**, *n.* A precept given to incite or encourage; exhortation.—**Hortatory**, *hor-ta-to-ri*, *a.* Exhortative.—**Horticulture**, *hor-ti-cul-tur*, *n.* [*L. hortus*, a garden (same root as *garden*), *cultura*, and *cultura*, culture]. The cultivation of a garden; the art of cultivating or managing gardens.—**Horticultural**, *hor-ti-cul-tur-al*, *a.* Pertaining to horticulture.—**Horticulturist**, *hor-ti-cul-tur-ist*, *n.* Horticulturist, *n.* One who practices horticulture.—**Hortus** *Siculus*, *hor-tus*, *n.* A garden; a garden containing a collection of specimens of plants, fully dried and preserved; a herbarium.

Hosanna, *ho-san-na*, *n.* [*Heb.* save, I beseech you]. An exclamation of praise to God.—**Hose**, *höz*, *n.* [*A. Sax. hosa* (pl. *hosan*), *leg-covering*].—**D. Sax.** *hosa*, *hosa*, *G.* and *Dan.* hose; comp. *A. Sax.* hose, *Dan.* hose; a hose; perhaps alluded to *hose*. Close fitting trousers, or breeches, reaching down to the knee; covering for the lower part of the legs, including the feet; stockings (in these uses now used as a plural); a flexible tube or pipe, or a long narrow piece of other fluid to any required point.—**Hose-reel**, *n.* A large revolving drum or reel for carrying hose for fire-engines, &c.—**Hosier**, *höz-ier*, *n.* One who deals in stocking or in hose.—**Hosier**, *höz-ier*, *n.* The goods sold by a hosier; knitted goods, &c.

Hospital, *hos-pi-tal*, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. hospitium*, hospitality, a lodging, *hospitalitas*, a place of refuge and entertainment] for the

rollers on some difficult road or pass, as
on the Alps.
Hospitable, hos'pi-tal-ə, n. [*Fr.* *hospitable*,
l. *hospitālis*, from *hospes*, *hospitis*, a host,
a guest. Host.] Receiving and entertain-
ing strangers with kindness and without
charge; kind, generous, liberal in regard
pertaining to the liberal entertainment of
guests.—**Hospitalableness**, hos'pi-tal-blē-s,
n. The quality of being hospitable—
Hospitably, hos'pi-tal-blī, *adv.* In a hospi-
table manner.—**Hospitality**, hos'pi-tāl-
i-tē, n. [*Fr.* *hospitalité*, l. *hospitas*, a
hostel, are doublets of this.] A building
or institution for the reception and treat-
ment of the old, sick, &c., for the educa-
tion and support of orphans, or for the
benefit of the aged, of persons who are
more or less dependent upon public help.
—**Hospitality**, hos-pital'i-tē, n. [*L.* *hos-
pitālitās*.] The kind and generous recep-
tion and entertainment of strangers or
guests; fitness for entertaining guests
at one's house; hospitable treatment or
disposition.—**Hospitalier**, hos-pital-ēr, n.
A member of a religious community whose
office it was to relieve the poor, the stranger,
and the sick; one of an order of knights who
built hospitals for the relief of the poor;
for pilgrims, called *Knights of St. John*,
and, after their removal to Malta, *Knights*
of Malta.
Hosodar, ho-se-dar', n. A Slavonic title
formerly borne by the princes of Moldavia
and Wallachia, &c.
Host, hōst, n. [*O.Fr.* *hoste*, *Fr.* *hôte*; from
L. hospēs, *hospitis*, a host, for *hospites*,
from *hospis*, an enemy, a stranger (akin *E.*
guard, and root *pa*, to protect, as in *I.*
pater).] father, pedagogue, guardian.
One who also derived *hospital*, *hostler*,
hotel, &c. One who receives and enter-
tains another at his own house; a land-
lord; the correlative of *guest*; an animal
that harbours disease; an organ in which
disease exists.—**Hostess**, hō'stēs, n. A female
host.
Host, hōst, n. [*O.Fr.* *hoſt*, from *L. hostis*,
a stranger, an enemy, in later usage an
army, *hostis*, *hostes*, *hostium*, also
Host, above.] An army; a number of
men embodied for war; any great number
or multitude.
Host, hōst, n. [*L.* *hostis*, a sacrificial victim,
from *hostire*, to strike. The altar
bread or wafer in the eucharist, or in the
R. Catholic sacrament of the mass.
Hostage, hōs'tāj, n. [*O.Fr.* *hostage*, *Fr.*
otage, l. *hostagius*, *obstinatus*, *obseditio-*
nem, from *hostis*, an enemy, *sedere*, to sit.] A person handed
over to an enemy as a pledge for the per-
formance of certain conditions.
Hostelry, hos'-tel, hos'-tel-ri, n.
[*Horrl.* *A.* *hostellum*, l. *hostis*, from *hostis*,
an enemy. See *Host*, army.] Belonging
to an enemy; holding the position of an
enemy; inimical; showing ill-will and
malevolence.
In a hostile manner.—**Hostility**, hos-til-i-
ti, n. [*L. hostilitas*.] State of being hos-
tile; an act of an open enemy; an act of
war [*An.* *hostile*, generally pl].
Hostler, os'lər, n. [*F.* *hostel*, from *hostel*,
Mod. Fr. *hôtel*, an inn, from *L.L.* *hospi-
tale*, a hospital. *HOSTEL*] The inn
form of a stable-boy.
Hot, hot, a. [*Sax.* *hit*, l. *calidus*, *hit*,
Sw. *het*, *Dan.* *hed*, *hed*, *Icel.* *heitr*, *G.* *heiss*,
HEAT.] Having much sensible heat; ex-
cited; the feeling of warmth in a great
or powerful degree; ardent; fiery in
temper; easily excited or exasperated;
boiling; violently furious; animated; brisk-
keen; lustful; lively; acid; biting; stimu-
lant. [*Hot*, *hotter*, *hottest*, *hot-bed*, n.
Hot: A bed of earth heated by fermenting
substances, and covered with glass, used
for growing early or exotic plants; a place
which favours rapid growth or develop-
ment.—*Hot-blooded*, a bad sense (*a halberd*
of sedition). — *Hot blood*, the heat of
air; a current of heated air injected into a
smelting-furnace by a blowing-engine
to further the combustion of the fuel.—
Hot-blooded, a. Having hot blood; hot

Hot, warm; passions; irritable. — **Hot-brained**, a. Hot in temper; rash; precipitate. — **Hot-headed**, a. Violent; rash; impetuous. — **Hothouse**, *hot'house*, n. A greenhouse or house for use to shelter tender plants from the cold of a conservatory. — **Hotly**, *hot'ly*, *adv.* In a hot manner. — **Hotness**, *hot'ness*, n. The condition or quality of being hot. — **Hot-press**, *v.t.* To apply heat to in conjunction with mechanical pressure in order to produce a paper of a certain gloss. — **Hot-water**, n. Heated water or *fig.* strife; contention; difficulties or troubles; worry. — **Hotchpot**, *hoch'pot*, n. [*Fr. hochepot* *hocher*, to shake (from *D. or Flem. hotsen* to mix)] A mixture of the property of a mixture, *v.t.* to mix, a commixture of property for equality of division. — **Hotch-potch**, n. A Hodge-podge. — **Hôtel**, *hote'l*, n. [*Fr. hôtel, O.Fr. hostel*, an inn, *hôte*, lord, host, *hostel*, *hostel*, a house for entertaining, *hôte*, the host, travellers; an inn; especially, one of some style and pretensions; a large town mansion (French usage). — **Hôtel-de-ville**, *o'tel-de-vel*, n. [*Fr.*] A city-hall or town-hall. — **Hôtel-dieu**, *o'tel-dy*, [*Fr.*] A hospital. — **Hotentot**, *hot'n'tot*, n. [*From D. hot en tot, hot and tot*, syllables intended to imitate sounds frequent in their language.] A name of a race of the Bushmen of the South African language of this race, characterized by curious clicking or clucking sounds. — **Houdah**, *hoo'dah*, n. **HOWDAH**. — **Hough**, *hoo'g*, n. [*Written also hock*, which was an old Saxon word for a hock, part of the human knee-joint; the ham.—*u.t.* To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham (O.T.)] — **Houlet**, *hou'let*, n. **HOWLER**. — **Howl**, *hou'ld*, n. [*Sax. hund, a dog or hound—o. Dan. and Sw. hund, D. hund, Oel. hundr. Goth. hundz; cogn. W. cun, Gael. cu, L. canis, Gr. kyn, Skr. çvan, a dog.*] A term restricted to particular species of the dogs used in the chase, as in hunting the fox, the hare, &c.; sometimes used as a term of contempt for a man.—*v.t.* To set on the chase; to incite to pursuit of animals; hence, to write, to write down; to write down usually with *on*. — **Houndshark**, *houn'shark*, n. A name for certain fishes of the shark family. — **Hour**, *our*, n. [*O.Fr. hore, hore, from L. hora, from Gr. hōra, a season, an hour; from Gr. hōrō, horoscope.*] The twenty-fourth part of a day; sixty minutes; the particular time of the day; a fixed or appointed time; a time, period, or season; *pl.* certain prayers in the Roman times of the day, to be repeated at stated times, *pl.* the times of good deeds, to be at home regularly in good season, or not after the usual hours of retiring to rest; to keep bad hours, the early hours of the morning, as one who is up at an early circle, n. *Astron.* any great circle of the sphere which passes through the two poles; the meridian drawn on a terrestrial globe. — **Hour-glass**, *hou'glass*, n. Two compartments connected by a tube, stick, for measuring time by the running of a quantity of sand from one compartment to the other. — **Hour-hand**, n. The hand which indicates the hour on a clock or watch. — **Hourly**, *our'ly*, *adv.* Every morning or every hour; frequently; often repeated continually. — *adv.* Every hour; frequently; continually. — **House**, *houz*, n. [*Fr. maison*] — **Mohammedan**, *mo'h'med'an*, n. [*Ar.*] Among the Mohammedans, a. A. A. of paradise. — **House**, *houz*, n. *pl.* Houses of paradise. — **Sax. hus—Oel. hus, Dan. Sw. and Goth. hus, D. hus, G. haus; from root meaning to cover, as in *hide*, *house*, *key*, &c. Akin *husband*, *husbandry*, *husbandry*, serving or intended to serve as an abode, a habitation, or a habitation of man, or for his use or accommodation; a dwelling; an abode; a household; a family; a family regarded as consisting of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; especially, a family or a distinguished family; a legislative body of men**

Fäte, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hér; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; a. Sc. abuse—the Fr. u.

Hung, hung, pret. & pp. of *hang*.
Hungarian, hung-gá-ri-an, n. A native of Hungary; a Magyar; the language of the Hungarians; Magyar. — *a*. Pertaining to Hungary. — **Hungary**, hung-gá-ri-an, n. A kind of turpentine. — **Hungarian water**, n. A perfume and stimulant from water and alcohol flavoured with rosemary, &c., and then distilled: first made for a queen of Hungary.

Hunger, hung-gér, n. [A. Sax. *hungor*, *hungor*; G. *D. hunger*, *hunger*; Icel. *hungur*, Goth. *hunger*, *hunger*.] An uneasy sensation occasioned by the want of food; a craving for food; craving appetite; strong or eager desire. — *v*. To feel hunger; to crave food; to desire eagerly; to long. — **Hunger-bit**, **Hunger-bitten**, *a*. Famed, pinched, or weakened by hunger. — **Hungerer**, hung-gér-ér, n. One who hungers. — **Hungerily**, hung-gér-li, *a*. Hungry (*Shak*). — *adv*. With keen appetite (*Shak*). — **Hungerily**, hung-gér-li, *adv*. In a hungry manner. — **Hungry**, hung-gri, *a*. [A Sax. *hung-rig*.] Feeling hunger; having a keen appetite; eagerly desirous; proceeding from hunger.

Hunk, hunk, n. [A form of *hunch*.] A large lump; a hunch.

Hunks, hunks, n. [Perhaps from *hunk*, a piece, a lump.] A covetous sordid man; a miser; a niggard.

Hunt, hunt, *v*. [A Sax. *hvanon*.] To hunt, akin to *hant* to seize; O.G. *hvanon*, Goth. *grahthanan*, to catch; allied to E. *hawl*, and to *hind* (female deer). To chase, search for, or follow after (wild animals, particularly quadrupeds), for the purpose of catching or killing; to search after, pursue, follow closely; to pursue game or wild animals over (to hunt a district). — *To hunt up or out*, to seek for; to search for. — *To hunt down*, to pursue and kill or capture; to exterminate in a locality. — *v*. To follow the chase; to go in pursuit of game or other wild animals; to seek by close pursuit; to search; with *after* or *for*. — *The chasing of wild animals; a pursuit; the race of hounds; an association of huntsmen in a district.* — **Hunter**, hunt-er, n. One who hunts; a huntsman; a horse used in the chase; a watch whose glass is protected by a metal cover. — **Hunting-horn**, n. A horn used in hunting. — **Hunting-box**, **Hunting-lodge**, **Hunting-seat**, n. A residence occupied for the purpose of hunting. — **Hunting-watch**, n. Under *Hunter*. — **Huntress**, hunt-ress, n. A female that hunts or follows the chase. — **Huntsman**, hunt's-man, n. One who hunts or who practises hunting; a person whose office it is to manage the chase. — **Huntsmanship**, hunt'sman-ship, n. The qualifications of a huntsman. — **Hunt's-up**, n. The tune formerly played on the horn under the windows of sportsmen to awaken them.

Hurdle, hurd, n. [A Sax. *hyrdel*, a dim. corresponding to G. *hurd*, *hurd*, a hurdle; Icel. *hurdh*, Goth. *hauris*, a door; akin E. *hoarding*.] A movable frame made of interlaced twigs or sticks, or of bars or rods crossing each other, varying in form according to the use. — *arched*, *hurdling*. To fence or provide with hurdles. — **Hurdle-race**, n. A race of men or horses over hurdles or fences.

Hurds, hurds, n. pl. [Hans.] The coarse part of flax husks.

Hurdy-gurdy, hurdi-gurdi, n. [Intended to suggest its sound.] A stringed instrument, whose tones are produced by the friction of the bow against the part of a bow against four strings, two of which are pressed by the fingers or by keys, the other two forming a bass.

Hurl, hurl, *v*. [A contracted form of *hurtle*, influenced by *hurl*.] To send whirling or dicing through the air; to throw or dash with violence; to emit or utter with vehemence. — *v*. To move rapidly; to whirl. — *v*. The act of throwing with violence. — **Hurler**, hurl-er, n. One who hurls. — **Hurling**, hurl-ing, n. An old game of ball.

Hurly, Hurly-burly, hurl, hurl-hurly, n. [Intended to express by its sound noise or confusion, suggested by *hurl* or *hurry*;

comp. Dan. *hurlumhei*, hurry-scoury; Fr. *hurluberlu*, a hare-brained person.] Tumult; bustle; confusion.

Hurrah, hurra, hur-rah, interj. [Comp. E. *huzza*, G. *hurrah*, Dan. and Sw. *hurra*, Pol. *hurra*.] An exclamatory expressive of joy, applause, or encouragement; also used as a noun. — *v*. To utter a hurrah. — *v*. To receive with hurrahs; to encourage by cheering.

Hurricane, hur-ri-kán, n. [Sp. *huracan*, Fr. *ouragan*, D. *orkaan*, G. *orkan*, all from a native American word.] An extremely violent tempest or storm of wind; anything resembling a violent tempest. — *Hurricane-deck*, an elevated deck in steamboats, especially the deck above a saloon.

Hurry, hurry, *v*. — *hurried*, *hurried*, [Akin to G. *hurren*, to move hastily; Icel. *hurr*, a confused noise; Dan. *hurve*, to buzz; Sw. *hurra*, to whirl; imitative like *whirr*, *hurra-burra*, &c.] To impel to greater haste; to urge to, to urge to, to urge to, with precipitation; to cause to be performed with great or undue rapidity; to impel to violent or thoughtless action. — *v*. To move or act with haste; to proceed with promptness; to make great haste in going on. The act of hurrying; urgency; bustle; confusion. — **Hurried**, hurrid, *p*, and *a*. Done in a hurry; evidencing hurry. — **Hurriedly**, hurrid-li, *adv*. In a hurried manner. — **Hurriedness**, hurrid-ness, n. State of being hurried. — **Hurrier**, hur-ri-er, n. One who hurries. — **Hurrying**, hur-ri-ing-li, *adv*. In a hurrying manner. — **Hurry-scurry**, hur-ri-skur-li, *adv*. *Hurry and scurry*. Confusively; in a hurry. — *a*. Fluttering haste; great confusion.

Hurst, hérst, n. [A Sax. *hyrst*, O.D. *horst*, O.H.G. *hurst*, *gora*, Sw. *gora*, a grove, a wood.] A wood or grove.

Hurt, hurt, *v*, *p*, and *a*. [O.Fr. *hurter*, Mod. Fr. *hurter*, to knock against; perhaps of Celtic origin; comp. W. *hwyrd*, a push, a thrust, a blow. Hence *hurtle*, *hurt*.] To cause a physical pain; to wound or hurt; to cause pain; to cause pain to wound the feelings of; to cause injury, loss, or diminution of; to impair; to damage; to harm. — *a*. A wound, a bruise, or the like; injury; loss; damage; detriment. — **Hurtful**, hurt-ful, *a*. Causing pain; harmful; injurious; mischievous; detrimental. — **Hurtfully**, hurt-ful-li, *adv*. In a hurtful manner. — **Hurtfulness**, hurt-ful-ness, n. The quality of being hurtful. — **Hurtless**, hurt-less, *a*. Injuring no injury; harmless; receiving no injury. — **Hurtlessly**, hurt-less-li, *adv*. Without harm. — **Hurtlessness**, hurt-less-ness, n.

Hurtle, hurl, *v*. — *hurled*, *hurled*. [From *hurl*.] To dash or meet in shock; to make a sound suggestive of hostile clash; to clash; to sound threateningly; to resound.

Hurtleberry, hurl-ber-ri, n. *Worm-leaved*.

Husband, huz-band, n. [A Sax. *hamband*, the master of the house, from Icel. *hambandi* (*hamb*, house, and *bandi*, dwelling), Dan. *husband*, Sw. *husbonde*, the master of the house; A Sax. *hamb*, Icel. *hamb*, to dwell, to inhabit, to dwell in; Hebr. *hamb*, to dwell.] A man joined to a woman by marriage; the correlative of *wife*. — *Ship's husband*, an agent of the owners who sees that a ship is supplied with stores and properly repaired before she proceeds to sea. — *v*. To spend, apply, or use with economy; to keep from spending in view of an effort required. — **Husbands**, huz-band-s, *a*. Destitute of a husband. — **Husbandly**, huz-band-li, *a*. Husbandlike. — **Husbandman**, huz-band-man, n. A farmer; a cultivator; one engaged in agriculture. — **Husbandry**, huz-band-ri, n. Domestic economy; good management; frugality; thrift; the business of a husbandman; agriculture.

Hush, hush, *a*. [Akin *h* hist, *whist*, *hiss*; G. *hush*, Dan. *hys*, *hys*, a sound made to signify silence.] Silent; still; quiet. — *v*. To make silent; to make silent; to make silent; to suppress the noise or clamour of. — *To hush up*, to suppress; to procure silence concerning; to keep concealed. — *v*. To be still; to be silent; to use chiefly in the im-

perative; be still; make no noise. — *Stillness*, quiet. — **Hush-money**, n. A bribe to secure silence; money paid to prevent disclosure of facts.

Husk, husk, n. [Akin to D. *hulst*, G. *hulst*, a husk; equivalent to E. *hull*, a husk, with *sk* as a term of derision.] The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants; glume; hull; rind; chaff. — *v*. To deprive of the husk. — **Husked**, husk-t, *a*. Covered with a husk. — **Husker**, husk-er, n. One who or that which husks. — **Husky**, huski, *a*. Abounding with husk; consisting of husks; resembling husks. — **Husky**, huski, *a*. [Allied to *hoarse*; A. Sax. *hrosta*, *hoast*, a cough.] Rough in tone, as the voice; not clear; harsh; hoarse. — **Huski**, husk-i, *a*. A husky manner. — **Huskiness**, huski-ness, n. The state of being husky; hoarseness.

Hussar, huz-ar, n. [Hung. *hussar*, from *husz*, twenty, because in the wars against the Turks every twenty families were bound to furnish one cavalry soldier.] Originally one of the national cavalry of Hungary; now a light cavalry soldier of European armies.

Hussify, huz-i-fai, *v*. [Contr. for *houswife*.] A case for holding such implements as needles, thimble, thread, &c.

Hussite, hus-it, n. A follower of John Huss, the Bohemian religious reformer, burned in 1415.

Hussy, huz-i, n. [Contr. from *housewife*, *housewife*.] A lad or worthless woman or girl; a jade; a jilt; a forward girl; a pert, frolicsome wench; also a hussif.

Hustling, hust-ling, n. pl. [Akin *hustling*, from Icel. *hustling*, an assembly, a council. — *hust*, house, and *ling*, cause, council. — *Hust*.] The temporary platform on which, previous to the Ballot Act of 1872, parliamentary candidates stood when addressing the electors. — *Hustling Court*, an obsolete court of the city of London.

Hustle, husl, *v*. [From D. *hutselen*, *hutselen*, to jumble or shake together; Sw. *hustla*, to shuffle; akin *hustla*, to throw upon us; to shake; to shake roughly; to push or elbow out or about rudely; to jostle. — *v*. — *hustled*, *hustling*. To push or crowd; to move in a confused crowd; to shamle hurriedly.

Huswife, huz-if, n. A housewife.

Hut, hut, n. [Same word as D. *hut*, G. *hütte*, Dan. *hutte*, Sw. *hydda*, a hut; comp. W. *ciet*, a bowl.] A small house, bowl, or cabin; a mean dwelling; a wooden house for troops in camp or for settlers in a wild country. — *v*. — *huted*, *hutting*. To place in huts, as troops encamped in winter quarters. — *v*. To tak' lodgings in huts.

Hutch, huch, n. [Fr. *huche*, a chest, from L.L. *hucio*, a chest, probably of Teutonic origin and akin to *hut*.] A chest, box, coffer, bin, or other receptacle in which things may be stored or animals confined; a low wagon in which coal is drawn up out of the pit; a measure of 2 bushels. — *v*. To place in a hutch.

Huzza, huz-zá, interj. A form of *Hurrah*.
Ryacinth, hi-sin-th, n. [Gr. *Rhacanthos*, the name of a youth said to have been slain by Apollo, who was transformed into the flower.] A lilaceous bulbous plant, of which there are many varieties cultivated; a mineral, a variety of zinc, translucent or translucent, of a red or brown color, with yellow or brown; the name is also given to varieties of the garnet, the sapphire, and the topaz. — **Ryacinthine**, Ryacin-thian, hi-sin-thi-an, hi-sin-thi-an, *a*. Made of ryacinth; made of ryacinth. — **Ryacinth**, Ryacin-th, hi-sin-th, hi-sin-th, *a*. pl. [Gr. *Rhacanthos*, from *hizo*, to rain.] A cluster of seven stars supposed by the ancients to indicate the approach of any weather when they rose in the sun.

Ryacinth, hi-sin-th, n. *Ryacinth*.

Ryalesce, hi-a-les-sen, n. [Gr. *Rhagales*, glass.] The act or process of becoming transparent as glass. — **Ryalese**, hi-a-les-sen, *a*. Glass; crystalline; transparent. — **Ryalese**, hi-a-les-sen, *a*. A pellucid variety of opal, resembling colorless gum or resin. — **Ryalese**, hi-a-les-sen, *a*. The art of writing or engraving on glass. — **Ryalese**, hi-a-les-sen, *a*. Resembling glass; vari-

form; transparent. — *Hyalotype*, hi-á'lo-tip, n. A positive photographic picture taken on glass.

Hybernate, hi-bér-nat, hi-bér-nat, hi-bér-ná-shon. *HYBERNATE*, hi-bér-nat. **Hyblaan**, hi-blé-an, a. Pertaining to *Hybla*, in Sicily, noted for its honey.

Hybrid, hí-bríd or hí-bríd, n. (From *l. hybrida*, *hybrida*, a hybrid; origin doubtful.) A mongrel, an animal or plant the produce of a female animal or plant which has been impregnated by a male of a different variety, species, or genus. — *a. Mongrel*; produced from the mixture of two species.

Hybridism, hí-bríd-izm, hí-bríd-izm, hí-bríd-izm, n. The state of being hybrid; mongrel state. — **Hybridizable**, hí-bríd-iz-á-bl, a. Capable of being hybridized. — **Hybridization**, hí-bríd-iz-á-shon, n. The act of hybridizing. — **Hybridize**, hí-bríd-iz, v.t. To bring into the condition of producing a hybrid; to render hybrid. — **Hybridizer**, hí-bríd-iz-ér, n. One who hybridizes.

Hydatid, hí-dá-tíd, n. [*Gr. hydatís*, a vesicle, from *hydra*, water, *hídá*, a vessel] To larval forms of tape-worms, found in the bodies of men and certain animals, or in similar vesicular or cyst-like bodies. — **Hydatiform**, hí-dá-tí-form, a. Resembling a hydatid. — **Hydatid**, hí-dá-tíd, a. *Anat.* applied to the membrane inclosing the aqueous humour of the eye.

Hyde, hí-d, n. A portion of land; a hide.

Hydra, hí-dra, n. [*L. hydra*; *Gr. hydra*, from *hydra*, water, *hídá*, a portion] A mythical monster destroyed by Hercules, and represented as having many heads, one of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by another, unless the wound was cauterized; hence, evil or misfortune arising from many sources and not easily to be surmounted; a genus of fresh-water polyps of a very low type of structure.

Hydroid, hí-droid, a. Resembling the hydra poly in character. — **Hydroids**, hí-droids, n. pl. A division of *Hydrozoa*, including the hydra and animals which generally grow attached to objects.

Hydragogue, hí-dra-gog, n. [*Gr. hydragogus*—*hydra*, water, and *agō*, to lead.] A medicine causing a watery discharge; a diuretic.

Hydrangea, hí-dran'-já-n, n. [*Gr. hydra*, water, and *angion*, a vessel, from the shape of its capsules.] An aquatic shrub cultivated in gardens for the beauty of its flowers.

Hydrant, hí-drant, n. [*Gr. hydrainō*, to irrigate, from *hydra*, water, and *antō*, a pipe] A pipe with suitable valves and a spout, by which water is raised and discharged from a main pipe.

Hydrargyrum, hí-drá-rjí-um, n. [*L.* from *Gr. hydra*, water, and *argyros*, silver.] Quicksilver or mercury.

Hydrate, hí-drat, n. [*Gr. hydra*, water.] A chemical compound in which water or hydrogen is a characteristic ingredient.

Hydrated, hí-drat-ed, a. Formed into a hydrate.

Hydraulic, hí-drá-lik, a. [*Fr. hydraulique*, *L. hydraulicus*, *Gr. hydraulikos*, from *hydra*, water, and *antō*, a pipe.] Pertaining to fluids in motion, or the action of water utilized for mechanical purposes.

Hydraulic cement, a cement having the property of becoming hard under water.

Hydraulic press, a machine for the application of great power by means of water.

Hydraulic ram, a machine by which descending water can be made to raise a portion of itself to a considerable height.

Hydraulics, hí-drá-lik, n. That branch of science which treats of the motion of liquids, and deals with the application of water in machinery.

Hydril, hí-drik, a. [*Gr. hydra*, water.] Of or pertaining to hydrogen. — **Hydrile**, hí-drí-d, n. A chemical compound of hydrogen and a metal, or some base.

Hydrobarometer, hí-dra-bá-róm'-ét-ér, n. [*Gr. hydra*, water, and *E. barometer*.] An instrument for determining the depth of the sea by the pressure of the superincumbent water.

Hydrocarbon, hí-dró-kár-bon, n. A chemi-

cal compound of hydrogen and carbon. — **Hydrocarbon furnace**, *hydrocarbon stove*, one in which liquid fuel is used.

Hydrocele, hí-dró-sél, n. [*Gr. hydra*, water, and *kélē*, a tumour.] *Med.* a morbid collection of serous fluid in the scrotum or testicle.

Hydrocephalus, hí-dró-séf-á-lus, n. [*Gr. hydra*, water, and *kephalē*, the head.] A morbid collection of fluid within the cavity of the cranium; water in the head. — **Hydrocephalic**, hí-dró-séf-á-lik, a. Pertaining to hydrocephalus.

Hydrochloric, hí-dró-kló-rik, a. *Chem.* pertaining to, or compounded of, chlorine and hydrogen, as *hydrochloric acid*, a concentrated aqueous solution of which is commonly known as spirit of salt and muriatic acid.

Hydrocyanic, hí-dró-sián'-ik, a. [*Hydrogen* and *cyano*, derived from the combination of hydrogen and cyanogen: *hydrocyanic acid*, or *prussic acid*, found in laurel leaves, the kernels of fruits, &c., is one of the most deadly poisons known, and is valuable as a medicine.]

Hydrodynamic, hí-dró-dí-nám'-ik, a. [*Gr. hydra*, water, and *dynamics*, power.] Pertaining to the force or pressure of water.

Hydrodynamics, hí-dró-dí-nám'-iks, n. That branch of science which treats of the application of forces to fluids, especially when producing motion in fluids.

Hydro-electric, hí-dró-é-lek'-trik, a. Pertaining to the evolution of electricity by a battery in which water is employed.

Hydro-extractor, hí-dró-ék-sér-ér, n. A machine for expelling water from textile fabrics by the action of centrifugal force.

Hydrofluoric, hí-dró-flú-ór'-ik, a. Consisting of fluorine and hydrogen (*hydrofluoric acid*).

Hydro-galvanic, hí-dró-gál-ván'-ik, a. Pertaining to electricity evolved by the action or use of fluids.

Hydrogen, hí-dró-jen, n. [*Gr. hydra*, water, and *gēn*, to generate.] One of the elements of water (the other being oxygen) and a component of all vegetable and animal products; an important elementary substance, long known only in the gaseous form, but shown to be the source of a metal, and itself capable of solidification.

Hydrogenize, hí-dró-jen-iz, v.t. — *hydrogenated*, *hydrogenizing*. To combine with hydrogen.

Hydrogenous, hí-dró-ó-nus, a. Pertaining to containing hydrogen, or formed or produced by the action of water, said of rocks.

Hydrography, hí-dró-grá-fí, n. [*Gr. hydra*, water, and *graphō*, to describe.] That branch of science which has for its object the measurement and description of the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, and includes marine surveying, the drawing of charts, &c. — **Hydrographer**, hí-dró-grá-fí, n. One who is proficient in hydrography.

Hydrographic, hí-dró-grá-fí, a. Pertaining to hydrography.

Hydrokinetics, hí-dró-kí-nét'-iks, n. Same as *Hydrodynamics*.

Hydrology, hí-dró-ó-ji, n. [*Gr. hydra*, water, and *logos*, discourse.] The science that treats of water, its properties, laws, distribution, &c. — **Hydrological**, hí-dró-ó-lik, a. Pertaining to hydrology.

Hydrologist, hí-dró-ó-jist, n. One skilled in hydrology.

Hydromancy, hí-dró-man-sí, n. [*Gr. hydra*, water, and *mantia*, divination.] A method of divination by water. — **Hydromantic**, hí-dró-man-tik, a. Pertaining to divination by water.

Hydromania, hí-dró-má-ní-a, n. [*Gr. hydra*, water, and *mania*, madness.] A species of mental disease under the influence of which the sufferers are led to commit suicide by drowning.

Hydromel, hí-dró-mél, n. [*Fr.* from *Gr. hydra*, water, and *mel*, honey.] A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water; when fermented it forms mead.

Hydrometallurgy, hí-dró-met-ál-ér-í, n. The process of assaying or reducing ores by liquid reagents.

Hydrometeorology, hí-dró-mé-té-ér-ó-ó-ji, n. The branch of meteorology which

concerns itself with water in the atmosphere in the form of rain, clouds, snow, &c. — **Hydrometeorological**, hí-dró-mé-té-ér-ó-ó-lik, a. Pertaining to this.

Hydrometer, hí-drom'-et-ér, n. [*Gr. hydra*, water, *metron*, a measure.] An instrument to measure the specific gravity or density of water and other fluids, and hence the strength of spirituous liquors and of various solutions. — **Hydrometric**, hí-drom'-et-rik, a. Pertaining to a hydrometer or hydrometry.

Hydrometry, hí-drom'-et-ér, n. The art or operation of determining the specific gravity, density, force, &c., of fluids.

Hydropathy, hí-dró-pá-thí, n. [*Gr. hydra*, water, and *pathos*, affection.] The treatment of disease by the use of cold water externally or internally, the water-cure.

Hydropathic, hí-dró-pá-thí-k, a. Relating to hydropathy. — An establishment in which persons are boarded and receive the hydropathic treatment if they wish.

Hydropathist, hí-dró-pá-thíst, n. One who practices the doctrine of hydropathy.

Hydrophane, hí-dró-fán, n. [*Gr. hydra*, water, and *phainō*, to show.] A variety of opal made transparent by immersion in water.

Hydriphid, hí-dró-fíd, n. [*Gr. hydra*, water, and *ophis*, a snake.] A water-snake.

Hydrophobia, hí-dró-fóbí-a, hí-dró-fóbí-a, n. [*Gr. hydra*, water, and *phobos*, fear.] A morbid unnatural dread of water; a disease produced by the bite of a mad animal, especially of a mad or rabid dog, one of the characteristics of which is an aversion to or inability to swallow liquids. — **Hydrophobic**, hí-dró-fóbí-k, a. Of or pertaining to hydrophobia.

Hydrophora, hí-dró-fó-rá, n. pl. Same as *Hydroidea*, under *HYDRA*.

Hydrophyte, hí-dró-fít, n. [*Gr. hydra*, water, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant which lives and grows in water. — **Hydrophytology**, hí-dró-fít-ó-ó-ji, n. The botany of water-plants.

Hydrylic, hí-dró-lik, hí-dró-lik, hí-dró-lik, a. [*L. hydrolicus*, *Gr. hydrolikos*, from *hydra*, drops—*hydra*, water, and *ops*, the fact, to operate.] Pertaining to drops.

Hydrolically, hí-dró-lik-í, hí-dró-lik-í, adv. In a hydrolitical manner. — **Hydropay**, hí-dró-pá, n. Dropay.

Hydropult, hí-dró-pult, n. [*Gr. hydra*, water, and the term, *pult*, of catapult.] A machine for throwing water by hand-power.

Hydrorhiza, hí-dró-rí-zá, n. [*Hydra*, and *rhiza*, a root.] Zool. the adherent base of any hydrazoon.

Hydroscope, hí-dró-skóp, n. [*Gr. hydra*, water, and *skopeō*, to view.] An instrument to mark the presence of water in the air; a kind of ancient water-clock.

Hydrostatic, hí-dró-státík, a. Pertaining to a combination of hydrogen and selenium (*hydrostatic acid*).

Hydrosoma, hí-dró-só-má, hí-dró-só-má, n. [*Hydra*, and *sóma*, body.] The entire organism of any hydrazoon.

Hydrostatic, hí-dró-státík, a. [*Gr. hydra*, water, and *statikos*, Statics.] Relating to hydrostatics; pertaining to the principles of the equilibrium of fluids. — **Hydrostatic balance**, a balance used for determining very accurately the specific gravity of bodies by weighing them in water. — **Hydrostatic bed**. Same as *Water-bed*.

Hydrostatic press. Same as *Hydraulic press*. — **Hydrostatics**, hí-dró-státík, n. A principle that any quantity of water however small may be made to balance any weight however great. — **Hydrostatically**, hí-dró-státík-í, adv. According to hydrostatic principles. — **Hydrostatics**, hí-dró-státík, n. The science which treats of the weight and equilibrium of fluids, particularly of water; that branch of science which treats of the properties of fluids at rest.

Hydrosulphuric, hí-dró-sul'-fú-rik, a. Derived from or containing hydrogen and sulphur (*hydrosulphuric acid*).

Hydrotheca, hí-dró-thé-ka, n. [*Hydra*, and *théka*, a case.] Zool. a little vitreous cup, in which each polypite of the hydrazoon is protected.

Hydrothermal, hi-drō-thēr'mal, a. [*Gr. hydor*, water, and *thermos*, hot.] Of or relating to heated water.

Hydrothorax, hi-drō-thō'raks, n. *Med.* Dropsy in the thorax or chest.

Hydrotic, hi-drō'tik, a. [*Fr. hydrotique*, from *Gr. hydor*, water.] *Med.* causing a discharge of water or phlegm.

Hydrous, hi-drūs, a. Containing water; watery.

Hydrozoön, hi-drō-zō'on, n. pl. **Hydrozoa**, hi-drō-zō'a. [*Gr. hydra*, a hydra, and *zōon*, a living creature.] *Zool.* One of a class of animals forming the phylum Actinozoa, the sub-kingdom Ctenophora, consisting mostly of marine animals and including the jelly-fishes or sea-nettles, the sea-firs, the hydrea or fresh-water polyp, &c., many of them being prominently attached to objects, and somewhat resembling plants.

Hydrozoal, hi-drō-zō'al, a. Pertaining to the hydrozoa.

Hyemal, hi-e-mal, a. Same as *Hiemal*.

Hyena, hi-e-na, n. [*Hyæna*, from *Gr. hyæna*, a hyæna, from *hys*, a hog, from its hog-like back.] A digitigrade carnivorous animal of several species, belonging to Asia and Africa, strong and fierce, feeding chiefly on carrion, and of nocturnal habits.

Hyena-dog, n. A large wild dog of Cape Colony.

Hyetal, hi-e'tal, a. [*Gr. hyetos*, rain, from *hyō*, to rain.] Relating to rain, or its distribution with reference to different regions.

Hyetograph, hi-e'to-graf, n. A chart showing the rainfall in different regions.

Hyetographic, hi-e'to-graf-ik, a. Pertaining to hyetography.

Hyetology, hi-e'to-lo-jī, n. The science of the distribution of rain.

Hyetological, hi-e'to-lo-jī-kal, a. That branch of meteorology which treats of the phenomena connected with rain.

Hyetometer, hi-e'to-mē'ter, n. A rain-gauge.

Hygienic, hi-jē'n-ā, a. [*From Gr. hygieia*, *hygiea*, health, from *hygies*, healthy.] Pertaining to health or its preservation.

Hygeist, Hygienist, hi-jē-n-ist, hi-jē-n-ist, n. One versed in hygiene.

Hygienic, hi-jē-n-ic, a. Relating to hygiene.

Hygiene, hi-jē-n-ic, hi-jē-n-ic, n. [*Fr. hygiène*, from *Gr. hygieinos*, healthy, wholesome.] A system of principles or rules designed for the promotion of health, especially the health of households or communities.

Sanitary science.—**Hygienic**, hi-jē-n-ik, a. Relating to hygiene or sanitary matters.

Hygienically, hi-jē-n-ik-al-ly, *adv.* In a hygienic manner.

Hygienics, hi-jē-n-iks, n. The science of health; hygiene; sanitary science.

Hygograph, hi-grō-graf, n. [*Gr. hygnos*, moist, and *graphō*, to write.] An instrument which registers automatically the variations of the atmosphere as regards moistness.

Hygrometer, hi-grom-ē'ter, n. An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere.

Hygrometric, Hygrometrical, hi-grom-ē'ter-ik, a. Pertaining to hygrometry; readily absorbing and retaining moisture.

Hygrometry, hi-grom-ē'ter-ī, n. The determination of humidity, or of the moisture of the atmosphere.

Hygroscopic, hi-grō-skōp, n. An instrument for indicating the presence of moisture in the atmosphere.

Hygroscopic, hi-grō-skōp-ik, a. Pertaining to the hygroscopic; imbibing moisture from the atmosphere.

Hylosauria, hi-lō-sā'rus, n. [*Gr. hylas*, belonging to woods (*hylē*, wood), and *saurus*, a lizard.] A gigantic fossil lizard discovered in the Wealden formation.

Hylium, hi-li-um, n. [*Gr. hylē*, n. wood, timber, matter.] A theory which regarded matter as the original principle of evil, in opposition to the good spirit.

Hylogeny, hi-lo-jē-n-ī, n. [*Gr. hylōgēnēsis*, hi-lō-jē-n-ē-sis, n. [*Gr. genesis*, birth.] The origin of matter.

Hylopathism, hi-lo-pā-th-izm, n. [*Gr. pathos*, feeling.] The doctrine that matter is sentient.

Hylopathist, hi-lo-pā-th-ist, n. A believer in hylopathism.

Hylophagous, hi-lō-fā-gus, a. [*Gr. phagō*, to eat.] Feeding upon the young shoots of trees, roots, &c.

Hylotheism, hi-lō-thē-izm, n. [*Gr. Theos*, God.] The doctrine or belief that

matter is God, or that there is no God except matter and the universe.

Hylotheist, hi-lō-thē-ist, n. One who believes that matter is God.

Hylozoism, hi-lō-zō-izm, n. [*Gr. zōē*, life.] The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life, or that life and matter are inseparably connected.

Hylozoist, hi-lō-zō-ist, n. A believer in hylozoism.

Hylozoic, Hylozoical, hi-lō-zō-ik, hi-lō-zō-ik-al, a. Pertaining to hylozoism.

Hymen, hi-mēn, n. [*Gr. hymēn*, a skin, a membrane, *Hymēn*, the God of marriage.] The circular membrane, situated at the entrance of the vagina; *bot.* the fine pellicle which incloses a flower in the bud.

Hymeneal, Hymenean, hi-mēn-ē'al, hi-mēn-ē'an, a. Pertaining to marriage.

A marriage song.

Hymenial, hi-mēn-ī-um, n. [*Gr. hymēn*, a membrane.] *Bot.* the fractifying surface in fungi.

Hymenogony, hi-mēn-o-jō-n-ī, n. A tritosis on the membranes of the animal system.

Hymenopter, Hymenopteran, hi-mēn-oj-ter, hi-mēn-oj-ter-an, n. [*Gr. hymēn*, a membrane, and *pteron*, a wing.] A member of an order of insects, having four pairs of bristled wings, and including the bees, wasps, ants, &c.

Hymenopterous, hi-mēn-oj-ter-us, a. Belonging or pertaining to the hymenoptera.

Hymenotomy, hi-mēn-oj-ē-mi, n. [*Gr. hymēn*, membrane, and *tomos*, a cutting.] The cutting or dissection of membranes.

Hymn, him, n. [*L. hymnus*, from *Gr. hymnos*, a song, a song of praise.] A song or ode in honour of God, or in honour of some deity; a sacred lyric; a song of praise, adoration, or thanksgiving.—*v.t.* To praise or celebrate in hymn or song; to sing.—*v.i.* To sing in praise or adoration.

Hymnal, Hymn-book, him'n-al, n. A collection of hymns, especially for use in public worship.

Hymnic, him'n-ik, a. Relating to hymns.

Hymnography, him-nē-grā-f-ī, n. The art of writing hymns.

Hymnologist, Hymnographer, him-nē-log-ist, him-nē-grā-f-ī-ist, n. A composer of hymns.

Hymnology, Hymnody, him-nō-lō-jī, him-nō-d-ī, n. A body of sacred lyrics composed by several authors of a particular period or country; hymns collectively.

Hyoid, Hyoidæan, hi-ōid-ē-an, a. [*Gr. hyoideus*, shaped like the letter u or y.] Applied to a movable bone having somewhat the shape of the letter U, between the root of the tongue and the larynx.

Hyoidæal, hi-ōid-ē'al, a. Connected with the hyoid bone.

Hyp, hip, *v.t.*—*hyped*, *hyping*. To make melancholy to him.

Hypathral, Hypathral, hi-pē-thral, a. [*Gr. hypathros*, under the sky—*hypo*, under, and *ather*, ether.] *Arch.* applied to a building not covered by a roof.

Hypallage, hi-pāl-lā-jē, n. [*Gr. hypallagē*, change, from *hypo*, under, and *allagē*, change, from *allasse*, to change.] A figure of speech consisting of a transference of attributes from their proper subjects to others.

Hypanthium, hi-pān-th-ī-um, n. [*Gr. hypanthos*, flower.] *Bot.* the fleshy enlarged hollow of the end of a flower-stalk, as in the rose.

Hypaphysia, hi-pā-pōf-ī-sia, n. [*Gr. hypo*, under, and *apophysis*, a process.] *Anat.* a process, the lower side of a vertebra.

Hyperæmia, hi-pēr-ē-mī-a, n. [*Gr. hyper*, over or above, and *haima*, blood.] An excessive accumulation of blood in a part of the body.

Hyperæmic, hi-pēr-ē-mī-k, a. Pertaining to or affected with hyperæmia.

Hyperæsthesia, Hyperæsthesia, hi-pēr-ē-s-thē-sī-a, hi-pēr-ē-s-thē-sī-a, n. [*Gr. hyper*, over, and *æsthēsis*, sensation.] Morbid excitation of sensibility.

Hyperbaton, hi-pēr-ba-ton, n. [*Gr.* from *hyper*, beyond, *batō*, to go.] *Gram.* a figurative construction inverting the natural order of words and sentences.

Hyperbatism, hi-pēr-ba-tizm, a. Pertaining to hyperbaton.

Hyperbola, hi-pēr-bō-lā, n. [*Gr. hyperbolē*, *Hyperbolos*, *Geom.* a curve formed by a plane that cuts a cone in a direction paral-

lel to its axis, or so that the plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.—**Hyperboliform**, hi-pēr-bō-lī-form, a. Having the form of a hyperbola.

Hyperboloid, Hyperbolic, hi-pēr-bō-lōid, hi-pēr-bō-līk, a. Having the properties of the hyperbola.

Hyperboloid, n. A hyperbolic solid.

Hyperbole, hi-pēr-bō-lē, n. [*Gr. hyperbolē*, excess—*hyper*, beyond, *bolē*, to throw.] A figure of speech which expresses much more or less than the truth; an exaggerated statement; exaggeration.

Hyperbolic, Hyperbolicity, hi-pēr-bō-līk, hi-pēr-bō-lī-kal, a. Belonging to or containing hyperboles; exaggerated in terms.

Hyperbolically, hi-pēr-bō-lī-kal-ly, *adv.* In a hyperbolic manner.

Hyperbolism, hi-pēr-bō-lizm, n. The use of hyperbole.

Hyperbolist, hi-pēr-bō-l-ist, n. One who uses hyperboles.

Hyperbolize, hi-pēr-bō-l-iz, *v.t.* and *t.* To speak or write with exaggeration; to exaggerate.

Hyperborean, hi-pēr-bō-rē-an, a. [*Gr. hyper*, beyond, *boreas*, the north.] Belonging to a region very far north; northern; arctic; frigid.—*n.* An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth.

Hypercalæstic, hi-pēr-kāl-ē-s-tīk, a. [*Gr. hyper*, beyond, and *kalæstēs*, termination.] *Pros.* having a syllable or two beyond the regular measure.

Hypercritic, hi-pēr-krit-ik, n. [*Gr. hyper*, beyond, and *critic*, critical.] *Caric.* One who is critical beyond measure or reason; an over-rigid critic; a cautious censor.

Hypercritical, hi-pēr-krit-ik-al, a. Over-critical; critical beyond use or reason; excessively nice or exact.

Hypercritically, hi-pēr-krit-ik-al-ly, *adv.* In a hypercritical manner.

Hypercriticism, hi-pēr-krit-iz-iz, *v.t.* To criticize with excessive severity.

Hypercriticism, hi-pēr-krit-iz-izm, n. Excessive rigour of criticism; captious criticism.

Hyperdulia, Hyperduly, hi-pēr-dū-lī-a, hi-pēr-dū-lī, n. [*Gr. hyper*, beyond, and *doula*, service.] The worship offered by Roman Catholics to saints, who are so called because higher than that given to saints (which is known as *duclia*).

Hyperinosis, hi-pēr-i-nō-sī-s, n. [*Gr. hyper*, above, and *inōs*, fibre.] An excess of fibrin in the blood.

Hyperkinesia, hi-pēr-ki-nē-sī-a, n. [*Gr. hyper*, beyond, and *kinesis*, motion.] Abnormal increase of muscular movement; spasmodic action.—**Hyperkinetic**, hi-pēr-ki-nē-tīk, a. Relating to or characterized by hyperkinesia.

Hypermeter, hi-pēr-mē'ter, n. [*Gr. hyper*, beyond, and *metron*, measure.] A hypercalæstic verse; something beyond ordinary measure.

Hypermetrical, hi-pēr-mē'ter-ik-al, a. Exceeding the common measure; redundant.

Hyperæcaroma, Hyperæcarosis, hi-pēr-æ-kā-rō-mā, hi-pēr-æ-kā-rō-sī-s, n. [*Gr. hyper*, beyond, *sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh.] Proud or fungous flesh.

Hyperæsthenia, hi-pēr-ēsthē-nā, n. [*Gr. hyper*, beyond, *æsthenia*, strength; from its difficult fragility as compared with hardness.] A mineral of the same composition as a constituent of some rocks; also called *Labrador hornblende*.

Hyptrophy, hi-pēr-tro-f-ī, n. [*Gr. hyper*, above, and *trōphē*, nutrition.] A morbid enlargement of a part of the body from excessive nutrition.

Hyptrophic, Hyptrophical, hi-pēr-tro-f-ik, hi-pēr-tro-f-ik-al, a. Producing or tending to produce hyptrophy.

Hyptrophied, hi-pēr-tro-f-ī-d, a. Affected with hyptrophy; excessively developed.

Hyptethral, a. **HYPTETHRAL**.

Hyphen, hi-fēn, n. [*Gr. hypēn*, strictly *hypēn*, into one, or one together—*hypo*, under, and *hain*, one.] A mark or short line made between two words to show that they form a compound word, or used to connect the syllables of a divided word.—*v.t.* To join by a hyphen.

Hyphomycetes, hi-fō-mī-sē'tēz, n. pl. [*Gr. hypōn*, *hypōn*, to weave, and *mykes*, *mykēos*, a fungus.] One of the great divisions of fungi, containing these species of microscopic vegetable moulds which have

naked spores borne on free or only fasciculate threads.—*Hypomyces*, *h'p'o-mi-s'us*, *a*. Pertaining to the *Hypomyces*.

Hypnotic, *h'p'o-t'ik*, *a*. [*Gr. hypnos*, sleep; *akin* *h'p'o-s'p'or*, sleep, *a*. *Sax. sw'jan*, a dream.] Having the quality of producing sleep; tending to produce sleep; soporific.—*a*. A medicine that produces sleep; a soporific.—**Hypnotism**, *h'p'o-t'izm*, *n*. A sleep-like condition brought on by artificial means.—**Hypnotize**, *h'p'o-t'iz*, *v*. To affect with hypnotism.—**Hypnotologist**, *h'p'o-t'o-l'ist*, *n*. One versed in hypnotology.—**Hypnology**, *h'p'o-t'o-l'j*, *n*. Facts relating to the phenomena of sleep.

Hypoblast, *h'p'o-b'ast*, *n*. [*Gr. hypo*, under, and *blastos*, a bud.] *Bot.* The flat dorsal outgrowth of a grass; *anat.* the lower of the two layers of cells forming the blastoderm, the upper being the epiblast.

Hypocaust, *h'p'o-k'ast*, *n*. [*Gr. hypocauston*—*hypo*, under, and *kato*, to burn.] *Arch.* An arched chamber in which a fire was kindled for the purpose of giving heat to the rooms above it; also a compartment of some modern stoves.

Hypochondria, *h'p'o-k'on-dri-a*, *n*. [From the *hypochondrium* being regarded as the seat of the disease. See below.] *Med.* A disease characterized by exaggerated anxiety and uneasiness, mainly as to what concerns the health, &c.; spleen; vapours; low spirits.—**Hypochondriac**, *h'p'o-k'on-dri-a-k'al*, *a*. Pertaining to hypochondria or to the hypochondrium; affected with hypochondria.—**Hypochondriac**, *h'p'o-k'on-dri-a-k'al*, *a*. A person affected with hypochondria.—**Hypochondriacally**, *h'p'o-k'on-dri-a-k'al-ly*, *adv*. In a hypochondriac manner.—**Hypochondriasis**, *h'p'o-k'on-dri-a-k'al-iz*, *n*. Hypochondria.—**Hypochondrium**, *h'p'o-k'on-dri-um*, *n*. pl. *Hypochondria*. [*Gr. hypochondria*, from *hypo*, under, and *chondros*, cartilage—*from its situation.*] *Anat.* the name of the two regions of the abdomen under the cartilages of the false ribs on the right and left side.

Hypocrite, *h'p'o-kri-t'is*, *n*. [*Gr. hypokritēs*, *a*. [*Gr. hypo*, under, *kritēs*, a govt.] *Bot.* A silver-sap; applied to a corolla having a straight tube surmounted by flat spreading limbs, as in the cowslip.

Hypocrisy, *h'p'o-kri-si*, *n*. [*Fr. hypocrisie*, *n*. *L. hypocrisis*, *Gr. hypokrisis*, a playing a part on the stage, simulation, from *hypokrinomai*, to play a part, to feign—*hypo*, and *krisis*, to separate, discern. *Critic.*] The act or practice of simulation, or feigning to be what one is not; especially, the assuming of a false appearance of piety and virtue; dissimulation; insincerity.—**Hypocrite**, *h'p'o-kri-t'is*, *n*. [*Fr. hypocrite*, *n*. *Gr. hypokritēs*, *n*.] One who practices hypocrisy.—**Hypocritical**, *h'p'o-kri-t'i-k'al*, *adv*. Pertaining to, or proceeding from, hypocrisy; characterized by hypocrisy; pretending goodness or religion, &c.—**Hypocritically**, *h'p'o-kri-t'i-k'al-ly*, *adv*. In a hypocritical manner; insincerely.—**Hypocrycoid**, *h'p'o-kri-t'oid*, *n*. [*Gr. hypo*, under, and *E. epyoid*.] A curve generated

by the movement of a curve upon the concave side of a fixed curve.

Hypodermal, *h'p'o-der'mal*, *h'p'o-der'mik*, *a*. [*Gr. hypo*, under, *derma*, the skin.] Pertaining or relating to parts under the skin or to the introduction of medicines under the skin.

Hypogean, *h'p'o-g'e-an*, *h'p'o-g'e-us*, *h'p'o-g'e-an*, *h'p'o-g'e-al*, *h'p'o-g'e-us*, *a*. [*Gr. hypo*, beneath, *gē*, the earth.] *Lit.* Subterranean; *bot.* term applied to parts of plants which grow beneath the surface of the earth.

Hypogastrum, *h'p'o-gas-tri-um*, *n*. [*Gr. hypo*, under, and *gaster*, the belly.] *Anat.* the lower anterior region of the abdomen.—**Hypogastric**, *h'p'o-gas-tri-k*, *a*. Relating to the hypogastrum.—**Hypogastrectomy**, *h'p'o-gas-tri-ek-t'om-i*, *n*. [*Gr. ek-tē*, a tumour.] A hernia through the walls of the lower belly.

Hypogene, *h'p'o-j'en*, *a*. [*Gr. hypo*, under, and *root*, *gen*, to produce.] *Geol.* formed or originating under the surface of the earth (as crystalline rocks).

Hypoglossal, *h'p'o-glos-s'al*, *a*. [*Gr. hypo*, under, and *glossē*, the tongue.] *Anat.* pertaining to the under side of the tongue.

Hypogynous, *h'p'o-g'i-nus*, *a*. [*Gr. hypo*, under, *gynē*, a female.] *Bot.* placed below the ovary or seed-vesicle; having the corolla and stamens inserted below the ovary.

Hypomenous, *h'p'o-m'e-nus*, *a*. [*Gr. hypo*, under, *menō*, to remain.] *Bot.* arising below an organ without adhering to it.

Hypophyllous, *h'p'o-f'il-lus* or *h'p'o-f'il-lus*, *a*. [*Gr. hypo*, under, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* placed under a leaf.

Hypostasis, *h'p'o-sta-sis*, *n*. pl. *Hypostases*, *h'p'o-sta-s'ez*. [*Gr. hypostasis*—*hypo*, under, *stasis*, a standing.] That which underlies something else; the reality underlying or assumed to underlie a phenomenon; *theol.* the distinct substance or substance of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in the Godhead.—**Hypostatic**, *h'p'o-sta-t'ik*, *a*. Relating to hypostasis.—**Hypostatic union**, the union of the three persons in the Godhead, or the union of the divine and human nature in the person of Christ.—**Hypostatically**, *h'p'o-sta-t'ik-al-ly*, *adv*. In a hypostatic manner.—**Hypostatize**, *h'p'o-sta-t'iz*, *v*. To regard as a distinct substance.

Hypostyle, *h'p'o-st'il*, *n*. [*Gr. hypo*, under, *styla*, a pillar.] *Arch.* a covered colonnade; a pillared hall.—*a*. Having the roof supported by pillars.

Hypotenuse, *h'p'o-t'e-nus*, *n*. [*Gr. hypotenusa*—*hypo*, under, and *teinō*, to stretch.] *Geom.* the longest side of a right-angled triangle; the line that subtends the right angle.

Hypothec, *h'p'o-th'ek*, *n*. [*L. hypotheca*, *Gr. hypothēkē*, a pledge, from *hypothēmi*, to put, *pro*, to pledge.] *Scots law*, a lien such as that which a landlord has over the furniture or crops of his tenant in respect of the current rent.—**Hypothecary**, *h'p'o-th'ek-ari*, *a*. Of or pertaining to hypothec.—**Hypothecate**, *h'p'o-th'ek-at*, *v*. *—hypothecated*, *hypothecating*. To pledge in security for a debt, but without

transfer; to mortgage.—**Hypothecation**, *h'p'o-th'ek-ā-sh'n*, *n*. The act of hypothecating.—**Hypothecator**, *h'p'o-th'ek-ā-t'or*, *n*. One who hypothecates.

Hypothesis, *h'p'o-th'is-is*, *n*. pl. *Hypotheses*, *h'p'o-th'is'ez*. [*Gr. hypothesis*, a supposition, from *hypo*, under, and *thesis*, to place.] A supposition; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument; a theory imagined or assumed to account for what is not understood.—**Hypothesize**, *h'p'o-th'is-iz*, *v*. To form hypotheses.—**Hypothetic**, *h'p'o-th'et-ik*, *h'p'o-th'et-ik-al*, *a*. Including or characterized by a supposition or hypothesis; conjectural; conditional.—**Hypothetically**, *h'p'o-th'et-ik-al-ly*, *adv*. In a hypothetical manner or relation.—**Hypothetist**, *h'p'o-th'et-ist*, *n*. One who defends a hypothesis.

Hypozote, *h'p'o-z'ot*, *a*. [*Gr. hypo*, under, and *zōon*, an animal.] *Geol.* applied to such rocks as occur below the undoubted fossiliferous strata, and which have hitherto yielded no organic remains.

Hypsometer, *h'p'o-m'e-t'er*, *n*. [*Gr. hypsos*, height, *metron*, measure.] A special kind of barometer for measuring altitudes; an apparatus used for measuring heights by noting the boiling point of water.—**Hypsometric**, *h'p'o-m'e-tr'ik*, *h'p'o-m'e-tr'ik-al*, *h'p'o-m'e-tr'ik-ly*, *adv*. According to hypsometry.—**Hypsometry**, *h'p'o-m'e-tr'i*, *n*. The art of measuring the heights of places upon the surface of the earth.

Hyx, *h'ix*, *n*. [*Gr. a shrew-mouse.*] A small rabbit-like animal of Syria, believed to be the 'coney' of Scripture; a kindred species of South Africa.

Hyson, *h'i-s'n*, *n*. [Chinese *hi-shun*, *Ik*, first crop.] A species of green tea from China.

Hysop, *h'i-s'op*, *n*. [*Gr. hysōpos*, *hysopos*.] The name of small bushy herbs of the mint family, the medicinal properties of which were formerly held in estimation, the plants being considered stimulating.—**Hysteranthous**, *h'is-t'er-ān-thus*, *a*. [*hysteron*, afterwards, *anthos*, a flower.] *Bot.* Having the leaves appearing after the flowers, as the willows, &c.

Hysteria, *h'is-t'er-i-ā*, *n*. [*Gr. hystērōs*, *n*. [*L. L. hystēria*, from *Gr. hystērōs*, the womb.] A nervous affection characterized by alternate fits of laughing and crying, convulsive struggling, rumbling in the bowels, &c.—**Hysterical**, *h'is-t'er-i-k*, *a*. Pertaining to hysteria; hysterical; affected by or subject to hysteria.—**Hysterically**, *h'is-t'er-i-k-al-ly*, *adv*. In a hysterical manner.—**Hysteroid**, *h'is-t'er-i-oid*, *a*. Resembling hysteria.

Hysteron-proteron, *h'is-t'er-on-prot'er-on*, *a*. [*Gr. hystērōn*, last, and *pro-terōn*, first.] An inversion of the natural order in words; a putting first what should be last.—**Hysterotomy**, *h'is-t'er-o-t'om-i*, *n*. [*Gr. hystērōs*, the uterus, *tomē*, a cutting.] The operation of cutting into the uterus to take out a foetus which cannot be excluded by the usual means.

I.

I, the ninth letter, and the third vowel of the English alphabet, in which it represents not only several vowel sounds but also the consonantal sound of *y*.

I, *i*, *pron.* pos, my or mine, dat. and obj. *me*, *pr. nom.* *me*, *pos.* *our*, *ours*, *dat.* and *obj.* *us*. [*A. Sax. ic*, *D. Ich*, *Goth. ik*, *Gr. ego*, *I*, *Lat. ek*, *Den. jeg*, *L. ego*, *Gr. ego*, *hic*, *whem*, *W. ym*, *Armor. eu*—*I*.] The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person; the word by which a speaker or writer denotes himself; sometimes used as a noun; the ego.

Iambus, *i-am-bus*, *n*. pl. *Iambuses* or *Iambus*, *i-am-bu-s'ez*, *i-am-b'us*. [*Gr. iambos*, from *iambē*, to nasal, the iambus being much

used in satiric poetry.] *Pros.* a foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the last long, or the first unaccented and the last accented, as in *delight*.—**Iambic**, *i-am-b'ik*, *a*. [*Gr. iambikos*.] Pertaining to the iambus; composed of iambs.—**An iambic foot**, a verse consisting of iambs.—**Iambic**, *i-am-b'ik*, *a*. [*Gr. iambikos*.] *Adv.* In iambic.—**Iambic verse**, *i-am-b'ik-ly*, *adv.* To satirize in iambic verse.—**Iambographer**, *i-am-b'o-gra-fer*, *n*. A writer of iambic poetry.

Iatric, *i-at-ri-k*, *i-at-ri-k'al*, *a*. [*Gr. iatros*, from *iatros*, a physician.] Relating to medicine or physicians.—**Iatrical**, *i-at-ri-k'al*, *a*. One of the primitive

inhabitants of Spain; the language of the ancient Iberians, of which Basque is supposed to be the representative.—**Ibex**, *ib'eks*, *n*. [*L. a kind of goat.*] An animal of the goat family found in the Alps and Pyrenees, with large horns directed backwards and marked with prominent transverse ridges in front.—**Ibiden**, *ib'i-den*, [*L.*] In the same place.—**Ibis**, *ib'is*, *n*. [*Gr. and L.*] A name of certain gallinular birds allied to the herons, the most remarkable species of which, the sacred ibis, was revered by the ancient Egyptians.

Icarian, *i-ka-ri-an*, *a*. [From *Icarus*, in Greek mythol., who, flying with a pair of

Fate, far, fat, fall; me, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull;

oil, pound; u, Se. abunē—the Fr. u.

[illegible]

Ideograph, Ideology, &c. Under **IDEA**.

Ides, *idz*, *n. pl.* [*Idus*, the *ides*, from *iduo*, to divide.] In the ancient Roman calendar the 13th of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the 15th of March, May, July, and October.

Idiocracy, id-i-ok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *idios*, peculiar, and *krasis*, mixture, temperament. Peculiarity of constitution; temperament or constitution peculiar to a person; idiosyncrasy.—**Idiocratic**, **Idiocratical**, id'i-3-krat'ik, id'i-3-krat'ik-al, *a.* Peculiar in

Idioelectric, *idi-ō-ē-lek'-trik*, *a.* [*Gr. idios*, one's own, and *E. electric*,] Electric by virtue of its own peculiar properties.

Idiograph, id'i-ō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *idios*, peculiar, private, and *graphō*, to write.] A mark, signature, or the like, peculiar to an individual; a private or trade mark.—**Idiographic**, id'i-ō-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of an idiograph or idiographs.

Idiomaticity, *idi-¹-cal*, *a*-tri, *n*. [*Gr. idios*, belonging to one's self, and *latreia*, worship.] Self-worship; excessive self-esteem.

Idiom, *idi-²-om*, *n*. [*Fr. idome*, *L. idiomus*, from *Gr. idion*, from *idios*, proper, peculiar to one's self.] A mode of expression peculiar to a language or to a person; a phrase or expression having a special meaning from its use in a specific context; a grammatical character; the generic or particular cast of a language; a peculiar form or variety of language; a dialect. — **Idiomatically**, *idi-²-mat* *ik*, *idi-²-mat* *ik*, *adv*. Having the character of an idiom pertaining to the particular mode of expression which belong to a language.

Idiomatically, *idi-²-cal* *ik*, *idi-²-cal* *ik*, *adv*.

an idiomatic manner.
Idiopathically, id-i-ô-pa-thi, n. [Gr. *idios*, peculiar, and *pathos*, suffering; morbid state or condition not preceded and occasioned by any other disease.—Idiopathic, Idiopathetic, Idiopathical, id-i-ô-pa-thik, id-i-ô-pa-thet'ik, id-i-ô-pa-th'ik, a. Pertaining to idiopathy; not symptomatic.—Idiopathically, Idiopathetically, id-i-ô-pa-th'ik-al-i, id-i-ô-pa-thet'ik-al, adv. In the manner of an idiopathic process.]

Idiosyncrasy, id-ĭ-ŏ-sĭn'kră-sĭ-ə. (Gr. *id*, proper, *syn*, with, and *krasis*, temper, comment.) A personal peculiarity of constitution or temperament; a mental or moral characteristic belonging to and distinguishing an individual; peculiar way of thinking or feeling. — **Idiosyncratic**, id-ĭ-ŏ-sĭn'kră-tĭk. — **Idiosyncrasy**, id-ĭ-ŏ-sĭn'kră-tĭ-ə. — **Idiot**, id-ĭ-ŏt, a. Relating to idiosyncrasies. — **Idiot**, id-ĭ-ŏt, n. (L., from *idiotēs*, a private, vulgar, unskilled person, fr. *idios*, private, peculiar to one's self.) private person; a human being destitute of reason, or of the ordinary intellect.

powers of man: one hopelessly insane.
a. Pertaining to an idiot; afflicted with idiocy.—**Idiocy, Idiotcy**, id'i-o-si, id'i-ot-si, *n.*
State of being an idiot; hopeless insanity.

—Idiotic, Idiotical, id-i-ot'ik, id-i-ot'i-kal, *a.* Like or relating to an idiot; foolish; utterly absurd.—Idiotically, id-i-ot'i-kal-li, *adv.* In an idiotic manner.—Idiotish, id-i-ot'ish *a.* Like an idiot; idiotic.

Idioticon, *id-i-ot'i-kon*, *n.* [Gr. *idiōtikon*, from *idios*, proper to one's self.] A dictionary of idioms; a dictionary of dialectal words.—**Idiotism**, *id'i-ot-izm*, *n.* [Gr. *idiōtismos*, a vulgar idiom.] An idiom; a peculiar or abnormal idiom.

Idle, *Idl.*, n. [A. Sax., *idil*. vaim, emptiness; Dan., *idill*; Goth., *idila*, mere; from root meaning to shine (*Skin idh*, Gr. αἶθερ, to burn).] Not engaged in any occupation; unoccupied; doing nothing; slothful; adverse to labour or employment; lazy; vacant, or not spent in work (*idle hours*); remaining unused; producing no effect; useless, vain, ineffectual, or fruitless (age, talent, trials &c.); trifling (an idle story); dissipated, dissipating. To lose or spend time in inaction or without being employed.—*v.t.* To spend in idleness; generally followed by *away*.—*IDLENESS*, *Idl'-nes*, *n.* The condition or quality of being idle;

—Idle wheel, *n.* In machinery, a wheel placed between two others for the purpose simply of transferring the motion from one axis to the other without change of direction.
—Idly, *adv.* In an idle manner.

Idocrase, *idō-kra's*, n. [Gr. *eidos*, form, and *krasis*, mixture, from the mixture of forms its crystals display.] A mineral differing from garnet chiefly in form, occurring, variously coloured, in the lavas of Vesuvius and elsewhere; pyramidal garnet or Vesuvian.

Idol, idol, n. [Fr. *idole*, L. *idolum*, from Gr. *eidos*, an image, form, phantom, *idol*, from *eidos*, form, same root as in *idea*.] An image, representation, or symbol of a deity; a man, woman, or object, the object of worship; any person or thing on which we strongly set our affections; that to which we are excessively, often improperly, attached.—**Idolater, idol-a-ter, n.** [Fr. *idolâtre*, L. *idololatre*, Gr. *eidololatre*, an idol-worshipper. **IDOLATRY.**] A worshipper of idols; one who worships as a deity that

which is not God; a pagan; an adorer; a great admirer. — *Idolatreia*, i-dol'at-res, *n.* A female worshipper of idols. — *Idololatri*, i-dol'at-riz, *v.t.* To worship idols. — *v.t.* To adore; to worship. — *Idololatreus*, i-dol'at-reus, *a.* Pertaining to idolatry; partaking of the nature of idolatry; worshipping false gods; consisting in or partaking of an excessive attachment or reverence. — *Idololatreously*, i-dol'at-reus-li, *adv.* In an idololatreous manner. — *Idololatri*, i-dol'at-ri, *n.* [*Idololatreus*, *l.* *idololatreus*, from Gr. *idololatreus*, *l.*

tricia — *idolot*, idol, and *latreúō*, to worship. The worship of idols, images, or anything made by hands, or which is not God; excessive attachment to or veneration for any person or thing. — *Idolism*, *idolotry*, *idol-izēn*, n. The worship of idols — *Idolize*, *idol-izē*, v. *Idol-izēn*, *idol-izē*, v. To worship as an idol; to make an idol of; to love to excess; to love or reverence to adoration. — *Idolizer*, *idol-iz-er*, n. One who idolizes. — *Idoloclast*, *idol-ōklast*, [Gr. *eidolon*, and *klaō*, to break.] An idol or image breaker; an iconoclast.

Idyl, Idyll, Ydil, n. [*L. idyllium*, Gr. *eidy-
lion*, from *eidos*, form.] A short high-
wrought descriptive poem, consist-
ing generally of scenes or events of pastoral
life.—*Idyllic*, *i-dil'ik, a.* Of or belong-
ing to idyls or pastoral poetry: pastoral.

If, if, conj. [A. Sax. *gif*, if; Icel. *ef, if*, if, akin O. G. *ihu*, G. *ob*, if, whether; Goth. *iba*, whether, *jabai*, if.] A particle used to introduce a conditional sentence, equal to in case that, granting that, supposing that, allowing that; also, whether; in

Igneous, ignē-us, *a.* [*L. igneus*, from *ignis*, fire, allied to *Skr agni*, fire.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling fire; produced by or resulting from the action of fire.—**Ignescent**, ignēs'ent, *a.* [*L. igne-*

cons.] Emitting sparks of fire when struck especially with steel.—*n.* A mineral that gives out sparks when struck.—*Ignicolist*, *ig-nik'ol-ist*, *n.* [*Ignis*, and *colo*, to worship.] A worshiper of fire.—*Igniferous*

ship. A worshipper of fire.—*Igniferous*,
ig-nif'ér-us, a. [*L. ignifer.*] Producing
fire.—*Ignifluous*, ig-niflú-us, a. [*L. igni-*
fluus—fluo, to flow.] Flowing with fire.—
Ignigenous, ig-ní'e-nus, a. [*L. ignis*, and

Ignis, *ignis*, to produce, *v.* Produced by fire.—**Igniscent**, *ignis-cen't*, *a.* [*Ignis*, *ignis*, fire.—**Ignis**, and *potens*, powerful.] Presiding over fire.—**Ignis-fatuus**, *ignis-fat-u-us*, *a.* [*Ignis*, fire.—**Fat**, *fat*, fat.] A meteor or light that appears in the night, and flits about in the air over marshy grounds; popularly known by such names as *Will-o'-the-wisp*, *Jack-a-lantern*, *Corpus-cadaveri*, &c.—**Ignite**, *ignit'*, *v.* [*Ignis*, fire.—**Ignit**, *ignit*, to kindle or set on fire.] To communicate fire to.—*v.i.* To take fire; to become red with heat.—**Ignitable**, *ignit'i-b'l*, *a.* Capable of being ignited.—**Ignition**, *ignish'on*, *n.* The act of igniting, or state of being ignited.

Ignoble, *ig-nō'bl*, *a*. [*L. ignobilis*—*in*, not, and *gnobilis*, or *nobilis*, noble. **NOTE.**] Of low birth or family; not noble; not illustrious; mean; worthless; not honourable; base.—**Ignobleness**, *ig-nō'bl-nes*, *n*. The condition or quality of being ignoble.—**Ignobly**, *ig-nō'bli*, *adv.* In an ignoble

Ignominy, ig'no-mi-ni, *n.* [*L. ignominia*—*in*, not, and *gnomen*, *nomen*, name, from root seen in *E. know*.] Public disgrace; shame; dishonour; infamy. — **Ignominious**, ig-nō-mīn'i-us, *a.* [*L. ignominiosus*.] Marked with ignominy; shameful; dishonourable; infamous; despicable. — **Ignominiously**, ig-nō-mīn'i-us-li, *adv.* In an ignominious manner.

Ignoramus, ig-nō-rā'mus, *n.* pl. **Ignoramus**, ig-nō-rā'mus-ez. [1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *L. ignoro*—lit. we are ignorant. **IGNORE.**] An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge.

Ignorant, *ig'nō-rānt*, *a.* [*L. ignorans, ignorantis*, *ppr. of ignoro*, to be ignorant.] Ignorant, a destitute of knowledge in general, or with regard to some particular thing; with of before an object; uninstructed or uninformed; untaught; unenlightened; unacquainted; unconscious. — **Ignorantly**, *ig'nō-rānt-lī, adv.* In an ignorant manner. — **Ignorance**, *ig'nō-rāns, n.* [*L. ignorantia*.] The state of being ignorant; want of knowledge; the condition of not being

Ignore, *ig-nôr*, *v.t.*—**ignored**, *ignoring*. [*Ignor*, to be ignorant of, from *ignarus*, not knowing—in, not, and *gnarus*, knowing, from root of *gnosco*, to know, and *E*, *know*.] To pass over or by without notice to act as if one were unacquainted with; to shut the eyes to; to leave out of account; to disregard; to reject.—**Ignorement**, *ig-nôr-ment*, *n.* The act of ignoring.

Iguana, ig-wá'na, n. [Sp., from the Mayan language.] A reptile of the lizard family, with pendulous dewlaps, native of tropical America, some species of which are much esteemed as food.

Iguanodon, ig-wá'no-don, n. [*Iguana* and Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, a tooth, from the character of its teeth.] A colossal fossil lizard found in the Wealden strata.

Ileum, il'e-um, *n.* [From Gr. *eilo*, to roll from its convolutions; or from *L. ilia*, in testines. **LIAC.**] *Anat.* the lower three fifths of the small intestine in man.

Ileus, il'e-us, *n.* [Gr. *ileos*, *eileos*, a severe pain in the intestines.] *Med.* colic; *ilia* passion.

Iliac, *Il'-ak*, a. [*Li iliacus*, from *ilia*, the flank, the groin, the intestines.] Pertaining to the bowels, especially the lower bowels, or to the part of the abdomen containing them.—*Iliac region*, the side of the abdomen between the ribs and the hips.—*Iliac arteries*, the arteries formed by the bifurcation of the aorta near the last lumbar vertebra.—*Iliac passion*, a dangerous ailment, consisting in obstruction of the bowels, accompanied with severe cramping pains, and often vomiting of fecal matter.—*Ilium*, *il'-um*, *n.* [The *os ilium* is that bone of the hip and back, above

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hēr; pipe, pin; nōte, net, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; ū, Sc. abone—the Fr. *au*.

a bone that forms the outer portion of the pelvis on either side, the hip-bone.

Ilk, *ik*, *ai*, [*A. Sax. ic, yle, same*]. Same. [*Old E. —Of that ilk*, in Scot., a phrase sometimes used after the name of a landed gentleman, to denote that his surname and the title of his estate are the same.

Ill, *il*, *a*. [*From the Scandinavian; icel. illr, adj. ill; icel. and Sw. illa, adv. ill; a contracted form of evil. Its comparative and superlative, worse and worst, are from a different root.*] Bad; or evil; the opposite of good; wicked; wrong; used of things rather than persons; producing evil or misfortune; calamitous or unfortunate (an ill end; cross, crabbed, surly, or peevish ill nature; ill temper); suffering from disease or sickness; sick or indisposed; unwell (*ill of a fever*); not proper; rude or unpolished (*ill manners, ill breeding*). —*Ill turn*, an unkind or injurious act. —*Wickedness; evil; misfortune; calamity*; whatever annoys or impairs happiness or prevents success. —*Adv.* Not well; not rightly or perfectly (ill at ease); not easily; with pain or difficulty (he is ill able to sustain the burden). [*Ill*, prefixed to participles, or adjectives, having the form of participles, for a great number of compound words the meaning of which is generally obvious.] —*Illness*, *il-nes*, *n*. The state or condition of being ill; an ailment or sickness. —*Ill-advised*, *a*. Badly advised; resulting from ignorance or the want of good; injudicious. —*Ill-affected*, *a*. Not well inclined or disposed. —*Ill-blood*, *n*. Resentment; enmity. —*Ill-bred*, *a*. Not well bred; badly educated or brought up; impolite. —*Ill-conditioned*, *a*. Having bad qualities; having a rude, surly temper. —*Ill-considered*, *a*. Not well considered, done without due deliberation. —*Ill-disposed*, *a*. Not well disposed; wickedly or maliciously inclined. —*Ill-fated*, *a*. Having an ill or evil fate; ill-starred; unfortunate. —*Ill-favoured*, *a*. Having ill features; ugly. —*Ill-got*, *ill-gotten*, *n*. Gained by unfair or improper means; dishonestly come by. —*Ill-humoured*, *a*. Bad temper; irascible. —*Ill-judged*, *a*. Not well judged; injudicious; foolish; unwise. —*Ill-luck*, *n*. Misfortune; bad luck. —*Ill-mannered*, *a*. Uneivil; rude; boorish; impolite. —*Ill-matched*, *a*. Badly assorted; not well suited. —*Ill-meaning*, *a*. Having malicious intentions; ill-intentioned. —*Ill-nature*, *n*. Evil nature or disposition; bad temper; crossness; crabbedness. —*Ill-natured*, *a*. Having ill-nature; crabbed; bad temper; bad-tempered. —*Ill-naturedly*, *adv.* In an ill-natured manner; crossly. —*Ill-omened*, *a*. Having unlucky omens; unfortunate. —*Ill-starred*, *a*. Having an evil star presiding over one's destiny; hence, fated to be unfortunate; ill-fated. —*Ill-tempered*, *a*. Of bad temper. —*Ill-timed*, *a*. Attempted, done, or said at an unsuitable time. —*Ill-will*, *n*. A desire that evil will befall a person; enmity; malevolence.

Ilapse, *il-laps*, *v.i.* [*L. illober, illopassus, to slip or slide into —il for in, into, and labor, to slip.*] To fall, pass, or glide; to lapse. —*n*. A sliding; an immersion or entrance of one thing into another; a falling on; an attack.

Ilaqueate, *il-lak-wé-at*, *v.t.* [*Il. ilaqueo, ilaqueatus —il for in, in, and laqueo, a snare.*] To ensnare; to ensnare.

Ilation, *il-lash-on*, [*L. ilatio —il for in, in, and latio, a bearing, from fero, latum, to bear.*] The act of inferring from premises or reasons; inference; an inference, deduction, or conclusion. —*Ilative*, *il-lash-on*, *a*. Relating to illation; capable of being inferred or of inferring; denoting an inference (then or therefore is an *ilative* word). —*n*. An illation; an inference. —*Ilative-ly*, *adv.* By illation or inference.

Ilaudable, *il-lá-da-bl*, *a*. [*Prefix il for in, not, and laudable.*] Not laudable. —*Illaudably*, *il-lá-da-bl*, *adv.* In an illaudable manner.

Illegal, *il-lé-gal*, *a*. [*Prefix il for in, not, and legal.*] Not legal; contrary to law; unlawful; illicit. —*Illegality*, *il-lé-gal-ty*, *n*. The condition or quality of being illegal. —*Illegalize*, *il-*

lé-gal-iz, *v.t.* —*Illegalized, illegalizing*. To render illegal or unlawful. —*Illegally*, *il-lé-gal-ly*, *adv.* In an illegal manner.

Illegible, *il-lé-jí-bl*, *a*. [*Prefix il for in, not, and legible.*] Incapable of being read; obscure or defaced so that the words cannot be read; not legible. —*Illegibility*, *il-lé-jí-bl-ty*, *n*. The state or quality of being illegible. —*Illegibly*, *il-lé-jí-bl-ly*, *adv.* In an illegible manner.

Illegitimate, *il-lé-jít-i-mát*, *a*. [*Prefix il for in, not, and legitimate.*] Not legitimate; illegitimate; not of wedlock; not in conformity with law; not authorized; not legitimately inferred or deduced; not warranted (an illegitimate inference). —*v.t.* —*Illegitimated, illegitimizing*. To render illegitimate; to bastardize. —*Illegitimately*, *il-lé-jít-i-mát-ly*, *adv.* In an illegitimate manner. —*Illegitimation*, *il-lé-jít-i-má-shon*, *n*. The act of illegitimizing. —*Illegitimacy*, *il-lé-jít-i-má-si*, *n*. The state of being illegitimate; bastardy.

Illeivable, *il-lé-i-a-bl*, *a*. [*Prefix il for in, not, and leivable.*] Incapable of being loved or collected.

Il-liberal, *il-lí-bér-al*, *a*. [*Prefix il for in, not, and liberal.*] Not liberal; not free or generous; not of wide view; not liberal in opinions. —*Il-liberality*, *il-lí-bér-al-ty*, *n*. The quality of being il-liberal. —*Il-liberalize*, *il-lí-bér-al-iz*, *v.t.* To make il-liberal. —*Il-liberal-ly*, *il-lí-bér-al-ly*, *adv.* In an il-liberal manner.

Illicit, *il-líc-it*, *il-lís-tis*, *n*. [*L. illicitus —in, not, and licitus, lawful, from licet, to be allowed.*] Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful. —*Illicitly*, *il-líc-it-ly*, *adv.* In an illicit manner. —*Illicitness*, *il-líc-it-nes*, *n*. The state or quality of being illicit.

Il-lim-itable, *il-lím-it-a-bl*, *a*. [*Prefix il for in, not, and lim-itable.*] Incapable of being limited or bounded; boundless; immeasurable. —*Il-lim-itably*, *il-lím-it-a-bl-ly*, *adv.* Without possibility of being bounded; without limits. —*Il-lim-ittableness*, *il-lím-it-a-bl-ty*, *n*. —*Il-lim-ited*, *il-lím-it-ed*, *a*. Unbounded; interminable. —*Il-lim-ited-ness*, *n*. —*Il-lim-ited-ly*, *il-lím-it-ed-ly*, *adv.*

Il-lin-ition, *il-lín-ish-on*, *n*. [*L. il-lin-ition, to spread or lay on —il for in, on, and lin-ito, to smear, to anoint, or rubbing in or on, as of an ointment.*]

Il-lit-er-ate, *il-lít-ér-at*, *a*. [*L. illiteratus —il for in, not, and literatus, lettered, learned, from litera, a letter. Literatus, ignorant of letters; illiteratus, untaught, unlearned, ignorant.*] —*Il-lit-er-acy*, *il-lít-ér-á-si*, *n*. The state of being illiterate; a literary error. —*Il-lit-er-ately*, *il-lít-ér-at-ly*, *adv.* In an illiterate manner.

Illogical, *il-ló-jí-kal*, *a*. [*Prefix il for in, not, and logical.*] Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or correct reasoning; contrary to logic or correct reasoning. —*Il-ló-jí-kal-ty*, *il-ló-jí-kal-ty*, *n*. The quality of being illogical.

Il-lu-de, *il-lú-d*, *v.t.* —*Il-lu-de-d, il-lu-ding*. [*L. il-lu-dio, il-lu-dio —il for in, on, and lu-dere, to deceive.*] To deceive; to mock; to make sport of.

Il-lu-mi-nate, *il-lú-mí-nát*, *v.t.* —*Il-lu-mi-nated, il-lu-minating*. [*L. il-lu-mino, il-lu-minatum —il for in, in, and lu-men, lucens, to shine, to light.*] To enlighten; to throw light on; to supply with light; to light up with festal lamps, bonfires, or the like; to adorn (a manuscript) with gilded and coloured decorations or illustrations. —*Il-lu-mi-nat-ly*, *il-lú-mí-nát-ly*, *adv.* —*Il-lu-mine*. To illumine or illuminate. [*Poet.*] —*Il-lu-minable*, *il-lú-mí-na-bl*, *a*. Capable of being illuminated. —*Il-lu-min-able-ly*, *il-lú-mí-na-bl-ly*, *adv.* —*Il-lu-min-ation*, *il-lú-mí-na-shon*, *n*. —*Il-lu-min-atory*, *il-lú-mí-na-tó-ry*, *a*. Pertaining to illumination. —*Il-lu-minat-ly*, *il-lú-mí-na-t-ly*, *adv.* A term formerly applied to certain sects and sectaries, now applied to persons who affect to possess extraordinary knowledge whether justly or otherwise. —*Il-lu-min-ation*, *il-lú-mí-na-shon*, *n*. [*L. il-lu-minatio, il-lu-minatio.*] The act of illuminating, or state of being illuminated; a test-

display of lights, &c.; an ornament or illustration in colours and gilding, such as those with which ancient manuscripts or books were embellished. —*Il-lu-mi-nat-ly*, *il-lú-mí-na-t-ly*, *adv.* Having the power of illuminating; tending to throw light; illustrative. —*Il-lu-minator*, *il-lú-mí-na-tér*, *n*. One who or that which illuminates. —*Il-lu-mine*, *il-lú-mín*, *v.t.* To illuminate. [*Poet.*]

Il-lu-sion, *il-lú-zh-on*, *n*. [*L. il-lusio, il-lusio, from il-lu-dio, to deceive.*] The act of deceiving; an impression of the senses; a deceptive appearance; an unreal vision presented to the bodily or mental eye; hallucination. —*Il-lu-sion-ist*, *il-lú-zh-on-íst*, *n*. One given to illusion; illusive. —*Il-lu-siv*, *il-lú-sív*, *a*. Deceiving by false show; illusory. —*Il-lu-siv-ly*, *il-lú-sív-ly*, *adv.* In an illusive manner. —*Il-lu-siveness*, *il-lú-sív-nes*, *n*. —*Il-lu-sory*, *il-lú-só-ry*, *a*. [*Fr. il-lusoire, from L. il-lu-dio, il-lu-dio.*] Causing illusion; illusive or tending to deceive by false appearances; false and deceptive; fallacious.

Il-lu-strate, *il-lú-strát*, *v.t.* —*Il-lu-strated, il-lu-strating*. [*L. il-lu-strare, il-lu-stratum, to light up, to illuminate.*] To enlighten; to make light. —*Il-lu-strat-ly*, *il-lú-strát-ly*, *adv.* To illuminate; to glorify; to make bright or conspicuous; to make clear, intelligible, or obvious; to throw light on by examples, by comparisons, or the like; to ornament and elucidate by means of pictures, drawings, &c. —*Il-lu-strate*, *il-lú-strát*, *a*. Capable of being illustrated; admitting of illustration. —*Il-lu-strat-shon*, *il-lú-strát-shon*, *n*. The act of illustrating that which illustrates; a particular case or example intended to throw light on one's meaning; a picture accompanying and illustrating the text of a book. —*Il-lu-strat-ly*, *il-lú-strát-ly*, *adv.* Tending to illustrate. —*Il-lu-strat-ive*, *il-lú-strát-iv*, *a*. By way of illustration or elucidation. —*Il-lu-strator*, *il-lú-strát-ér*, *n*. One who illustrates.

Il-lu-strous, *il-lú-strús*, *a*. [*From L. il-lu-stratus, illuminated.*] —*Il-lu-strat-ly*, *il-lú-strát-ly*, *adv.* In an illustrious manner. —*Il-lu-strat-ness*, *il-lú-strát-nes*, *n*. A black ore of iron found in the Umen Mountains in Russia.

Image, *im-áj*, *n*. [*Fr. from L. imago, an image, likeness, apparition, &c., from stem of imitor, to imitate.*] A representation of any person or thing, sculptured, painted, or otherwise made visible; a statue, picture, or stamped representation; an effigy; an idol; what forms a counterpart or likeness of something else; likeness; emblem; image; draught; fancy; semblance; show; appearance; optics, the figure or appearance of an object made by reflection or refraction. —*v.t.* —*Im-aged, im-aging*. To represent by an image; to reflect; to image; to liken; to mirror; to represent to the mental vision; to form a likeness of in the mind. —*Im-age-able*, *im-áj-a-bl*, *a*. Capable of being imaged. —*Im-ages*, *im-áj-es*, *n*. Having an image. —*Im-ag-er*, *im-áj-ér*, *a*. Images in general or collectively; forms of the fancy; imaginary phantasms; rhetorical figures collectively; comparisons, similes, &c., in discourse or writing; a metaphor. —*The worship of images; idolatry.*

Imagine, *im-áj*, *v.t.* —*Im-agine-d, im-agin-ing*. [*Fr. imaginer, L. imaginor, imaginatus, to imagine, from im-ago, an image.*] To form an image or idea of in the mind; to bring before the mind's eye; to produce by the imagination; to conceive in thought; to think, scheme, or devise (O. T. —*to imagine*, to suppose; to fancy; to think. —*Im-agin-able*, *im-áj-na-bl*, *a*. Capable of being imagined or conceived. —*Im-agin-ableness*, *im-áj-na-bl-nes*, *n*. —*Im-agin-ably*, *im-áj-na-bl-ly*, *adv.* In an imaginable manner. —*Im-agin-ation*, *im-áj-na-shon*, *n*. The act of imagining; a test-

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imminentis, *ppr. of imminere*, to hang over — *in* for *in*, *on*, and *mine*, as *in eminent*. Hanging over; threatening to fall or occur (*imminent* danger, war); impending; near at hand; threatening evil; — **imminence**, *im-mi-nens*, *n.* The quality or condition of being imminent; — **imminently**, *im-mi-nent-li*, *adv.* In an imminent manner; threateningly.

Immit, *im-mit*, *v.t.* [*L. immittito* — *in* for *in*, *in*, *into*, and *mitto*, to send.] To send *in*, to inject; the correlative of *emit*. — **Immission**, *im-mis-shun*, *n.* [*L. immisio*.] The act of immitting; the correlative of *emission*.

Immix, *im-mix*, *v.t.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, and *mix*.] To mix; to mingle.

Immobile, *im-mob-il*, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, *not*, and *mobile*, *L. immobilitas*.] Not mobile; immovable; fixed; stable. — **Immobility**, *im-mob-il-i-ty*, *n.* The condition or quality of being immobile.

Immoderate, *im-mod-er-at*, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, *not*, and *moderatus*, *L. immoderatus*.] Not moderate; exceeding just or usual bounds; excessive; extravagant; unreasonable. — **Immoderately**, *im-mod-er-at-li*, *adv.* In an immoderate manner. — **Immoderateness**, *im-mod-er-at-ness*, *n.* [*L. immoderatus*.] The condition or quality of being immoderate.

Immodest, *im-mod-est*, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, *not*, and *modest*.] Not modest; wanting in the reserve or restraint which decency requires; indelicate; unchaste. — **Immodestly**, *im-mod-est-li*, *adv.* In an immodest manner. — **Immodesty**, *im-mod-est-ty*, *n.* The quality of being immodest.

Immolate, *im-mo-lat*, *v.t.* — **immolated**, *im-mo-lat-ed*, *a.* [*L. immolo*, *immolation*, to sacrifice — *in* for *in*, *on*, and *mola*, meal, which was thrown on the head of the victim.] To sacrifice; to kill as a victim offered in sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice.

Immolation, *im-mo-la-shun*, *n.* The act of immolating; a sacrifice offered. — **Immulator**, *im-mo-la-ter*, *n.* One who immolates.

Immomentous, *im-mo-men-tus*, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, *not*, and *momentous*.] Not momentous; unimportant.

Immoral, *im-mor-al*, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, *not*, and *moral*.] Not moral; inconsistent with morality or rectitude; contrary to morals; wicked; unjust. — **Immorality**, *im-mor-al-i-ty*, *n.* The quality of being immoral; an immoral act or practice. — **Immorally**, *im-mor-al-li*, *adv.* In an immoral manner.

Immortal, *im-mor-tal*, *a.* [*L. immortalis* — *in* for *in*, *not*, and *mortalis*, mortal.] Not mortal; having life that shall never end; undying; connected with immortality (*immortal* hero); imperishable (*immortal* fame). — *n.* One who is immortal; often applied to the gods of classical mythology. — **Immortality**, *im-mor-tal-i-ty*, *n.* [*L. immortalitas*.] The condition or quality of being immortal; exemption from death and annihilation; unending existence. — **Immortalization**, *im-mor-tal-i-za-shun*, *n.* The act of immortalizing.

Immortalize, *im-mor-tal-ize*, *v.t.* — **immortalized**, *im-mor-tal-ized*, *a.* To render immortal; to make famous for ever. — **Immortally**, *im-mor-tal-li*, *adv.* In an immortal manner. — **Immortally**, *im-mor-tal-li*, *adv.* In an immortal manner. — **Immortally**, *im-mor-tal-li*, *adv.* In an immortal manner. — **Immortally**, *im-mor-tal-li*, *adv.* In an immortal manner.

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Immure, *im-mur*, *v.t.* — **immured**, *im-mur-*

ed. [*O. Fr. emmurier* — *L. in*, and *murus*, a wall, *MURAL*.] To inclose or imprison with walls; to shut up; to confine. — **Immurement**, *im-mur-ment*, *n.* The act of immuring or state of being immured.

Immutable, *im-mut-a-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, *not*, and *mutabilis*.] Not mutable; not subject to mutation; unchangeable; invariable; unalterable. — **Immutability**, *im-mut-a-bl-i-ty*, *n.* The quality of being immutable. — **Immutably**, *im-mut-a-bl-li*, *adv.* Unchangeably; unalterably.

Imp, *im-p*, *v.* [Originally a shoot or scion; from *L. L. impotus*, a graft or scion, from *Gr. emphutos*, engrafted — *en*, in, and *phye*, to grow, to produce; similarly *su*, *gynae*, *don*, *gnave*, *twig*, shoot, scion.] A scion or graft; a son, offspring, or progeny (*Shak*); a young or little devil; a little malignant spirit; hence, a mischievous child; also something added or united to another to repair or lengthen it out. — *v.t.* To graft; to strengthen or enlarge by something added or added; to mend a deficient wing by the insertion of a feather; to strengthen.

Impish, *im-pish*, *a.* Having the qualities of an imp, devilish. — **Impishly**, *im-pish-li*, *adv.* In an impish manner.

Impact, *im-pact*, *n.* [*From L. impingo*, *impaction*, to drive or strike. *IMPINGE*.] A forcible touch; a collision; a stroke; communicated force; *mech.* the shock or collision occasioned by the meeting of two bodies.

Impair, *im-par*, *v.t.* [*Fr. enpaire*, from *prefix em*, intens., *pire*, worse, from *L. peior*, worse.] To make worse; to lessen in some good quality, as in quantity, value, excellence, strength, to deteriorate. — *v.i.* To become worse; to deteriorate. — **Impairer**, *im-par-er*, *n.* One who or that which impairs. — **Impairment**, *im-par-ment*, *n.* The act of impairing.

Impale, *im-pal*, *v.t.* — **impaled**, *im-pal-ed*, *a.* [*L. in* for *in*, *on*, and *palus*, a pole, stake, pole.] To put to death by fixing on an upright sharp stake; to empale; *her.* to join as the points of arms, by an upright stake. — **Impalement**, *im-pal-ment*, *n.* The act of impaling.

Impalpable, *im-pal-pa-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, *not*, and *palpabile*.] Not to be felt; incapable of having its individual parts distinguished by the touch (*im-palpable* powder); not easily or readily apprehended or grasped by the mind. — **Impalpably**, *im-pal-pa-bl-li*, *adv.* In an impalpable manner. — **Impalpability**, *im-pal-pa-bl-i-ty*, *n.* The quality or state of being impalpable.

Impanate, *im-pa-nat*, *a.* [*L. in*, *in*, *into*, and *panis*, bread.] Embodied in the bread used in the eucharist. — **Impanation**, *im-pa-na-shun*, *n.* The supposed real presence in, and union of the body and blood of Christ with the bread and wine, after consecration, in the eucharist; consubstantiation; distinct from *transubstantiation*, which holds that there is a change of *essence* into the real body and blood of Christ.

Impanel, *im-pan-el*, *v.t.* — **impanelled**, *im-pan-el-ed*, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, and *panel*.] To form, complete, or enrol the list of members of a court of justice. — **Impanement**, *im-pan-el-ment*, *n.* The act of impanelling.

Imparidigite, *im-par-i-dig-i-tat*, *a.* [*L. impar*, unequal (*im*, not, *par*, equal), and *idigite*, a finger.] *Zool.* having an uneven number of fingers or toes. — **Imparipinnate**, *im-par-i-pin-nat*, *a.* Not applied to a pinnate leaf when there is a terminal or odd leaflet at the end. — **Impariety**, *im-par-i-ty*, *n.* [*L. Græc.* not counting of an equal number of syllables; applied to a noun which has not the same number of syllables in all the cases.

Impart, *im-part*, *v.t.* [*From L. impar*, unequal (*im*, not, and *par*, equal. *PART*, *PART*.] Inequality; disproportion; want of equality; disparity.

Impart, *im-part*, *v.t.* [*O. Fr. impartir*, from *L. impartire* — *in* for *in*, and *partis*, to divide, from *pars*, *partis*, a part.] To bestow a part, share, or portion of; to give, grant, confer, or communicate; to communicate the knowledge of; to make

known; to show by words or tokens. — *v.i.* To give a part or share. — **Impartation**, *im-par-ta-shun*, *n.* The act of imparting. — **Imparter**, *im-par-ter*, *n.* One who imparts. — **Impartibility**, *im-par-ti-bil-i-ty*, *n.* The quality of being impartible. — **Impartible**, *im-par-ti-bl*, *a.* Capable of being imparted. — **Impartment**, *im-par-tment*, *n.* The act of imparting.

Impartial, *im-par-shal*, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, *not*, and *partialis*.] Not partial; not favouring; one party more than another; unprejudiced; unpartial. — **Impartiality**, *im-par-shal-i-ty*, *n.* The quality of being impartial. — **Impartialness**, *im-par-shal-ness*, *n.* The quality of being impartial. — **Impartially**, *im-par-shal-li*, *adv.* In an impartial manner; without bias; fairly.

Impartible, *im-par-ti-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, *not*, and *partibilis*.] Not partible or subject to partition. — **Impartibility**, *im-par-ti-bil-i-ty*, *n.* The quality of being impartible.

Impassable, *im-pas-a-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, *not*, and *passabilis*.] Not passable; incapable of being passed. — **Impassableness**, *im-pas-a-bl-ness*, *n.*

Impassible, *im-pas-i-bl*, *a.* [*L. impassibilis* — *in* for *in*, *not*, and *passibilis*, capable of feeling, from *patior*, *passus*, to suffer. *PATIENT*.] Incapable of pain, passion, or suffering; not to be moved to passion or sympathy; without or not exhibiting feeling. — **Impassibility**, *im-pas-i-bl-i-ty*, *n.* The quality or condition of being impassible.

Impassion, *im-pas-shun*, *n.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, *intens*, and *passion*.] To move or affect strongly with passion. — **Impassional**, *im-pas-shun-al*, *a.* Easily excited; susceptible of strong emotion. — **Impassionate**, *im-pas-shun-at*, *a.* Strongly affected. — **Impassioned**, *im-pas-shun-ed*, *a.* Actuated or animated by passion, ardour, or warmth of feeling; animated; excited (*an impassioned* orator or discourse).

Impassive, *im-pas-iv*, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, *intens*, and *passivus*.] Not susceptible of pain or suffering; insensible; incapable of feeling; or sensibility. — **Impassively**, *im-pas-iv-li*, *adv.* In an impassive manner. — **Impassiveness**, *im-pas-iv-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being impassive.

Impaste, *im-past*, *v.t.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, and *paste*.] To knead or make into paste; *painting*, to lay on (colours) thickly and boldly; *engrave*, to intermix lines and points on a plate so as to represent thickness of colouring. — **Impastation**, *im-past-a-shun*, *n.* The act of impasting; a combination of materials of different colours and consistencies united by a cement and hardened. — **Impasto**, *im-pas-to*, *n.* [*It.* *Pastino*, the thickness of the layer of pigment applied by the painter.

Impatient, *im-pa-shent*, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, *not*, and *patient*.] Not patient; uneasy under given conditions; impatient to change; followed by *of*, *at*, *for*, *under*; prompted by impatience; exhibiting or expressing impatience (*an impatient* gesture). — **Impatiently**, *im-pa-shent-li*, *adv.* In an impatient manner. — **Impatience**, *im-pa-shens*, *n.* The condition or quality of being impatient.

Impeach, *im-peech*, *v.t.* [*Fr. empecher*, *O. Fr. empecher*, *Fr. empêcher*, from *L. impedire*, to hinder, to impede, *impedire*, a share, from *pes*, *pedis*, the foot. *IMPED*.] To charge with a crime or misdemeanour; to accuse; specifically, to exhibit charges of impeachment against a minister of state or other high official, before a competent tribunal; to call in question (motives, sincerity); to disparage or detract from. — **Impeachable**, *im-peech-a-bl*, *a.* Liably to impeachment. — **Impeachment**, *im-peech-ment*, *n.* One who impeaches. — **Impeachment**, *im-peech-ment*, *n.* An impeachment or obstruction; the act of impeaching, or state of being impeached.

Impeccable, *im-pecc-a-bl*, *a.* [*L. impeccabilis* — *in* for *in*, *not*, and *pecco*, to sin.] Not liable or subject to sin; exempt from the possibility of doing wrong. — *n.* A person ex-

empt from the possibility of sinning.—**Impeccability**, *im-pek-a-bil-i-ty*, *n.* **Impeccance**, *im-pek-a-n-s*, *n.* The condition or quality of being impeccable or impeccable.

Impecunious, *im-pe-kū-ni-us*, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pecunia*, money.] Not having money; hard-up; without funds.—**Impecuniosity**, *im-pe-kū-ni-ō-ti-ta*, *n.* State of being impecunious.

Impede, *im-ped'*, *v.t.*—**impeded**, *impeding*. [*L. impedio*, to entangle the feet of—*im* for *in*, and *pes*, *pedis*, the foot; seen also in *pedestrian*, *expedite*, *biped*, *pedestal*, *impede*, *pedicel*, &c.] To hinder; to top or delay the progress of; to obstruct.—**Impedible**, *im-ped-i-bl*, *a.* Capable of being impeded.—**Impediment**, *im-ped-i-ment*, *n.* [*L. impedimentum*.] That which impedes or hinders progress or motion.—**Impedimental**, *im-ped-i-men-tal*, *a.* Of the nature of an impediment.—**Impeditive**, *im-ped-i-tiv*, *a.* Causing hindrance; impeding.

Impel, *im-pel'*, *v.t.*—**impelled**, *impelling*. [*L. impello*—*im* for *in*, on, and *pello*, to drive (as in *compel*, *dispel*, *repel*, *pulse*).] To drive or urge forward; to press on; to excite to motion or action in any way.—**Impellent**, *im-pel-ent*, *a.* Having the quality of impelling.—**Impeller**, *im-pel-er*, *n.* One who or that which impels.

Impend, *im-pend'*, *v.i.* [*L. impendo*—*im* for *in*, in, on, over, and *pendo*, to hang (as in *depend*, *pendant*, &c.).] To hang over; to threaten from near at hand; to be imminent.—**Impendence**, *im-pend-ent*, *n.* The state of being impending.—**Impendent**, *im-pend-ent*, *a.* Impending; imminent.

Impenetrable, *im-pen-ē-trā-bl*, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *penetrable*.] Not penetrable; incapable of being penetrated or pierced; hence, incapable of intellectual or emotional impression; obtuse or unsympathetic; *physis*, preventing any other substance from occupying the same place at the same time.—**Impenetrably**, *im-pen-ē-trā-bl*, *adv.* In an impenetrable manner.—**Impenetrability**, *im-pen-ē-trā-bl-i-ty*, *n.* The quality of being impenetrable.

Impenitent, *im-pen-i-tent*, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *penitent*.] Not penitent; not repenting of sin; obdurate; of a hard heart.—**Impenitence**, *im-pen-i-tent-s*, *n.* The condition of being impenitent.—**Impenitently**, *im-pen-i-tent-l*, *adv.*

Impennate, *im-pen-at*, *a.* [*L. im* for *in*, not, and *penna*, a feather.] Ornithol. having short wings covered with feathers resembling scales, as the penguins.

Imperative, *im-per-a-tiv*, *a.* [*L. imperatus*, from *impero*, to command. *EMPEROR*.] Expressive of command; containing positive command; authoritative; not to be avoided or evaded; imperative (as *imperative duty*); *gram.* applied to the mood or form of a verb which expresses command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation (*go*, *write*, *attend*): in this sense often used *substantively*.—**Imperatival**, *im-per-a-tiv-al*, *a.* Belonging to the imperative mood.—**Imperatively**, *im-per-a-tiv-l*, *adv.* In an imperative manner; also, by way of, or as, the imperative mood.

Imperceptible, *im-per-sep-ti-bl*, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perceptible*.] Not perceptible; not to be perceived; not discernible; not easily apprehended.—**Imperceptibility**, *im-per-sep-ti-bl-i-ty*, *n.* The state or quality of being imperceptible.—**Imperceptibly**, *im-per-sep-ti-bl*, *adv.* In an imperceptible manner.—**Imperception**, *im-per-sep-shon*, *n.* Want of perception.—**Imperceptive**, *im-per-sep-tiv*, *a.* Not perceiving.—**Imperfect**, *im-per-fekt*, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perfect*.] *L. imperfectus*.] Not perfect; not complete in all parts; wanting something necessary to completeness; defective; not reaching a certain standard or ideal; morally deficient or defective; not completely good.—**Imperfect tense**, *gram.* a tense expressing an uncompleted action or

state, especially in the present tense.—**Imperfect tense**, *im-per-fekt-ti-ō*, *n.* Incapable of being made perfect.—**Imperfection**, *im-per-fek-shon*, *n.* The condition or quality of being imperfect; defect; flaw; blemish.—**Imperfectly**, *im-per-fekt-l*, *adv.* In an imperfect manner.—**Imperfectness**, *im-per-fekt-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being imperfect.

Imperforate, *im-per-for-at*, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perforate*.] Not perforated or pierced; having no opening or pores.

Imperial, *im-pē-ri-al*, *a.* [*L. imperialis*, from *imperium*, empire, supreme command, from *impero*, to command. *EMPEROR*.] Pertaining to an empire or to an emperor; pertaining to supreme authority or to one who wield it; sovereign; supreme; suitable for an emperor of superior excellence.—**Imperial**, *im-pē-ri-al*, *n.* A tuft of hair on a man's lower lip (the style of beard made fashionable by Napoleon III.); a trade term for an article of unusual size or excellence, as a large decanter, &c.; a size of paper measuring 30 by 22 inches.—**Imperialism**, *im-pē-ri-al-izm*, *n.* Imperial state or authority; the spirit of empire.—**Imperialist**, *im-pē-ri-al-ist*, *n.* A subject or soldier of an emperor; one favourable to imperial government.—**Imperiality**, *im-pē-ri-al-i-ty*, *n.* Imperial power; an imperial right or privilege.—**Imperialize**, *im-pē-ri-al-iz*, *v.t.* To invest with the state, authority, or character of an emperor; to bring to the form of an empire.—**Imperially**, *im-pē-ri-al-l*, *adv.* In an imperial manner.

Imperil, *im-per-il*, *v.t.*—**imperiled**, *imperiling*. [Prefix *im* for *in*, into, and *peril*.] To bring into peril; to endanger.—**Imperilment**, *im-per-il-ment*, *n.* Act of putting in peril.

Imperious, *im-pē-ri-us*, *a.* [*L. imperiosus*, from *imperium*, empire. *IMPERIAL*.] Giving orders or commands in an arbitrary or absolute manner; dictatorial; haughty; arrogant, domineering; urgent, pressing, or overmastering (*imperious necessity*).—**Imperiously**, *im-pē-ri-us-l*, *adv.* In an imperious manner.—**Imperiousness**, *im-pē-ri-us-nes*, *n.*

Imperishable, *im-per-ish-a-bl*, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perishable*.] Not perishable; not subject to decay; indestructible; enduring permanently.—**Imperishableness**, *im-per-ish-a-bl-i-ty*, *n.* The quality of being imperishable.—**Imperishably**, *im-per-ish-a-bl*, *adv.*

Impermeable, *im-per-mē-a-bl*, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *permeable*.] Not permeable; impervious.—**Impermeability**, *im-per-mē-a-bl-i-ty*, *n.* The quality of being impermeable.—**Impermeableness**, *im-per-mē-a-bl-i-ty*, *n.* The quality of being impermeable.—**Impermeably**, *im-per-mē-a-bl*, *adv.*

Impersonal, *im-per-sō-nal*, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *personal*.] Not having personal existence; not endued with personality.—**Impersonal verb**, *gram.* a verb (such as *it rains*, *it becomes* us to be modest) which is used only with an impersonal nominative or subject.—**Impersonality**, *im-per-sō-nal-i-ty*, *n.* The condition of being impersonal.—**Impersonally**, *im-per-sō-nal-l*, *adv.* In an impersonal manner.

Impersonate, *im-per-sō-nat*, *v.t.*—**impersonated**, *impersonating*. [Prefix *im* for *in*, in (or in intens.), and *personate*.] To invest with personality; to assume the person or character of; to represent in character (as on the stage).—**Impersonation**, *im-per-sō-nā-shon*, *n.* The act of impersonating.—**Impersonator**, *im-per-sō-nā-tēr*, *n.* One who impersonates.

Impertinent, *im-pēr-ti-nent*, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pertinent*.] Not pertinent or pertaining to the matter in hand; having no bearing on the subject; not to the point; irrelevant; unbecoming in speech or action; meddling with matters in which one has no concern; petulant and rude; uncivil.—**Impertinently**, *im-pēr-ti-nent-l*, *adv.* In an impertinent manner; irreverently; in a rude, saucy manner.—**Impertinence**,

im-pēr-ti-nens, *im-pēr-ti-nens-i*, *n.* The quality of being impertinent; that which is impertinent; impertinent conduct or language.

Imperturbable, *im-per-tūr-ba-bl*, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perturb*.] Incapable of being perturbed or agitated; unmoved; calm; cool.—**Imperturbability**, *im-per-tūr-ba-bl-i-ty*, *n.* The quality of being imperturbable.—**Imperturbation**, *im-per-tūr-bā-shon*, *n.* Freedom from agitation of mind.

Impervious, *im-per-vi-us*, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *perious*.] Not pervious; not admitting entrance or passage; incapable of being passed through.—**Imperviously**, *im-per-vi-us-l*, *adv.* In an impervious manner.—**Imperviousness**, *im-per-vi-us-nes*, *n.*

Impetigo, *im-pe-ti-gō*, *n.* [*L. from impeto*, to assail. *IMPERVIOUS*.] Med. an eruption of itching pustules in clusters on the skin.—**Impetiginous**, *im-pe-ti-j'i-nus*, *a.* Pertaining to impetigo.

Impestrate, *im-pe-trāt*, *v.t.*—**impestrated**, *impestrating*. [*L. impetro*, *impetratio*, to obtain—prefix *im* for *in*, intens., and *petro*, to bring to pass. *IMPETRO*.] To obtain by prayer or petition.—**Impestrable**, *im-pe-trā-bl*, *a.* Capable of being impestrated.—**Impestration**, *im-pe-trā-shon*, *n.* The act of impestrating; formerly specifically applied to the obtaining from the Roman see of benefices belonging to lay patrons.—**Impestratory**, *im-pe-trā-tiv*, *im-pē-trā-to-ri*, *a.* Containing or expressing entreaty.

Impetuous, *im-pet-ū-us*, *a.* [*L. impetuus*, from *impetus*, an attack—*im*, in, and *peto*, to assail (whence *petition*, *compete*).] Rushing with force and violence; furious in motion; forcible; fierce; raging; vehement in feeling; passionate; violent.—**Impetuously**, *im-pet-ū-us-l*, *adv.* In an impetuous manner.—**Impetuousity**, *im-pet-ū-us-i-ty*, *n.* The quality of being impetuous; fury; vehemence.—**Impetus**, *im-pe-tus*, *n.* [*L.*] Force of motion; the force with which a body is driven or impelled; momentum.

Impeyan, *Impeyan* Pheasant, *im-pi-an*. [After Lady Impey, who attempted to introduce it into Britain.] A large bird of the pheasant tribe, belonging to the high cold regions of the Himalaya.

Impi, *im-pi*, *n.* A brigade or large body of Kafir soldiers.

Impinge, *im-pinj'*, *v.t.* [*L. impingo*, *impactum*—*im* for *in*, on, and *pango*, to strike. *PACT*.] To strike, knock, or dash against; to clash upon; to strike; to hit.—**Impingement**, *im-pinj-ment*, *n.* Act of impinging.—**Impingent**, *im-pinj-ent*, *a.* Striking against or upon.

Impious, *im-pi-us*, *a.* [*L. impius*—*im* for *in*, not, and *pious*, pious.] The reverse of pious; irreverent towards the Supreme Being; wanting in veneration for God and his authority; irreligious; irreverent; profane (*impious men*, deeds, words).—**Impiously**, *im-pi-us-l*, *adv.* In an impious manner.—**Impiouness**, *im-pi-us-nes*, *n.* **Impiety**, *im-pi-ē-ti*, *n.* [*L. impietas*.] The condition or quality of being impious; an act of wickedness or irreligion; in this latter sense with a plural.

Impish, *im-pish*. Under *IMPR*. **Implacable**, *im-plā-ka-bl*, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *placable*.] Not placable; not to be appeased or pacified; inexorable; stubborn or constant in enmity.—**Implacability**, *im-plā-ka-bl-i-ty*, *n.* The quality of being implacable.—**Implacably**, *im-plā-ka-bl*, *adv.* In an implacable manner.

Implacental, *im-plā-sen-tal*, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *placental*.] Destitute of a placenta, as marsupials and monotremes.—**Implant**, *im-plan-t*, *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, into, and *plant*.] To plant; to set in soil (lit. or fig.); to insert; to sow (to *implant truths*, principles, virtue, &c.).—**Implantation**, *im-plan-tā-shon*, *n.* The act of implanting.

Implead, *im-plēd'*, *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *plead*.] To institute and prosecute a

suit against in court; to sue at Vinay Avasthi Sanib Bhuwain and Trust Donations.

Implement, im-plē'mēt, n. [L. *implemētum*, lit. what accomplishes, from *L. impleo*, to fill up—in for in, and *plco*, to fill, as in *complete*, *replete*, &c., the root being in *E. full*.] An instrument, tool, or utensil; an article assisting in carrying on manual labours. — *Syn.* under *Tool*. — *v.t.* To fulfil or satisfy the conditions of; to fulfil or perform; to carry into effect (to implement a bargain). — **Implemental**, im-plē'mē'tal, a. Pertaining to implements; characterized by the use of implements (implemental stage in civilization).

Implex, im-plē'ks, a. [L. *implexus*, pp. of *implecto*, entangle—in for in, in, and *plecto*, to plait.] Infolded; intricate; entangled. — **Implexuous**, im-plē'k's-ū, a. Bot. entangled; interlaced.

Implicate, im-pli-kāt, *v.t.* — **Implicated**, im-pli-kāt, a. [L. *implicare*, *implicatus*—*in* for in, in, and *plco*, to fold. *Plv.*] To entangle to, to certain extent in some affair; to show or prove to be connected or concerned; to involve (implicated in a conspiracy). — *Implicate* is a less strong word than *involve*, a person who is *implicated* being connected only to a small extent, while one who is *involved* is deeply concerned or entangled. — **Implication**, im-pli-kā'shōn, n. The act of implicating or state of being implicated; an implying; or that which is implied but not expressed; an inference, or something though not expressed fairly be understood. — **Implicative**, im-pli-kā-tiv, a. Tending to implicate. — **Implicatively**, im-pli-kā-tiv-ly, *adv.* By implication.

Implicit, im-plis'it, a. [L. *implicitus*, from *implico*, *implicatum*, and *implicatum*, to infold. *IMPLICATE*.] Fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; implied (an implicit promise); entirely depending or resting on something or something else; hence, free from doubt or questioning; settled; deep rooted. — **Implicitly**, im-plis'it-ly, *adv.* In an implicit manner. — **Implicitness**, im-plis'it-ness, n.

Implyed, under *IMPLY*.
Implore, im-plōr, *v.t.* — **Implored**, im-plōr, *v.t.* [L. *implo-ro*—*in* for in, on, upon, and *ploro*, to cry out as in *de-plore*, *ex-plore*.] To call upon or for, in supplication; to beseech; to pray earnestly; to entreat; to beg (to implore forgiveness, to implore a person to forgive). — *v.t.* To entreat; to beseech. — **Implorence**, im-plō-rē'shōn, n. The act of imploring; earnest supplication. — **Impromptory**, im-plō'r-tō-ri, a. Earnestly supplicating; imploring; entreating. — **Imprompter**, im-plō'r-er, n. One who implores. — **Imprompting**, im-plō'r-ing, *adv.* In an imploring manner.

ImPLY, im-pli, *v.t.* — **implied**, *implying*. [From *L. implicare*—*in*, and *plco*, to fold, whence also *implicate* (which see); comp. *apply*, *reply*, *ply*.] To involve or contain by fair inference; to contain by implication or as a consequence; to include virtually (words *imply* a promise, an effect *implies* a cause). — **Impliedly**, im-plid'ly, *adv.* In an implied manner; by implication.

Impolite, im-pō-lit', a. [Prefix *im* for in, not, and *polite*.] Not polite; unpolite; uncivil; rude. — **Impolitely**, im-pō-lit'-ly, *adv.* In an impolite manner. — **Impoliteness**, im-pō-lit'-ness, n.

Impolitic, im-pol-i-tik, im-pō-lit'-tik, im-pō-lit'-kal, a. [Prefix *im* for in, not, and *politic*.] Not politic; wanting policy or prudent management; unwise; imprudent; indiscreet; injudicious. — **Impolicy**, im-pō-lis-i, n. The quality of being impolitic. — **Impolitically**, im-pō-lit'-tik-ly, im-pō-lit'-kal-ly, *adv.* — **Impoliteness**, im-pō-lit'-tik-ness, n.

Imponderable, im-pōn'dē-rā-bl, a. Not ponderable; without sensible weight. — *n.* A thing which has no appreciable weight. — **Imponderability**, im-pōn'dē-rā-bl-ness, n. The quality of being imponderable.

Import, im-pōrt', *v.t.* [Fr. *importer*, to bring from abroad, to matter or be of conse-

quence for in, and *portio*, to bring of, *Port*.] To bring into a place from abroad; to bring into one's own country; opposed to export; to bear or carry as a signification; to mean; to signify; to imply; to be of importance, moment, or consequence; to matter to. — *n.* (im'port). That which is imported or brought into a country from abroad; that which a word bears as its signification; purport; meaning; the application or interpretation of an action, of events, &c.; bearing; importance, weight, or consequence. — **Importable**, im-pōrtā-bl, a. Capable of being imported. — **Importation**, im-pōrtā'shōn, n. The act or practice of importing; a quantity imported. — **Importer**, im-pōrt-er, n. One who imports. — **Important**, im-pōrtant, a. [Fr. *important*, *im* being of great import or moment. *IM-PORT*.] Full of or bearing import, weight, or consequence; momentous; weighty; material; influential; grave. — **Importantly**, im-pōrtant-ly, *adv.* In an important manner. — **Importance**, im-pōrtans, n. The quality of being important; weight; consequence; moment.

Importune, im-pōrtūn', sometimes im-pōrtūn, *v.t.* — **Importuned**, im-pōrtūn, *v.t.* [Fr. *importuner*, to importune, pester, from *L. importunus*, distressing, rude—in for in, not, and *portus*, a port or harbour, access.] To press with solicitation; to solicit or urge with frequent or unceasing application; to annoy with unremitting demands. — *v.i.* To solicit earnestly and repeatedly. — **Importunate**, im-pōrt-nāt, a. Troublesome by frequent demands; incessant in solicitation; urgent; unreasonable. — **Importunately**, im-pōrt-nāt-ly, *adv.* In an importunate manner. — **Importunator**, im-pōrt-nā'tō-er, n. One who importunes. — **Importunity**, **Importunacy**, im-pōrtūnē'ss, im-pōrtūn-i'ti, im-pōrtūnā'si, im-pōrtūnāt-ness, n. The quality of being importunate; application urged with troublesome pertinacity.

Impose, im-pōz', *v.t.* — **imposed**, *imposing*. [Fr. *imposer*—*in* for in, on, upon, and *poser*, to place. *COMPOSE*, *POSE*.] To lay set, or place on (to impose the hands); to lay or enjoin as a burden, tax, penalty, command, law, &c.; to palm or pass off; printing, to arrange and adjust (pages) and fasten into a chase. — *v.i.* Used in phrase *to impose on* or *upon*, to pass or put a trick or deceit on; to deceive; to victimize. — **Imposable**, im-pōzā-bl, a. Capable of being imposed. — **Imposableness**, im-pōzā-bl-ness, n. — **Imposer**, im-pōz-er, n. One who imposes; one who enjoins. — **Imposing**, im-pōz-ing, a. Impressive in appearance; commanding; stately; majestic. — **Imposingly**, im-pōz-ing-ly, *adv.* In an imposing manner. — **Imposiveness**, im-pōz-ing-ness, n. — **Imposing-stone**, im-pōz-ing-table, n. Printing, a table of stone or metal on which the pages or columns of type are imposed or made into forms. — **Imposition**, im-pōzish-on, n. The act of imposing or laying on; that which is imposed, levied, inflicted, enjoined, and the like; the act of tricking or deceiving; a trick or deception; a fraud; an imposture; an exercise enjoined on students as a punishment.

Impossible, im-pōs-i-bl, a. [L. *impossibilis*—*in* for in, not, and *possibilis*, possible. *POSSIBLE*.] Not possible; not capable of being or being done; incapable of being accomplished; thought, endured, &c. — **Impossibility**, im-pōs-i-bl-ty, n. Not possible. — **Impossibility**, im-pōs-i-bl'-ti, n. The state or quality of being impossible; that which is impossible.

Impost, im-pōst, n. [O. Fr. *impost*, Fr. *impôt*, *L. impositum*, from *impono*, *imponere*, to lay upon—in, on, and *pono*, to place.] A tax tribute, or duty; arch. the point where an arch rests on a wall or column.

Imposthume, im-pōstūm, n. [A corruption of *aposteme*, *aposteme*.] Same as *Aposteme*.
Impostor, im-pōst-er, n. [L. *impostor*, from *impono*—*in*, on, and *pono*, to place.] One who imposes on others; a person who

assumes a character for the purpose of deceiving a deceiver under a false character. — **Imposturous**, im-pōst-ū's, a. Characterized by imposition. — **Imposture**, im-pōst-ūr, n. [L. *impostura*, from *impono*, *impositum*.] The act or conduct of an impostor; fraud or imposition.

Impotent, im-pō'tēnt, a. [L. *impotens*, *impotentia*—*im* for in, not, and *potens*, able, *potent*.] Entirely wanting power, strength, or vigour of body or mind; deficient in capacity; weak; feeble; destitute of the power of sexual intercourse or of begetting children. — **Impotently**, im-pō'tēnt-ly, *adv.* In an impotent manner. — **Impotence**, im-pō'tēns, n. The condition or quality of being impotent.

Impound, im-pōund', *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for in, and *pond*.] To put in a pound (as a straying animal); to confine; to take possession of, as of a document, for use when necessary. — **Impoundage**, im-pōundāj, n. The act of impounding. — **Impounder**, im-pōund-er, n. One who impounds.

Impoverish, im-pōv-erish, *v.t.* [Prefix *im*, intens, and *Fr. pauvre*, poor.] To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence; to exhaust the strength, richness, or fertility (of *the impoverish land*).

Impoverisher, im-pōv-erish-er, n. One who or that which impoverishes. — **Impoverishment**, im-pōv-erish-ment, n. The act of impoverishing.

Impower, im-pōw-er, *v.t.* To empower.

Impracticable, im-prak'ti-kā-bl, a. Not practicable; not to be performed or effected by human means; that which means at command; not to be dealt with or managed; unmanageable; incapable of being passed or travelled (an impracticable road). — **Impracticably**, im-prak'ti-kā-bl-ly, *adv.* In an impracticable manner. — **Impracticability**, im-prak'ti-kā-bl-ty, n. The state or quality of being impracticable. — **Impractical**, im-prak'ti-kal, a. Not practical; not taking a common-sense view of things; full of theories.

Imprecate, im-prē-kā't, *v.t.* — **imprecated**, *imprecating*. [L. *imprecator*, *imprecatus*—*in* for in, on, and *precor*, to pray. *PRAY*.] To call down, as a curse, calamity, or punishment, by prayer; to invoke a curse or some evil. — **Imprecation**, im-prē-kā'shōn, n. [L. *imprecatio*.] The act of imprecating; a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one; a curse. — **Imprecatory**, im-prē-kā-tō-ri, a. Of the nature of or containing an imprecation.

Impregnable, im-preg-nā-bl, a. [O. Fr. *imprenable* (the *g* being inserted as in *pregnable*—*in* for in, not, and *prendre*, to take.) Not to be taken; incapable of being reduced by force (an impregnable fortress); not to be moved, impressed, or shaken. — **Impregnablely**, im-preg-nā-bl-ly, *adv.* — **Impregnability**, im-preg-nā-bl-ty, n. The state of being impregnable. — **Impregnably**, im-preg-nā-bl-ly, *adv.*

Impregnate, im-preg-nāt', *v.t.* — **impregnated**, *impregnating*. [L. *imprægnare*, *imprægnatus*—*in* for in, in, and *pregnans*, pregnant. *PREGNANT*.] To make pregnant or with young; to cause to conceive; to transmit or infuse an active principle into; to imbue; to communicate qualities to by mixture. — **Impregnation**, im-preg-nā'shōn, n. The act of impregnating.

Impresario, im-pres-ā-ri-ō, n. [It.] One who organizes, manages, or conducts a company of concert or opera performers. — **Imprescriptible**, im-prē-skrī'ti-bl, a. [Fr. *imprescriptible*, *in-pré-scrip-tible*.] Infix in for in, not, and *prescribere*, to prescribe; to make lost by neglect to use, or by the claims of another founded on prescription. — **Imprescriptibility**, im-prē-skrī'ti-bl-ty, n. State of being imprescriptible.

Impress, im-pres', *v.t.* [L. *imprimis*, *impressum*—*in* for in, on, upon, and *premo*, to press. *PRESS*.] To press or stamp in or upon; to mark by pressure; to make a mark or figure upon; to stamp (to impress a design on a medal with a design); to stamp on the mind; to inculcate (truth, facts, &c.); to affect deeply the feelings or sentiments. — *n.* (im'pres). A mark or

Inability, in-a-bil-i-ti, *n.* [*Prefix in*, not, and *ability*.] The state of being unable; want of the necessary power or ability.

Inaccessible, in-ak-ses-i-bl, *a.* [*Prefix in*,

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deo, to shine or be on fire. **CANDID.** A person who willfully and maliciously sets fire to a building, &c.; one who sets fire to another's property; one who is guilty of arson; one who excites or inflames factions and promotes civil wars. Pertaining to wild and malicious fire-raising; tending to excite or inflame factions, edition, or quarrel. — **Incendiarianism**, in-sen-dī-ar-iz-m, *n.* The act or practice of an incendiary. **Incense**, in-sens, *n.* [Fr. *encens*, from *L. incensum*, what is set on fire, from *incensare*, pp. of *incendo*, to burn. **INCENDIARY.** The odours of spices and gums, burned in religious rites, or as an offering to some deity; the materials burned for making perfumes. — **Incensed**, in-sens-t, *adj.* To perform with incense. **Incense**, in-sens, *v.t.* — **incensed**, **incensing**. [*L. incensum*, scorched, inflamed; same word as *Incense*, above.] To kindle or inflame to violent anger; to excite to angry passions; to provoke, irritate, exasperate. — **Incensed**, in-sens-t, *p.* and *a.* Inflamed with anger; exasperated; exhibiting violent anger. — **Incensive**, in-sen-siv, *a.* Tending to incense; inflammatory. **Incensive**, in-sen-siv, *v.t.* [*L. incensivus*, striking up or leading a melody—in, on, and *canto*, to sing. **CHANT.** Inciting, encouraging or stirring up.—*n.* That which incites or has a tendency to incite to determination or action; what prompts to good or ill; motive; spur. — **Incensively**, in-sen-siv-ly, *adv.* In an incensive manner. **Inception**, in-sep-shon, *n.* [*L. incipio*, inceptions, from *incipio*, to begin—*prefix in*, and *capio*, to take. **CAPABLE.** The act of beginning; a beginning; commencement; first stage. — **Inceptive**, in-sep-tiv, *a.* [*L. inceptivus*,] Pertaining to inception; beginning; applied to a verb which expresses the beginning of an action.—*adv.* **Inceptively**, in-sep-tiv-ly, *adv.* In an inceptive manner. — **Inceptor**, in-sep-ter, *n.* A beginner; one who is on the point of taking the degree of Master of Arts at an English university. **Incertitude**, in-ser-ti-tūd, *n.* [*Prefix in*, not, and *certitudo*,] Uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt. **Incessant**, in-ses-ant, *a.* [*L. prefix in*, not, and *cessare*, to cease, *cessatio*, a ceasing. **CESSATE.**] Continuing without interruption; unceasing; uninterrupted; unintermittent; continual; ceaseless. — **Incessantly**, in-ses-ant-ly, *adv.* In an incessant manner; continually. — **Incessantness**, in-ses-ant-ness, *n.* **Incent**, in-sent, *n.* [Fr. *incite*, *L. incitant*, unchastity, incest, from *incestus*, unchaste—in, not, and *castus*, chaste (whence *chaste*).] The offence of sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law. — **Incestuous**, in-ses-tu-us, *a.* Guilty of incest; involving the crime of incest. — **Incestuously**, in-ses-tu-us-ly, *adv.* In an incestuous manner. — **Incestuousness**, in-ses-tu-us-ness, *n.* **Inch**, insh, *n.* [*A. Sax. tunc, ynce*, an inch, the twelfth part of a foot; from *L. uncia*, a twelfth part. *OUNCE* is the same word.] A lineal measure, being the twelfth part of a foot; proverbially, a small quantity or degree. — *By inches*, by slow degrees; gradually. — *a.* Measuring an inch used in composition (two-inch, four-inch). — **Inchmeal**, insh-mēl, *adv.* [*The* *in*, — *mael*, *A. Sax. maelman*, by parts, from *mael*, a part.] By inches; little by little. — *By inchmeal*, by parts or slow degrees. **Inch**, insh, *n.* [*Gael. inis*, an island, probably allied to *L. insula*.] An island; common in place-names belonging to Scotland. **Inchoate**, in-kō-at, *v.t.* [*L. inchoo*, inchoation, to begin.] To begin. — *Recently* or just begun; incipient; rudimentary; incomplete. — **Inchoately**, in-kō-at-ly, *adv.* In an inchoate state. — **Inchoation**, in-kō-ā-shon, *n.* The act of beginning; inception. — **Inchoative**, in-kō-ā-tiv, *adj.* Expressing or indicating beginning; inceptive.—*n.* That which serves to begin; *gram.* an inceptive verb. **Incidence**, in-sid-ens, *n.* [*L. L. incidentia*, from *L. incidere*, to fall, — *in*, into, upon, and *cado*, to fall (whence *cadence*, *chance*,

case, &c.).] A falling or occurring; the manner of falling (the incidence of taxation in a state); *physics*, the direction in which a body, or a ray of light, heat, &c., falls upon any surface, this direction, as regards the surface on which the body or ray falls, is called the *line of incidence*. **Angle of incidence**, the angle formed by the line of incidence, and a line drawn from the point of contact, perpendicular to the surface. — **Point of incidence**, the point where an incident ray meets a surface. — **Incident**, in-si-dent, *a.* [*L. incidens, incidentia*, *ppr. of incidere*.] Falling or striking, as a ray of light upon a surface; liable to happen; apt to occur; hence, naturally happening or appertaining (ills incident to human life). — *n.* What falls out, happens, or takes place; an event; an appertaining fact; *law*, a thing appertaining to, or passing with another or principal thing. — **Incidental**, in-si-dent-ā, *adj.* Happening as an occasional event forming an incident; casual; not necessary to the chief purpose; appertaining and subsidiary. — **Incidentally**, in-si-dent-ā-ly, *adv.* In an incidental manner. **Incidentalness**, in-si-dent-ā-ness, *n.* **Incinerate**, in-sin-er-ā-t, *v.t.* [*Prefix in*, into, and *cineris*, ashes.] To burn to ashes. — **Incinerable**, in-sin-er-ā-b, *a.* Capable of being reduced to ashes. — **Incineration**, in-sin-er-ā-shon, *n.* The act of incinerating. **Incipient**, in-sip-ent, *a.* [*L. incipiens, incipiens*, *ppr. of incipio*, to begin — *in*, and *capio*, to take. **CAPABLE.**] Beginning; commencing; beginning to show itself. — **Incipiently**, in-sip-ent-ly, *adv.* In an incipient manner. **Incision**, in-sēr-k, *v.t.* To enucleate. **Incise**, in-sēr, *v.t.* — **incised**, **incising**. [*Fr. inciser*, from *L. incido*, incise—in, into, and *cado*, to cut, as in *concise*, *decide*, *excision*, &c.] To cut into; to make a deep cut in; to carve. — **Incised**, in-sēr-k, *p.* and *a.* Cut; made by cutting. — **Incision**, in-sēr-shon, *n.* The act of incising; into a substance; that which is produced by incising; a cut; a gash; *fig.* sharpness, trenchancy. — **Incisive**, in-sēr-siv, *a.* [*Fr. incisif*, incisive.] Cutting in; sharply and clearly expressive; trenchant; incisive language or style. — **Incisor**, in-sēr-iz, *n.* [*L. Zool.* a fore-tooth; one of those teeth the special task of which is to cut or separate. **INCISOR**, in-sēr-iz, *n.* Having the quality of cutting. — **Incisure**, in-sēr-zhūr, *n.* A cut; an incision. **Incite**, in-sit, *v.t.* — **incited**, **inciting**. [*L. incito* — *in*, on, and *cito*, to urge, to rouse. **CITE.**] To move to action; to stir up; to stimulate, urge, provoke, spur on. — **Incitative**, in-sit-ā-tiv, *a.* Tending to incite; inciting; provocative.—*n.* That which excites; a stimulant; a provocative. — **Incitements**, in-sit-ment, in-sit-ā-shon, *n.* The act of inciting; incitement; incites or moves to action; incentive; impulse; spur; stimulus. — **Inciter**, in-sit-er, *n.* One who incites. — **Incitingly**, in-sit-ing-ly, *adv.* Incitingly. **Incivil**, in-siv-ēl, *a.* [*Prefix in*, not, and *civilis*.] Not civil; rude; unpolite. — **Incivility**, in-siv-ēl-ē-ti, *n.* Want of courtesy; rudeness; impoliteness. **Incognate**, in-kō-gnāt, *adj.* as *Iskale*. **Inclement**, in-klem-ent, *a.* [*Prefix in*, not, and *clement*.] Not clement; unmerciful, severe, or harsh; tempestuous, rough, stormy, rigorous, or otherwise hard to bear; weather. — **Inclementness**, in-klem-ent-ness, *n.* The condition or quality of being inclement. — **Inclemently**, in-klem-ent-ly, *adv.* In an inclement manner. **Incline**, in-klin, *v.t.* — **inclined**, **inclining**. [*L. inclino*, to incline—in, on, and *clino*, *Gr. klino*, to bend. **DECLINE.**] To deviate from a direction which is regarded as normal; to bend, lean, tend; to tend, as a ship, to the right or left, in an oblique position, or direction; to give a leaning; to, to direct; to give a tendency or propensity; to dispose; to bend, stoop, or bow the head, to the head—in, up, to ascent or descent, as in a road or railway: a

slope.—**Inclinable**, in-klin-ā-b, *a.* [*L. inclinabilis*, from *inclino*.] Tending; inclined; somewhat disposed. — **Inclinableness**, in-klin-ā-b-ness, *n.* The state of being inclinable. — **Inclination**, in-klin-ā-shon, *n.* [*L. inclinatio*,] Inclining. The act of inclining, leaning, or bending; deviation from a direction regarded as the normal one; *geom.* the approach or leaning of two lines or planes towards each other, so as to make an angle at the point where they meet, or where their lines of direction meet; a disposition more favourable to one thing or person than to another; leaning; feeling in favour; propensity. — **Inclination of an orbit**, *astron.* the angle which the plane of an orbit makes with the ecliptic. — **Inclinator**, in-klin-ā-tō-ri, *a.* Having the quality of inclining. — **Inclined**, in-kind, *p.* and *a.* Having a leaning or tendency; disposed. — **Inclined plane**, a plane inclined to the horizon, or forming with a horizontal plane an angle whatever excepting a right angle: it is one of the mechanical powers. **Inclose**, in-kloz, *v.t.* — **inclosed**, **inclosing**. [*Prefix in*, in, and *close*.] To surround, to shut in, or confine—as a house; to shut up; to enclose or to encompass; to surround common grounds by a fence (to inclose lands); to cover with a case, wrapper, or envelope. — **Incloser**, in-kloz-er, *n.* One who incloses. — **Inclosure**, in-kloz-ūr, *n.* The act of enclosing; an enclosure. — **Inclosure**, in-kloz-ūr, *adj.* Something inclosed along with a letter or the like. **Include**, in-klūd, *v.t.* — **included**, **including**. [*L. includo* — *in*, in, and *claudo*, to shut up, as in *conclude*, *exclude*, &c. **CLOSE.**] To confine, hold, or contain; to comprise; to comprehend; to embrace or involve. — **Included style**, **included stamens**, both a style or stamens which do not project beyond the mouth of the corolla. — **Includible**, in-klūd-ē-b, *a.* Capable of being included. **Inclusion**, in-klū-shon, *n.* [*L. inclusio*.] The act of including. — **Inclusive**, in-klū-siv, *a.* [*Fr. inclusif*, from *L. includo*.] Inclusive; comprehended in the number or sum; comprehending a stated limit or extremes. — **Inclusively**, in-klū-siv-ly, *adv.* In an inclusive manner. **Incoagulable**, in-kō-i-tā-b, *a.* [*Prefix in*, not, and *coagulare*.] **COAGULATE.** Not coagulable; incapable of being made the object of thought. — **Incoagutability**, in-kō-i-tā-b-il-ē-ti, *n.* The quality of being incoagulable. — **Incoagutancy**, in-kō-i-tāns, in-kō-i-tān-si, *n.* [*L. incoagulatio*.] Want of thought or the power of thinking. — **Incoagutant**, in-kō-i-tānt, *a.* Not thinking; thoughtless. — **Incoagutantly**, in-kō-i-tānt-ly, *adv.* In an incoagutant manner. — **Incoagutative**, in-kō-i-tā-tiv, *a.* Not cogitative; wanting the power of thought. **Incoagulable**, *a.* **INCOGNIZABLE.** **Incognite**, in-kō-gnīt, *a.* or *adv.* [*It. Sp. and Fr. incognito*, unknown, unknown, in not, and *cognitus*, known. **COGNITUS.**] In disguise; in an assumed character and under an assumed name. — *n.* the fem. being **Incognita**, in-kō-gnīt-ā. One unknown, or in disguise; one putting under an assumed name; assumption of a disguised or feigned character. **Incoagulable**, **Incoagulable**, in-kō-gnī-zā-b, or in-kō-nī-zā-b, *a.* [*Prefix in*, not, and *coagulabile*.] Not coagulable; incapable of being comprehended, known, or distinguished. — **Incoagulability**, in-kō-gnī-zā-b-il-ē-ti, *n.* The state of being incoagulable. **Incoherent**, in-kō-hē-rent, *a.* [*Prefix in*, not, and *coherere*.] Not coherent; not cohering or attaching together; unconnected with other particles; without connecting or rational connection (ideas, language, &c.) rambling and unintelligible. — **Incoherence**, **Incoherency**, in-kō-hē-rent-s, in-

kō-hē-re-ni, n. The quality of being incoherent.—Incoherently, in-kō-hē-rent-li, adv. In an incoherent manner.

Incombustible, in-kom-bus-ti-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and combustible.] Not combustible; incapable of being consumed or consumed by fire.—Incombustibility, incombustibleness, in-kom-bus-ti-bl'i-ti, in-kom-bus-ti-bl-nes, n. The quality of being incombustible.—Incombustibly, in-kom-bus-ti-bl, adv. So as to resist combustion.

Income, in-kum, n. [From in and come, lit. that which comes in; comp. outcome.] Receipts or emoluments regularly accruing from property or office; the annual receipts derived from labour, trading, or otherwise, by a person or body of persons; revenue.—Income-tax, n. A tax levied on incomes according to their amount.—Incomer, in-kum-er, n. One who comes in; a stranger; not a native.—Incoming, in-kum-ing, a. Coming in, as an occupant (an incoming tenant); n. The act of coming in.

Incommensurable, in-kom-men-sū-ra-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and commensurable.] Not commensurable; having no common measure.—Incommensurably, in-kom-men-sū-ra-bl'i-ti, in-kom-men-sū-ra-bl-nes, n.—Incommensurability, in-kom-men-sū-ra-bl, adv.—Incommensurate, in-kom-men-sū-rā-ti, a. [Prefix in, not, and commensurate.] Not commensurate; incommensurable; not adequate or of sufficient amount.—Incommensurately, in-kom-men-sū-rā-ti, adv. Not in due measure or proportion; inadequately.

Incommode, in-kom-mōd, v.t.—incommode, incommoding. [Fr. incommode, from L. incommodo, to be troublesome to; in, not, commodus, convenient, convenient to, to give inconvenience to; to inconvenience; to put about; to trouble.—Incommodious, in-kom-mō-di-us, a. [Prefix in, not, and commodious.] Not commodious; inconvenient; tending to incommode.—Incommodiously, in-kom-mō-di-us-li, adv. In an incommodious manner.—Incommodiousness, in-kom-mō-di-us-nes, n.

Incommunicable, in-kom-mū-kā-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and communicable.] Not communicable; incapable of being communicated, told, or imparted to others.—Incommunicability, incommunicableness, in-kom-mū-kā-bl'i-ti, in-kom-mū-kā-bl-nes, n.—Incommunicably, in-kom-mū-kā-bl, adv.—Incommunicative, in-kom-mū-kā-tiv, a. [Prefix in, not, and communicative.] Not communicative; not inclined to impart information to others; not disposed to hold conversation or intercourse.—Incommunicatively, in-kom-mū-kā-tiv-li, adv.—Incommunicativeness, in-kom-mū-kā-tiv-nes, n.

Incommutable, in-kom-mū-tā-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and commutable.] Not commutable; incapable of being exchanged.—Incommutability, incommutableness, in-kom-mū-tā-bl'i-ti, in-kom-mū-tā-bl-nes, n. The quality of being incommutable.

Incomparable, in-kom-pā-ra-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and comparable.] Not comparable; admitting of no comparison with others; without a match, rival, or peer; unequalled; transcendent.—Incomparableness, in-kom-pā-ra-bl-nes, n. The quality of being incomparable.—Incomparably, in-kom-pā-ra-bl, adv. In an incomparable manner; beyond comparison or compare; in the highest degree.

Incompatible, in-kom-pā-ti-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and compatible.] Not compatible; incapable of subsisting, being possessed, or being made to accord with each other; else; incapable of harmonizing (feelings or tempers incompatible with each other).—A thing that is incompatible.—Incompatibility, incompatibleness, in-kom-pā-ti-bl'i-ti, in-kom-pā-ti-bl-nes, n. The quality or condition of being incompatible.—Incompatibly, in-kom-pā-ti-bl, adv.

Incompetent, in-kom-pē-ent, a. [Prefix in, not, and competent.] Not competent; wanting adequate strength, power, capa-

city, means, qualifications, &c.; unable; incapable; inadequate; wanting necessary legal or constitutional qualifications (an incompetent witness in a court; not permissible or admissible (an incompetent defendant); incompetence, incompetency, in-kom-pē-ent, in-kom-pē-ent-i, n. The condition or quality of being incompetent.—Incompetently, in-kom-pē-ent-li, adv. In an incompetent manner.

Incomplete, in-kom-pēt, a. [Prefix in, not, and complete.] Not complete; not finished; imperfect; defective.—Incompletely, in-kom-pēt-li, adv. In an incomplete manner.—Incompleteness, incompletion, in-kom-pēt-nes, in-kom-pēt-shon, n. The state of being incomplete.

Incompliant, in-kom-pī-ant, a. [Prefix in, not, and compliant.] Not compliant; not disposed to comply.—Incompliance, in-kom-pī-ant, n. The quality of being in-compliant.—Incompliantly, in-kom-pī-ant-li, adv. In an in-compliant manner.

Incomposite, in-kom-pō-zit, a. [Prefix in, not, and composite.] Not composite; uncompounded; simple.

Incomprehensible, in-kom-prē-hēn-si-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and comprehensible.] Not comprehensible; incapable of being comprehended or understood; beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivable.—Incomprehensibility, incomprehensibleness, in-kom-prē-hēn-si-bl'i-ti, in-kom-prē-hēn-si-bl-nes, n. The quality of being incomprehensible.—Incomprehensibly, in-kom-prē-hēn-si-bl, adv. In an incomprehensible manner.—Incomprehension, in-kom-prē-hēn-shon, n. Want of comprehension or understanding.—Incomprehensiveness, in-kom-prē-hēn-siv, a. Not comprehensive; not extensive; limited.—Incomprehensively, in-kom-prē-hēn-siv-li, adv.—Incomprehensiveness, in-kom-prē-hēn-siv-nes, n.

Incompressible, in-kom-prē-si-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and compressible.] Not compressible; resisting compression.—Incompressibility, incompressibleness, in-kom-prē-si-bl'i-ti, in-kom-prē-si-bl-nes, n. The quality of being incompressible.

Incomputable, in-kom-pū-tā-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and computable.] Not computable; incapable of being computed or calculated.—Incomputable, in-kom-sē-tā-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and concealable.] Not concealable; not to be hid or kept secret.

Inconceivable, in-kom-sē-vā-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and conceivable.] Not conceivable; incapable of being conceived or thought of; incomprehensible.—Inconceivability, inconceivableness, in-kom-sē-vā-bl'i-ti, in-kom-sē-vā-bl-nes, n. The quality of being inconceivable.—Inconceivably, in-kom-sē-vā-bl, adv. In an inconceivable manner; beyond conception.

Inconclusive, in-kon-kū-siv, a. [Prefix in, not, and conclusive.] Not conclusive; not producing a conclusion; not settling a point in debate or a doubtful question.—Inconclusively, in-kon-kū-siv-li, adv. In an inconclusive manner.—Inconclusiveness, in-kon-kū-siv-nes, n. The quality of being inconclusive.

Indensable, in-kon-den-sā-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and condensable.] Not condensable; incapable of being condensed, or made more dense.—Indensability, in-kon-den-sā-bl'i-ti, n. The quality of being not condensable.

Indecadit, in-kon-dit, a. [L. incoaditus, confused, rude—in, not, and coaditus, pp. of coado, to put together, to join.] Rude; unpolished; said of literary compositions.—Indecadit, in-kon-for-mā-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and conformable.] Not conformable; unconformable.

Incongealable, in-kon-jē-fā-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and congealable.] Not congealable; incapable of being frozen.—Incongealableness, in-kon-jē-fā-bl-nes, n.

Incongenial, in-kon-ŋē-āl, a. [Prefix in, not, and congenial.] Not congenial; not of the same kind; unsuitable; incongruous.—Incongruous, incongruent, in-kong-gru-us, in-kong-gru-ent, a. [L. incongruus—in, not, and congruus, congruous.] Not congruous; not of a kind or character to mix; not well together; not such as to make a

harmonious whole; not suiting each other; inharmonious; inconsistent (incongruous parts, elements, mixtures).—Incongruity, incongruence, in-kon-grū-i-ti, in-kong-gru-ens, n. The quality of being incongruous; that which is incongruous; something exhibiting a want of congruity.—Incongruously, in-kong-gru-us-li, adv. In an incongruous manner.—Incongruousness, in-kong-gru-us-nes, n. The state or quality of being incongruous.—Inconsequent, in-kon-sē-kwent, a. [Prefix in, not, and consequent; L. insequens.] Not following from the premises; not in accordance with logical method; inconclusive.—Inconsequency, in-kon-sē-kwent, n. [L. insequens.] The condition or quality of being inconsequent; want of logical sequence.—Inconsequently, in-kon-sē-kwent-shal, a. [Prefix in, not, and consequent.] Not consequential; inconsequent; not of consequence or importance; of little moment.—Inconsequentiality, in-kon-sē-kwent-shal'i-ti, n. A state of being inconsequential.—Inconsequently, in-kon-sē-kwent-shal-li, adv. In an inconsequential manner.—Inconsequency, in-kon-sē-kwent-shal-nes, n.

Inconsiderable, in-kon-sid-erā-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and considerable.] Not worthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; small; trivial; trifling.—Inconsiderableness, in-kon-sid-erā-bl-nes, n.—Inconsiderably, in-kon-sid-erā-bl, adv. In an inconsiderable manner or degree.—Inconsiderate, in-kon-sid-erāt, a. [Prefix in, not, and considerate.] Incapable of being considered; not acting with due consideration; hasty; imprudent; thoughtless; heedless.—Inconsiderately, in-kon-sid-erāt-li, adv. In an inconsiderate manner.—Inconsiderateness, in-kon-sid-erāt-nes, n. The condition or quality of being inconsiderate.—Inconsideration, in-kon-sid-erāt-shon, n. Want of due consideration.

Inconsistent, in-kon-sist-ent, a. [Prefix in, not, and consistent.] Not consistent; irreconcilable in conception or in fact, contrary; contradictory; incompatible; incongruous not exhibiting uniformity of sentiment or conduct, steadiness in principle, or the like.—Inconsistently, in-kon-sist-ent-li, adv. In an inconsistent manner.—Inconsistency, inconsistency, in-kon-sist-ent-i, in-kon-sist-ent-nes, n. The condition or quality of being inconsistent; opposition or disagreement of particulars; self-contradiction; incongruity in action or conduct.

Insolable, in-kon-solā-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and solable.] Incapable of being solved; grounded beyond consolation.—Insolableness, in-kon-solā-bl-nes, n. A state of being insoluble.—Insolubly, in-kon-solā-bl, adv. So as to be insoluble.

Inconsonant, in-kon-sō-nant, a. [Prefix in, not, and consonant.] Not consonant or agreeing; inconsistent; discordant.—Inconsonantly, in-kon-sō-nant-li, adv. In an inconsonant manner.—Inconsonance, in-kon-sō-nans, in-kon-sō-nans-i, n. Want of harmony; discordance.

Inconspicuous, in-kon-spī-ku-us, a. [Prefix in, not, and conspicuous.] Not conspicuous or readily noticed; not to be easily perceived.—Inconspicuously, in-kon-spī-ku-us-li, adv. In an inconspicuous manner.—Inconspicuousness, in-kon-spī-ku-us-nes, n. Want of conspicuousness.

Inconstant, in-kon-stānt, a. [Prefix in, not, and constant; L. inconstans, Fr. inconstant.] Not constant; subject to change of opinion, inclination, or mood; fickle; capricious; said of persons; mutable, changeable, or variable; said of things.—A thing which is not constant; a variable.—Inconstantly, in-kon-stānt-li, adv. In an inconstant manner.—Inconstancy, in-kon-stān-si, n. [L. inconstantia.] The quality of being inconstant.

Inconsumable, in-kon-sū-mā-bl, a. [Prefix in, not, and consumable.] Not consumable; incapable of being consumed.—Inconsummate, in-kon-sumāt, a. [Prefix

in, not, and consummate.] Not consummate; not finished; not complete. — *Inconsummateness*, in-kon-sū-mat-ness, *n.*

Incontestable, in-kon-tes-ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and contestable.] Not contestable; not to be disputed; too clear to be controverted; incontrovertible. — *Incontestability*, in-kon-tes-ta-bl-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being incontestable. — *Incontestably*, in-kon-tes-ta-bl-ly, *adv.* In an incontestable manner; incontrovertibly; indubitably.

Incontinent, in-kon-ti-nent, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and continent; *ti*, incontinentes; *Fr.* incontinent, incontinent, and incontinent with, immediately.] Not continent; not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; unchaste; lewd; *med.* unable to restrain natural discharges or excretions. — *Incontinently*, in-kon-ti-nent-ly, *adv.* Incontinently. — *Incontinence*, in-kon-ti-nen-s, *n.* [L. *incontinentia*, *Fr.* *incontinentia*.] The condition or quality of being incontinent. — *Incontinently*, in-kon-ti-nent-ly, *adv.* In an incontinent manner; immediately; instantly; forthwith; at once.

Incontrovertible, in-kon-trō-vēr-ti-bl, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and controvertible.] Not controvertible; too clear or certain to admit of dispute or controversy. — *Incontrovertibility*, in-kon-trō-vēr-ti-bl-ness, *n.* The state of being incontrovertible. — *Incontrovertibly*, in-kon-trō-vēr-ti-bl-ly, *adv.* In an incontrovertible manner; incontestably.

Inconvenient, in-kon-vē-ni-ent, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and convenient.] Not convenient; inconvenient; giving some trouble; vanishing due facilities; causing embarrassment; inopportune. — *Inconveniently*, in-kon-vē-ni-ent-ly, *adv.* In an inconvenient manner. — *Inconvenience*, in-kon-vē-ni-ent-s, *n.* The quality of being inconvenient; something that is inconvenient or gives trouble or uneasiness. — *Inconvenience*, in-kon-vē-ni-ent-s, *n.* — *inconvenienced*, *inconveniencing*. To not to inconvenience; to inconvenience.

Inconveniant, in-kon-vē-ni-ant, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and convenient.] Not convenient; not familiar; not versed.

Inconvertible, in-kon-verti-bl, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and convertible.] Not convertible; incapable of being converted into or exchanged for something else. — *Inconvertibility*, in-kon-verti-bl-ness, *n.* The quality of being inconvertible. — *Inconvertibly*, in-kon-verti-bl-ly, *adv.* So as not to be convertible.

Inconvinible, in-kon-vin-i-bl, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and convincible.] Incapable of being convinced.

Incorporate, in-kor-pō-rāt, *v.t.* — *incorporated*, *incorporating*. [L. *incorporo*, *incorporatum*—in, into, and *corpus*, *corpora*, a body.] To form into one body; to combine or mix into one mass; to unite with another body or substance; to combine with another intimately to incorporate things together or one thing with another; to embody or give material form to; to form into a corporation or body of individuals that can act as one. — *v.i.* To turn so as to form a part of another body; to be mixed or blended; to grow into; usually followed by *with*. — *a.* Incorporated; united in one body. — *Incorporated*, in-kor-pō-rāt-ed, *p.p.* and *a.* Mixed or united in one body; associated so as to form a corporation; united in a legal body. — *Incorporation*, in-kor-pō-rā-shon, *n.* The act of incorporating or state of being incorporated; that which is incorporated. — *a.* society or body formed by the union of individuals and authorized by law to act as a single person. — *Incorporative*, in-kor-pō-rāt-iv, *a.* Tending to incorporate; incorporating; *philol.* tending to combine many elements into one long word.

Incorporeal, in-kor-pō-rē-al, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and corporeal.] Not corporeal; not consisting of matter; not having a material body; immaterial; intangible. — *Incorporeality*, in-kor-pō-rē-al-ty, *n.* The condition of being incorporeal. — *Incorporeally*, in-kor-pō-rē-al-ly, *adv.* In an incorporeal manner; immaterially.

Incorrect, in-kor-ekt, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and correct.] Not correct; not exact; not exact; erroneous; faulty; not according to fact. — *Incorrectly*, in-kor-ekt-ly, *adv.* In an incorrect manner. — *Incorrectness*, in-kor-ekt-ness, *n.*

Incorrigible, in-kor-i-jī-bl, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and corrigible.] Incapable of being corrected or amended; bad beyond correction or reform. — *a.* One who is bad beyond correction or reform. — *Incorrigibility*, in-kor-i-jī-bl-ty, *n.* The condition or quality of being incorrigible. — *Incorrigibly*, in-kor-i-jī-bl-ly, *adv.* In an incorrigible manner. — *Incorrigible*, in-kor-i-jī-bl, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and corrigible.] Incapable of being corrected.

Incorrupt, in-kor-rupt, in-kor-upt, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and corrupt; *l.* incorruptus, in-kor-uptus, *not* corrupted, not suffering from corruption or decay; not depraved; pure; untainted; above the influence of corruption or bribery. — *Incorruptibility*, in-kor-rupt-ib-ty, *n.* The condition of being incorruptible. — *Incorruptibly*, in-kor-rupt-ib-ly, *adv.* Incapable of corruption, decay, or dissolution; incapable of being corrupted or bribed; inflexibly upright. — *Incorruptly*, in-kor-rupt-ib-ly, *adv.* In an incorruptible manner. — *Incorruption*, in-kor-rupt-shon, *n.* Absence of or exemption from corruption or decay. — *Incorruptly*, in-kor-rupt-ly, *adv.* In an incorrupt manner; without corruption. — *Incorruptness*, in-kor-rupt-ness, *n.* The condition or quality of being incorrupt; probity; integrity.

Incrassate, in-kras-tē, *v.t.* — *incrassated*, *incrassating*. [L. *incrasso*, *incrassatum*—in, into, and *crassa*, thick, crass.] To make thick or thicker; to make less fluid; to impastate; to thicken. — *Incrastration*, in-kras-tā-shon, *n.* The act of thickening; inspersion. — *Incrastrate, in-kras-tē, *a.* Having the quality of thickening. — *a.* That which has the power to thicken.*

Increase, in-kres, *v.t.* — *increased*, *increasing*. [Prefix in, or en, and *Fr.* *croître*, *to grow*, *to increase*, *to create*.] To make greater or larger; to grow; to augment; to advance; to multiply by the production of young; *astron.* to show a gradually enlarging luminous surface; to wax (the moon increases). — *v.t.* To make greater or larger; to augment in bulk, quantity, amount, or degree; to add to. — *a.* (in-kres). Augmentation; a growing greater or larger; enlargement; extension; the amount by which anything is augmented; increment; interest of money; produce; issue or offspring. — *a.* *astron.* the period of waxing, as of the moon. — *Increasable, in-kres-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being increased. — *Increasably, in-kres-a-bl-ly, *adv.* The quality of being increasable. — *Increaser*, in-kres-er, *n.* One who or that which increases. — *Increasingly*, in-kres-ing-ly, *adv.* In the act of increasing; by continual increase.**

Incredible, in-kred-i-bl, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and credible.] Not credible; impossible to be believed; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief. — *Incredibility*, in-kred-i-bl-ty, *n.* The quality of being incredible; that which is incredible. — *Incredibleness*, in-kred-i-bl-ness, *n.* The quality of being incredible. — *Incredibly*, in-kred-i-bl-ly, *adv.* In an incredible manner.

Incredulous, in-kred-ū-lus, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and credulous.] Not credulous; not given to believe readily; refusing or withholding belief; sceptical. — *Incredulity*, in-kred-ū-lus-ty, *n.* The quality of being incredulous. — *Incredulously*, in-kred-ū-lus-ly, *adv.* In an incredulous manner. — *Increment*, in-krem-ēt, *v.t.* To create. — *Increment*, in-krem-ēt-shon, *n.* The act of increasing; creation.

Increment, in-krem-ēt, *n.* [L. *incrementum*, from *increo*, to increase. INCREASE.] Act or process of increasing; augmentation or growth; something added. — *Increment*, in-krem-ēt, *n.* The increase of a quantity from its present value to its next ascending value; *phet.* an amplification without necessarily involving a true climax.

Incremental, in-krem-ēt-al, *a.* [L. *incrementalis*, *ppr.* of *increo*, to increase.] Increasing; growing; augmenting; swelling.

Incriminate, in-krim-i-nāt, *v.t.* — *incrminated*, *incrminating*. [L. *incrimino*, *incriminatum*—in, into, and *crimen*, a crime, to accuse of a crime, from *crimen*, *crimini*, a charge.] To charge with a crime or fault; to accuse; to criminate. — *Incriminator*, in-krim-i-nā-tor, *n.* Accusatory; tending to criminate.

Incrust, in-krust, *v.t.* [L. *incrasto*—in, into, and *crusta*, crust.] To cover with a crust or with a hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of. — *Incrustation*, in-krust-tā-shon, *n.* The act of incrusting; a crust or hard coating on the surface of a body; a covering or lining.

Incrystallizable, in-kri-tā-liz-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and crystallizable.] Not crystallizable; uncrystallizable.

Incube, in-kū-bāt, *v.t.* [L. *incubo*, *incubatum*, to lie in upon—*prefix* in, in, on, and *cubo*, to lie, also in *incubare*, *incubent*, *coney*.] To sit on eggs for hatching. — *Incubation*, in-kū-bā-shon, *n.* The act of sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching young; *pathol.* the maturation of a contagious poison in the animal system. — *Incubative, in-kū-bā-tiv, *a.* Of or pertaining to incubation. — *Incubator*, in-kū-bā-tor, *n.* One who or that which incubates; an apparatus for hatching eggs by artificial heat. — *Incubator*, in-kū-bā-tor, *n.* Serving for incubation.*

Incube, in-kū-bus, *n.* *p.* Incubuses. **Incuti**, in-kū-bus-ed, in-kū-bl, [L. from *incubo*, to lie on. INCUBATE.] Nightmare; an imaginary being or demon, formerly supposed to be the cause of a nightmare; hence, something that weighs heavily on the mind or feelings; an incumbrance of any kind; a dead weight.

Inculcate, in-kul-kāt, *v.t.* — *inculcated*, *inculcating*. [L. *inculco*, *inculcatum*—in, into, and *culco*, to tread; akin *culca*, the treader.] To impress by frequent admonitions; to teach and enforce by frequent repetitions; to urge on the mind. — *Inculation*, in-kul-kā-shon, *n.* The act of inculcating. — *Incultur*, in-kul-kā-tor, *n.* One who inculcates.

Inculpable, in-kul-pā-bl, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and culpable.] Not culpable; not to be accused; blameless. — *Inculpableness*, in-kul-pā-bl-ness, *n.* Blamelessness.

Inculpate, in-kul-pāt, *v.t.* — *inculpated*, *inculpating*. [L. *inculpo*, *inculpatum*—in, into, and *culpa*, a fault; akin *culpable*, *culpatus*.] To set on foot; to accuse of crime; to impute guilt to; to incriminate; opposed to *exculpate*. — *Inculpation*, in-kul-pā-shon, *n.* The act of inculpating. — *Inculpator*, in-kul-pā-tor, *n.* Tending to inculpate a crime.

Incult, in-kult, *a.* [L. *incultus*—*prefix* in, not, and *cultus*, *p.p.* of *colo*, to cultivate.] Uncultivated; rude; not polished or refined.

Incumbent, in-kum-bent, *a.* [L. *incumbens*, *incumbentis*, *ppr.* of *incumbo*, to lie in, on, and *cumbo*, to lie down. INCUBATE.] Lying or resting upon; resting upon a person as a duty or obligation to be performed; imposed and calling for performance. — *a.* A person in possession of an ecclesiastical benefice or other office. — *Incumbently*, in-kum-bent-ly, *adv.* In an incumbent manner. — *Incumbency*, in-kum-ben-s, *n.* The state of being incumbent; what is incumbent; *eccl.* the state of holding or being in possession of a benefice.

Incumber, in-kum-bēr, *v.t.* Same as *Incumbent*.

Incunabulum, in-kū-nā-bū-lum, *n.* *p.* Incunabula, in-kū-nā-bū-la. [L. *incunabulum*, swaddling-clothes, birthplace, origin—*prefix* in, and *cunabula*, from *cunio*, a cradle.] A book printed in the early times

in, and seen *per deo*, to say (Dioses);
see, in *Skr. dā, dā, or dāmanā*, to show;
Something that points out, shows, indi-
cates, or manifests; a pointer or hand that
points or directs to anything; the hand
used by printers, &c. to call atten-
tion to the content of a book in
alphabetical order, *math*, the
math, the figure or letter which shows to
what power any quantity is involved; the
exponent, — *Index of refraction, optics*, the
ratio between the sines of the angles of
incidence and reflection, *Index
purgatorius* (Index Expiatory) *Index
Prohibitivus* (Index Prohibitory), or more
fully *Index Librorum Prohibitivum* (Index
of Prohibited Books), a catalogue of books
which are forbidden by the Roman Catho-
lic Church to be read, — *Index*, to provide
to provide with an index; to place in an
Index. — *Indexer*, *index-er*, n. One who
makes an index. — *Index-fer*, n. The
finger. — *Index-ical*, *index-ical*, a. Pertaining
to an index. — *Indexically*, *index-ical-
ly*, *adv*. In the manner of an index.

Indexterity, in-dek-sŭr-tĕr-ĭ, *n.* (Profix *in*, not, and *dexterity*.) Want of dexterity.

Indian, in-dĭ-an, *a.* [From *India*, and the first syllable of the name of a river in Asia, *Indu*, *Sanskrit*, *Indu*, to flow.] Pertaining to either of the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America; made of maize or Indian corn [the Indian meal], *Indian berry*, *Coccolius* [the Indian locust], *Indian arrow*, the American plant, otherwise called *Maize*, and its fruit, — *Indian file*, single file, arrangement of persons in a row following one another; from the habit of the American Indians; *Indian red*, a pink ink (under China), — *Indian red*, a species of ochre; a very fine purple earth used both in oil and water-colour painting; — *Indian summer*, the autumn of America, a season of pleasant warm weather, which prevails in autumn, — *Indian yellow*, a pigment of a bright yellow colour, used in water-colour painting, — *n.* A native of the West Indies; *Indian*, a name of a native of America, — *Indianman*, *Indi-an-man*, *a pl.* *Indiamen*. A large ship employed in the India trade. — *India-matting*. Grass or reed mats made in the East. — *India-paper*, *Indi-an-paper*, a paper made originally in China, and used to take first or finest proofs of engravings. — *India-rubber*, *n.* *Caoutchouc*. — *Indic*, in-dĭ-k, *a.* [From *India*, the languages of India, — *Hindustani*, *Frakrit*, *Pali*, and *Sanskrit*.]

Indicate, in-dĭ-kăt, *v.t.* — *indicated*, *indicating*, [*Indic*, *Indic*, *v.t.* from *index*, to point; to point out; to direct the mind to a knowledge of something; to intimate. — *Indicant*, in-dĭ-kăt, *a.* [*Indic*, *Indic*, *indicant*.] Serving to point out; *indicating*. — *Indication*, in-dĭ-kăt-ŭn, *n.* The act of indicating, or pointing out; what serves to indicate; intimation; mark; token; sign; symptom. — *Indicative*, in-dĭ-kăt-ĭv, *a.* [*Indic*, *Indic*, *indicative*.] Indicating, or serving as an indication; giving notice or knowledge of (movements) *indicative of uneasiness*; *gram*, applied to that mood of the verb that declares directly or indirectly the question of the indicative mood. — *Indicatively*, in-dĭ-kăt-ĭv-ly, *adv.* In an indicative manner. — *Indicator*, in-dĭ-kăt-ŕ, *n.* One who or that which indicates; an instrument for ascertaining the position of a piston in a steam in the cylinder of a steam-engine; a recording instrument of various kinds; a South African cuckoo that by its movements indicates the presence of the nest of a *Passer*. — *Indicatory*, in-dĭ-kăt-ŕ-ĭ, *a.* Serving to indicate.

Indict, in-di't, *v.t.* [*O. Fr. inditler, indictier*, from *L. indicio, indicium*, to declare publicly—in, and *dicō*, to say, to speak. **INDEX**.] To accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanour in due form of law.—**Indictable**, in-di'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being or liable to be indicted; that may bring an indictment on one (an *indictable* offence).—**Indictment**, in-di't-mēt, *n.* The

act of indicting; a formal accusation or charge against a person; a written accusation. — **Indicter, Indictor**, in-dik'tēr, *n.* One who indicts. — **Indiction**, in-dik'shon, *n.* *Chron.* a cycle of fifteen years.

Indifferent, in-dif-er-ent, a. [*Indifferens*, *indifferentis*—in, not, and *differens*, pp. of *differo*, to differ. **DIFFER**.] Not inclined to one side more than to another; impartial; unbiased; feeling no interest, anxiety, or care; unconcerned; careless; not distinguished by any particular excellence; of no account or moment; neither very good nor very bad, but rather bad than good; middling; tolerable.—Formerly often used adverbially (*indifferently* honest).—**Indifference**, in-dif-er-ent-s, n. The quality of being indifferent; absence of any interest or concern; apathy; mediocrity or some degree of badness.—**Indifferentism**, in-dif-er-ent-izm, n. Systematic indifference; reasoned disregard; want of zeal.—**Indifferently**, in-dif-er-ent-ly, adv. In an indifferent manner; impartially; no more than passively.

Indigene, *in*-dij-en, *n*. [*l. indigena*—*indu*, old form of *in*, and *gen*, root of *gimo*, to beget. Gests.] One born in a country; a native animal or plant.—**Indigenous**, *in*-dij-ə-nəs, *a*. Originating or produced naturally in a country or climate; native; indigenous to a country.

Indigent, *in*-dij-ənt, *a*. [*l. indigens*, *in*-*digēns*, from *indigeo*, to want—*ind*, a form of *in*, and *eegeo* to be in want.] Destitute of the means of comfortable subsistence; needy; poor.—**Indigently**, *in*-dij-ənt-lee, *ad*. In an indigent, destitute manner.—**Indigence**, *in*-dij-ə-nəs, *n*. Indigency, indigence, indigence.—**Indigence**, *in*-dij-ə-nəs, *n*. The condition of being indigent; penury; poverty.

Indigested, in-di-jest-ed, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *digest*.] Not digested; undigested; not reduced to due form; not methodized; crude; not prepared or softened by heat, as chemical substances. — **Indigestibility**, in-di-jest-i-bil-i-ti, *n.* The quality of being indigestible. — **Indigestible**, in-di-jest-i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *digestible*.] Not digested; not digested with difficulty. — **Indigestibly**, in-di-jest-i-bl, *adv.* So as not to be digested. — **Indigestion**, in-di-jest-yon, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *digestion*.] Incapability or difficulty in digesting food; dyspepsia.

Indignant, *in-dig-nant*, *a.* [*L. indignans, indignantis, pres. part. of indignor*, to consider as unworthy, to disdain—in, not, and *dig-nor*, to deem worthy, from *dignus*, worthy (*see* *dignity*), *deign*]. Displeased at what is unworthy or dishonorable, with indignation. —**Indignantly**, *in-dig-nant-ly*, *adv.* In an indignant manner. —**Indignation**, *in-dig-nā-shun*, *n.* [*L. indignatio, indignationis*]. A feeling of displeasure at the unworthiness of base; anger, mingled with contempt. —**Indignities**, *in-dig-ni-ties*, *n.* Violent displeasure. —**Indignities**, *in-dig-ni-ties*, *n.* [*L. indignitas*]. Any action toward another which manifests contempt for him or design to lower his dignity; an insult;

Indigo, *ind-oh*, all outrage.
Indigo-blue, *ind-oh-goo*, and **It**, *Indigo*,
 from *L. indicum*, indigo, from *Indica*,
 Indian, from *India*. A beautiful blue
 vegetable dye, extensively employed in
 dyeing and calico-printing, almost en-
 tirely obtained from leguminous plants,
 natives of the East Indies.
Indigo-blue, *n*. A preparation of
 crude indigo, of which it is the character-
 istic constituent—**Indigo-white**, *n*. In-
 digo obtained by means of certain agents
 from crude indigo, being blue on expo-
 sure to the air—**Indigo-gum**, *n*. Gum,
n. **Indigo-white**, *n*. **Indigometer**, *n*.
 Indigo-meter, *n*. An instrument for ascer-
 taining the strength of indigo—**Indigo-**
tin, *n*. Any tin of the leguminous plants
 from which indigo is prepared—**Indigo-**
tin, in-di-go-tin, *n*. **Indigo-blue**, *n*.

Indirect, in-di-*rekt'*, *a.* [*Prefix in*, not, and *direct*.] Not direct; deviating from a direct line or course; circuitous; not tending directly to an aim or end; roundabout; not open and straightforward; not

resulting directly; having something
mediate or interposed.—**Indirectly**, in-
di-*rek'tli*, *adv.* In an indirect manner.—
Indirectness, in-di-*rek'tnes*, *n.*

Indiscernible, in-diz-zér-ni-bl, *a.* [*Prefix in, not, and discernible.*] Incapable of being discerned; undiscernible. — **Indiscernibleness**, in-diz-zér-ni-bl-nes, *n.* — **Indiscernibly**, in-diz-zér-ni-bli, *adv.* So as not to be perceived.

Indisciplinable, in-dis'si-plin-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in-*, not, and *disciplinable*.] Incapable of being disciplined or subjected to discipline.

Indiscoverable, in-dis-kuv'ér-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discoverable*.] Incapable of being discovered; undiscoverable.

Indiscreet, in-dis-kret', *a.* [*Prefix in*, not, and *discreet*.] Not discreet; wanting in discretion or sound judgment; injudicious; inconsiderate — **Indiscreetly**, in-dis-kret'li, *adv.* In an indiscreet manner. — **Indiscreetness**, in-dis-kret'ness, *n.* The

Indiscriminate, in-dis-krim-i-nat, *adj.* The quality of being indiscriminate; not discriminating; in-diskre-shun, n. The condition or quality of being indiscriminate; want of discretion; an indiscriminate act; an ill-judged act. **Indiscriminate**, in-dis-krim-i-nat, *a.* [Prefix in-, and discriminate.] Without discrimination; not discriminating; not making any distinction; confused; promiscuous. **Indiscriminately**, in-dis-krim-i-nat-lī, *adv.* In an indiscriminate manner. — **Indiscriminating**, in-dis-krim-i-nat-ing, *p. and pp.* Not discriminating; not making a distinction. — **Indiscrimination**, in-dis-krim-i-nā'shun, *n.* Want of discrimination. — **Indiscriminative**, in-dis-krim-i-nat-iv, *adj.* Not discriminative; making no distinction.

Indispensable, in-dis-pen'sa-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dispensable*.] Incapable of being dispensed with; absolutely necessary or requisite. — **Indispensability**, **Indispensableness**, in-dis-pen'sa-bil'i-ti, in-dis-pen'sa-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being indispensable. — **Indispensably**, in-dis-pen'sa-bl, *adv.* In an indispensable manner: absolutely.

Indispose, in-dis-pōz', *v.t.*—*indisposed*, in-dis-pōz'ed. [*Fr.* *indisposer*—prefix *in*, not, and *disposer*, to dispose. *Disposé*.] To discline; to render averse or unfavourable; to under-throw, or unsuited; to disqualify; to affect with indisposition. —**Indisposed**, in-dis-pōz'ed, *p. and a.* Not disposed; disinclined; averse slightly disordered in health; somewhat ill. —**Indispositionedness**, in-dis-pōz'ed-ness, *n.* —**Indisposition**, in-dis-pō-zish'ōn, *n.* The state of being indisposed; disinclination; want of tendency; slight ailment or disorder of the health.

Indisputable, in-dis'pu-ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *disputable*.] Incapable of being disputed; incontrovertible; incontestable. — **Indisputability**, **Indisputableness**, in-dis'pu-ta-bil'i-ti, in-dis'pu-ta-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being indisputable.

—Indisputably, in-dis-pu-ta-bly, *adv.* In an indisputable manner; incontrovertibly.
—Indisputed, in-dis-pu'ted, *a.* Not disputed or controverted; undisputed.

Indissociable, in-dis-sô'shi-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dissociable*.] Incapable of being dissociated; inseparable.

Indissoluble, in-di'so-lu-bil, *a*. [*Prefix in-*, not, and *dissoluble*: *L. indissolubilis*.] Not capable of being dissolved; not capable of being broken or rightfully violated; perpetually binding or obligatory (agreement, ties, &c.); firm; stable. — **Indissolubility**, Indissolubleness, in-di'so-lu-bil'-i-ti, in-di'so-lu-bil'-nes, *n*. The quality of being indissoluble. — **Indissolubly**, in-di'so-lu-bil'-i-ty, *adv*.

Indissoluble, in-diz-zol'va-bl, a. [*Prefix in, not, and dissolvable.*] Not capable of being dissolved or melted. *Indissoluble*.

Indistinct, in-dis-tink't, *a.* { Prefix *in*,
not, and *distinct*: *l. indistinctus*. } Not

distinct; not readily distinguishable; faint to the sight; obscure to the mind; not clear; confused; imperfect or dim (*indistinct* vision).—**Indistinctly**, in-dis-tin'kt-ly, *adv.* In an indistinct manner; not clearly; dimly or obscurely.—**Indistinct-**

Fate, far, fat, fail; me, met, her;

pine, pin; nōte, not, move; tube, tub, bull;

oil, pound; u. Sc. abime—the Fr. u.

ness, in-dis-tin-gue-ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being indistinct.
Indistinguishable, in-dis-tin-gue-ah-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *distinguishable*.] Incapable of being distinguished; undistinguishable. — **Indistinguishably**, in-dis-tin-gue-ah-bl, *adv.* So as not to be distinguishable.
Indite, in-dit', *v.t.* — **indited**, *indit'ing*. [O *Fr. indite*.] *Indit'* To compose or write; to direct, prompt, or dictate. — *v.i.* To compose; to write; to pen. — **Inditment**, in-dit'mnt, *n.* The act of inditing. — **Inditer**, in-dit'er, *n.* One who indites.
Indium, in-di'um, *n.* [From the *indigo* lines in its spectrum.] A soft lead-colored metallic element, discovered by two indigo lines which it shows under spectrum analysis.
Individual, in-di-vi-d'ul-a-l, *a.* [Fr. *individuel*, from *L. individuus*, indivisible — *in*, not, and *dividua*, divisible. *Divide*.] Substantive as one indivisible entity or distinct being; single; one; pertaining to one only; peculiar to or characteristic of a single person or thing. — *n.* A being or thing forming one of its kind; a single person, animal, or thing; especially, a human being; a person. — **Individualize**, in-di-vi-d'ul-a-l-iz, *v.t.* The quality of being individual; individuality; self-interest; a system or condition in which each individual works for his own ends, in other social, political, or religious matters. — **Individualistic**, in-di-vi-d'ul-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by individualism. — **Individuality**, in-di-vi-d'ul-a-l-i-ti, *n.* The condition of being individual; existence as an individual; oneness; the sum of the characteristics or traits peculiar to an individual. — **Individualization**, in-di-vi-d'ul-a-l-iz'shon, *n.* The act of individualizing. — **Individualize**, in-di-vi-d'ul-a-l-iz, *v.t.* — **Individualized**, in-di-vi-d'ul-a-l-iz'd, *v.t.* — **Individualizing**, in-di-vi-d'ul-a-l-iz'ing, *v.t.* To mark as an individual; to distinguish by peculiar or distinctive characters. — **Individualizer**, in-di-vi-d'ul-a-l-iz'er, *n.* One who individualizes. — **Individually**, in-di-vi-d'ul-a-l-i, *adv.* In an individual manner; separately; each by itself. — **Individuate**, in-di-vi-d'ul-a-t, *v.t.* — **Individuated**, in-di-vi-d'ul-a-t'd, *v.t.* — **Individuating**, in-di-vi-d'ul-a-t'ing, *v.t.* To give the character of individuality to; to individualize. — *v.i.* To become individual. — **Individuation**, in-di-vi-d'ul-a-t'shon, *n.* The act of individuating, or state of being.
Indivisible, in-di-viz-i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *divisible*.] Not divisible; not separable into parts. — That which is indivisible. — **Indivisibility**, **Indivisibleness**, in-di-viz-i-bl'i-ti, in-di-viz-i-bl-ness, *n.* The state or property of being indivisible. — **Indivisibly**, in-di-viz-i-bl-i, *adv.* In an indivisible manner.
Indocile, in-dos'il or in-dos'il, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *docile*; *L. indocilis*, unteachable.] Not docile or teachable; intractable. — **Indocility**, in-dos-ilit-i, *n.* The quality of being indocile.
Indoctrinate, in-dok'tri-nat', *v.t.* — **indoctrinated**, *indoctrinat'ing*. [L. *in*, in, and *doctrina*, learning. *DOCTRINE*.] To instruct in any doctrine; to imbue or cause to imbibe certain principles. — **Indoctrination**, in-dok'tri-na't'shon, *n.* The act of indoctrinating; instruction.
Indo-European, *a.* A term applied to that family of languages which includes the Sanskrit and the kindred tongues of India and Persia, Greek, Latin, and the Romance tongues, the Teutonic, Celtic, and Slavonic tongues. — *n.* An Aryan.
Indo-Germanic, *a.* A term sometimes used as equivalent to **Indo-European** or **Aryan**.
Indolent, in-dol'ent, *a.* [Fr. *indolent* — *L. in*, not, and *dolens*, dolent, *pi*, of *dolor*, to feel pain (whence *dolor*, *dole*).] Habitually idle or indifferent to labour; lazy; slothful; sluggish; idle (person, life); meditating little or no pain (an *indolent* tumour). — **Indolently**, in-dol'ent-l-i, *adv.* In an indolent manner. — **Indolence**, in-dol'ens, *n.* The condition or quality of being indolent; laziness; sloth.
Indomitable, in-dom'ta-bl, *a.* [L. prefix *in*, not, and *domo*, freq. of *domo*, *dominus*, to tame. *DAUNT*, *DARE*.] Not to be tamed or subdued; unconquerable; un-

tamable. — **Indomitableness**, in-dom'ta-bl-ness, *n.* The character of being indomitable. — **Indomitably**, in-dom'ta-bl-i, *adv.* In an indomitable manner.
Indoor, in-dor', *a.* Being within doors; domestic (an indoor servant). — **Indoors**, in-dorz, *adv.* Within doors; inside a house.
Indorse, in-dors', *v.t.* Same as **Endorse**.
Indore, in-dor', *n.* Same as **Endore**.
Indri, in-dri', *n.* [Native name, signifying "man of the woods".] A tailless quadrumanous animal of the lemur family, a native of Madagascar, about the size of a cat.
Indubitable, in-di'bi-ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dubita* — *L. indubitabilis*.] Not dubitable; too true to admit of doubt; incontestable; unquestionable. — **Indubitableness**, in-di'bi-ta-bl-ness, *n.* State of being indubitable. — **Indubitably**, in-di'bi-ta-bl-i, *adv.* In an indubitable manner; undoubtedly; unquestionably.
Induce, in-dus', *v.t.* — **induced**, *induc'ing*. [L. *induco*, *inductum* — *in*, in, and *duco*, to lead. *DUCE*.] To lead by persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to draw by motives; to impel; to bring on; to produce, excite (an ailment induced by over-study). — **Induced current**, an electric current excited by the presence of a primary current. — *Induced magnetism*, magnetism produced in soft iron when a magnet is held near, or a wire through which an electric current is passed, is collected round it. — **Inducement**, in-dus'mnt, *n.* The act of inducing, or that which induces or leads one to act; a motive; a consideration that leads to act. — **Inducer**, in-dus'er, *n.* One who, or that which, induces. — **Inducible**, in-dus'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being induced; susceptible of being inferred by inductions; not held in *dukt'*. — *L. induco*, *induct*; see *to bring in* or *introduce*; to *in* *Fr. re*, reason, to be induced; to put into his possession of an ecclesiastical living, or "in" other of an ecclesiastical living, or "in" other of an office. — **Induction**, in-duk'shon, *n.* So the act of inducing; introduction; per introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or a person into an office, with all its customary forms and ceremonies; reply for the method of reasoning from particulars to generals; the deriving of a gen-eral principle or conclusion from particular facts, as that heat expands bodies. — *Observing its effect in particular cases; the Conclusion or inference thus drawn arrived at; physics*, the property by which one body, having electrical, or dynamic, or magnetic polarity, causes or induces in another body without direct contact. — **Induction coil**, an apparatus for producing electric currents by induction and for utilizing them. — **Inductional**, in-duk'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding by induction; inductive. — **Inductive**, in-duk'tiv, *a.* Proceeding by induction; employed in drawing conclusions by induction; *elect.* able to produce electricity by induction; proceeding by induction; facilitating induction. — **Inductive sciences**, the sciences which are based upon induction, as astronomy, zoology, &c. — **Inductively**, in-duk'tiv-l-i, *adv.* In an inductive manner. — **Inductile**, in-duk'til, *a.* One who induces. — **Inductile**, in-duk'til, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *ductile*.] Not ductile. — **Inductility**, in-duk'til-i-ti, *n.* The quality of being inductile.
Indulge, in-dul', *v.t.* — **indulged**, *indulg'ing*. [L. *indulgo*, from *indul*, old form of *in*, and *verba* stem seen also in *exul*, to put off (whence *exulere*).] To put on, as clothes; to clothe or invest; hence, to furnish; to coddle. — **Indulgent**, in-dul'gent, *a.* The act of indulging.
Indulge, in-dul', *v.t.* — **indulged**, *indulg'ing*. [L. *indulgo*, to indulge or give one's self up to; origin doubtful.] To give one's self up to; to yield to; to restrain or give free course to; to indulge the passions; to gratify by compliance; to humour to excess (to indulge children). — *v.i.* To indulge one's self; to practise indulgence; to be self-indulgent. — **Indulgence**, in-dul'jens, *n.* [L. *indulgentia*.] The act or practice of indulging; an indulgent act; favour granted; intemperance in eating and drinking; readiness to

forgive faults; tolerance; *R. Cath. Ch.* remission, by church authority, to a repentant sinner, of the penance attached to certain sins. — **Indulgent**, in-dul'jent, *a.* [L. *indulgens*, *indulgentia*, *gr.* of *indulgo*.] Prone to indulge or humour; over-compliant; not strict. — **Indulgently**, in-dul'jent-l-i, *adv.* In an indulgent manner. — **Indulger**, in-dul'jer, *n.* One who indulges.
Induplicate, in-dul'p-li-kat, *a.* [L. *in*, in, and *duplicatus*, doubled.] Bot. having the edges bent or rolled inward, as petals or leaves in the bud.
Indurate, in-dur'at, *v.t.* [L. *induro*, *induratum* — *in*, in, and *duro*, to harden, from *durus*, hard, whence also *durable*, *durance*, &c.] To grow hard; to harden or become hard. — *v.t.* — **indurated**, *indurating*. To make hard; to harden; to make unfeeling; to render obdurate. — **Induration**, in-dur'at'shon, *n.* The act of hardening or process of growing hard; the state of being indurated.
Indusium, in-di'si'um, *n.* pl. *Indusia*, in-di'si-a, *n.* [L. *indusium*, from *induo*, to put on. *INDU*, to cover, a collection of united hairs forming a sort of cap inclosing the stigma of a flower; the immediate covering of the capsules or spore-cases of some fungi; the covering or covering of a larva; *anal.* the amnion.
Indusial, in-di'si-al, *a.* Pertaining to an indusium; composed of or containing indusia or the cases of larvae (*indusial* lime-stone). — **Indusiate**, in-di'si-a-ted, *a.* Bot. having an indusium.
Industrious, in-dus'tri-us, *a.* [L. *industrius*, from *induo*, old form of *in*, and *struo*, to fabricate. *STRUCURE*.] Given to or characterized by industry; diligent in business or study; always working at something; assiduous. — **Industriously**, in-dus'tri-us-l-i, *adv.* In an industrious manner. — **Industrial**, in-dus'tri-al, *a.* Pertaining to, involving, or characterized by industry (arts, establishment, capacity). — **Industrial exhibition**, **industrial museum**, an exhibition, museum of industrial products or manufactures. — **Industrial school**, a school for the instruction and training of children and training them to habits of industry. — **Industrialism**, in-dus'tri-al-izm, *n.* Devotion to or employment in industrial pursuits. — **Industrially**, in-dus'tri-al-i, *adv.* In an industrious manner. — **Industry**, in-dus'tri, *n.* [L. *industria*, from *industrius*.] Habitual diligence in any employment; steady attention to work or business; assiduity; the industrial arts generally, or any one of them; any productive occupation, especially one in which considerable numbers of people are employed.
Indurive, in-dur'iv, *n.* pl. *Indurives*, from *induo*, to put on. *SPECIES*, the withered leaves which remain on the stems of some plants, not being joined to them by articulations which allow of their falling off. — **Induviate**, in-duv-i-at, *a.* Bot. covered with indurives.
Indwell, in-dwel', *v.t.* To abide within; to occupy. — *v.i.* To dwell or exist in or within some place. — **Indweller**, in-dwel'er, *n.* One who dwells in a place; an inhabitant.
Inebriate, in-eb'ri-ate, *v.t.* — **inebriated**, *inebriat'ing*. [L. *inebro*, *inebriatus* — *in*, in, and *ebrio*, to intoxicate, from *ebrius*, drunk, whence also *ebriety*; akin *sober*.] To make drunk; to intoxicate; to disorder the senses; to turn head. — *n.* An habitual drunkard. — **Inebriation**, in-eb'ri-a't'shon, *n.* The act of inebriating or state of being inebriated. — **Inebriety**, in-eb'ri-ety, *n.* The state of being intoxicated. — **Inebrious**, in-eb'ri-us, *a.* Drunk or partially drunk. — **Inebriant**, in-eb'ri-ant, *a.* [L. *inebrians*, *inebriantis*, *pp.* of *inebro*.] Intoxicating. — *n.* Anything that intoxicates.
Inedited, in-ed'it-ed, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *edit*.] Not edited; unpublished.
Ineffable, in-ef'ab-l, *a.* [L. *ineffabilis* — prefix *in*, not, and *effabilis*, speakable, from *effo*, to speak — *for*, out, and *fero*, to speak. *FATE*.] Incapable of being expressed in words. — **Ineffability**, **ineffableness**, in-ef'ab-il-i-ti, in-ef'ab-les, *n.* The quality of being ineffable or unutterable.

—Ineffably, in-ef-a-bli, *adv.* In an ineffable manner; unutterably.

Ineffaceable, in-ef-ā-sā-bli, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and effaceable.] Incapable of being effaced. —Ineffaceably, in-ef-ā-sā-bli, *adv.* So as not to be effaced; indelibly.

Ineffective, in-ef-ek-tiv, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and effective.] Incapable of producing any effect, or the effect intended; inefficient; useless; ineffectual; wanting energy. —Ineffectively, in-ef-ek-tiv-ly, *adv.* In an ineffective manner. —Ineffectiveness, in-ef-ek-tiv-ness, *n.* Quality of being ineffective. —Ineffectual, in-ef-ek-tū-al, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and effectual.] Ineffective; inefficient; weak. —Ineffectually, in-ef-ek-tū-al-ly, *adv.* In an ineffective manner. —Ineffectualness, in-ef-ek-tū-al-ness, *n.*

Ineffervescence, in-ef-fer-ves-ēnt, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and effervescent.] Not effervescent or effervescing; not susceptible of effervescence. —Ineffervescence, in-ef-fer-ves-ēns, *n.* A state of not effervescing. —Ineffervescible, in-ef-fer-ves-ē-ble, *a.* Not capable of effervescence. —Inefficiency, in-ef-ī-ki-ēn-si, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and efficient.] Not efficient; not producing the effect desired; of inadequate power. —Inefficiently, in-ef-ī-ki-ēn-si-ly, *adv.* In an inefficient manner. —Inefficiency, in-ef-ī-ki-ēn-si-ness, *n.* Want of efficacy; ineffectualness; failure of effect.

Inefficient, in-ef-ī-ki-ēnt, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and efficient.] Not efficient; not producing the required effect; incapable of effective action; incompetent. —Inefficiently, in-ef-ī-ki-ēnt-ly, *adv.* In an inefficient manner. —Inefficiency, in-ef-ī-ki-ēn-si, *n.* The condition or quality of being inefficient. —Inefficiently, in-ef-ī-ki-ēnt-ly, *adv.* In an inefficient manner.

Inelaborate, in-el-ā-lō-rāt, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and elaborate.] Not elaborate; not wrought with care.

Inelastic, in-el-as-tik, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and elastic.] Not elastic; wanting elasticity; unelastic. —Inelastically, in-el-as-tik-ly, *adv.* Want of elasticity.

Inelegance, in-el-ē-gānt, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and elegant.] *L. inelegans, inelegans, inelegant.* Not elegant; wanting in elegance; wanting in anything which correct taste requires. —Inelegance, in-el-ē-gānt-ness, *n.* Want of elegance. —Inelegantly, in-el-ē-gānt-ly, *adv.* In an inelegant manner.

Ineligible, in-el-ī-jib-ēl, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and eligible.] Not eligible; not capable of or fit for being elected or adopted; not worthy to be chosen or preferred. —Ineligibility, in-el-ī-jib-ēl-ty, *n.* Condition of being ineligible. —Ineligibly, in-el-ī-jib-ēl-ly, *adv.* In an ineligible manner.

Ineloquent, in-el-ō-ku-ēnt, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and eloquent.] Not eloquent; wanting in eloquence; not eloquently written or delivered. —Ineloquently, in-el-ō-ku-ēnt-ly, *adv.* In an ineloquent manner. —Ineloquence, in-el-ō-ku-ēn-si, *n.* The quality of being ineloquent.

Inept, in-ēpt, *a.* [*L. ineptus*—prefix in, not, and aptus, fit, apt. *Arr.*] Unsuitable; improper; foolish; silly; nonsensical. —Ineptly, in-ēpt-ly, *adv.* In an inept manner. —Ineptness, in-ēpt-ness, *n.* [*L. ineptitudo.*] The condition or quality of being inept; unfitness; inaptitude; foolishness. —Ineptly, in-ēpt-ly, *adv.* In an inept manner.

Inequable, in-ē-kwā-ēl, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and equal; *L. inequalis.*] Not equal; unequal; uneven; varying. —Inequally, in-ē-kwā-ēl-ty, *n.* [*L. inequalitas.*] The condition or quality of being inequal or unequal; disparity; unevenness; want of levelness; an elevation or a depression of a surface.

Inequitable, in-ē-kwā-ē-ble, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and equitable.] Not equitable; not just or fair. —Inequitably, in-ē-kwā-ē-ble-ly, *adv.* In an inequitable manner.

Inequality, in-ē-kwā-ēl-ty, *n.* [*L. inequalitas.*] The condition or quality of being inequal or unequal; disparity; unevenness; want of levelness; an elevation or a depression of a surface.

Inequity, in-ē-kwā-ē-ty, *n.* [*L. inequitas.*] The condition or quality of being inequal or unequal; disparity; unevenness; want of levelness; an elevation or a depression of a surface.

Ineradicable, in-ē-rā-dikā-ē-ble, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and eradicable.] Incapable of being eradicated. —Ineradicably, in-ē-rā-dikā-ē-ble-ly, *adv.* So as not to be eradicated.

Inermous, in-ēr-mus, *a.* [*L. inermis, inermis*—prefix in, not, and armo, arms.] *Bot.* unarmed; destitute of prickles or thorns, as a leaf.

Inert, in-ēr-t, *a.* [*L. iners, inertis, iners*—prefix in, not, and ars, acquired skill, art. *Arr.*] Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; not moving or acting; indisposed to move or act; sluggish; inactive. —*Inert* refers rather to the external manifestation of a habit which may be either natural or induced; *inert*, not exhibiting activity, often refers to a temporary, perhaps voluntary, state. —Inertia, in-ēr-shā, *n.* [*L.*] Passiveness; inactivity; inertness; sluggishness; physics, the property of matter by which it remains in its state of rest or of uniform rectilinear motion so long as no external cause occurs to change that state; called also *vis inertiae*. —Inertly, in-ēr-t-ly, *adv.* In an inert manner. —Inertness, Inertia, Inertia, in-ēr-ness, in-ēr-shon, in-ēr-ti-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being inert.

Ineradicable, in-ēr-rā-dikā-ē-ble, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and eradicable.] Incapable of being eradicated. —Ineradicably, in-ēr-rā-dikā-ē-ble-ly, *adv.* So as not to be eradicated.

Ineradicability, in-ēr-rā-dikā-ē-ble-ty, *n.* [*L. ineradicabilitas.*] The condition or quality of being ineradicable. —Ineradicably, in-ēr-rā-dikā-ē-ble-ly, *adv.* So as not to be eradicated.

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Inermous, in-ēr-mus, *a.* [*L. inermis, inermis*—prefix in, not, and armo, arms.] *Bot.* unarmed; destitute of prickles or thorns, as a leaf.

Inert, in-ēr-t, *a.* [*L. iners, inertis, iners*—prefix in, not, and ars, acquired skill, art. *Arr.*] Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; not moving or acting; indisposed to move or act; sluggish; inactive. —*Inert* refers rather to the external manifestation of a habit which may be either natural or induced; *inert*, not exhibiting activity, often refers to a temporary, perhaps voluntary, state. —Inertia, in-ēr-shā, *n.* [*L.*] Passiveness; inactivity; inertness; sluggishness; physics, the property of matter by which it remains in its state of rest or of uniform rectilinear motion so long as no external cause occurs to change that state; called also *vis inertiae*. —Inertly, in-ēr-t-ly, *adv.* In an inert manner. —Inertness, Inertia, Inertia, in-ēr-ness, in-ēr-shon, in-ēr-ti-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being inert.

Ineradicable, in-ēr-rā-dikā-ē-ble, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and eradicable.] Incapable of being eradicated. —Ineradicably, in-ēr-rā-dikā-ē-ble-ly, *adv.* So as not to be eradicated.

Ineradicability, in-ēr-rā-dikā-ē-ble-ty, *n.* [*L. ineradicabilitas.*] The condition or quality of being ineradicable. —Ineradicably, in-ēr-rā-dikā-ē-ble-ly, *adv.* So as not to be eradicated.

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expediency, in-eks-pē-di-ēns, in-eks-pē-di-ēn-si, *n.* The condition or quality of being inexpedient. —Inexpediently, in-eks-pē-di-ēnt-ly, *adv.* In an inexpedient manner.

Inexpensive, in-eks-pen-siv, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and expensive.] Not expensive. —Inexpensively, in-eks-pen-siv-ly, *adv.* In an inexpensive manner. —Inexpensiveness, in-eks-pen-siv-ness, *n.*

Inexplicable, in-eks-pi-kā-ē-ble, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and explicable; *L. inexplicabilis.*] Incapable of being explained or interpreted; unaccountable, mysterious. —Inexplicability, in-eks-pi-kā-ē-ble-ty, *n.* The quality of being inexplicable. —Inexplicably, in-eks-pi-kā-ē-ble-ly, *adv.* In an inexplicable manner; unaccountably.

Inexplicit, in-eks-pli-t, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and explicit.] Not explicit; not clear in statement; not clearly stated. —Inexplicitly, in-eks-pli-t-ly, *adv.* In an inexplicit manner.

Inexplosive, in-eks-plo-siv, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and explosive.] Not liable to explode or burst with a loud report. —*Inexplosive* which is not liable to explode. —Inexpresible, in-eks-pres-i-ble, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and expresible.] Not expresible; not to be uttered; unexpressible; unutterable. —Inexpresibly, in-eks-pres-i-ble-ly, *adv.* In an unexpressible manner.

Inexpressible, in-eks-pres-i-ble, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and expresible.] Not expresible; not to be uttered; unexpressible; unutterable. —Inexpressibly, in-eks-pres-i-ble-ly, *adv.* In an inexpressible manner.

Inexpressive, in-eks-pres-iv, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and expressive.] Not expressive; wanting in expression; inexpressible; ineffable. —Inexpressiveness, in-eks-pres-iv-ness, *n.*

Inextinguishable, in-eks-tink-tū-ē-ble, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and extingui, to extinguish.] Incapable of being extinguished; unquenchable (flame, thirst, desire). —Inextinguishably, in-eks-tink-tū-ē-ble-ly, *adv.* In an extinguishable manner.

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Fate, far, fat, fall;

me, met, hér;

pine, pin;

note, not, move;

tube, tub, bull;

oil, pound;

a, Se. above—The Fr. u.

note, not, move;

tube, tub, bull;

oil, pound;

a, Se. above—The Fr. u.

a, Se. above—The Fr. u.

a, Se. above—The Fr. u.

a, Se. above—The Fr. u.

oil, pound;

a, Se. above—The Fr. u.

a, Se. above—The Fr. u.

a, Se. above—The Fr. u.

a, Se. above—The Fr. u.

a, Se. above—The Fr. u.

a, Se. above—The Fr. u.

Ingressa, in-gros', v.t. Same as *Engrossa*.

oil, pound; u, Sc. abame—the Fr. u.

Inguinal, in-gwi-nal, a. [*L. inguinalis* from *inguen*, *inguinis*, the groin.] Pertaining to the groin.

Ingulph, in-gulf, v.t. To swallow up in or as in a gulf or whirlpool; to overwhelm by swallowing. — **Ingulphant**, in-gulf-ment, n. The act of ingulphing.

Inurgitate, in-gerji-tat, v.t. — **inurgitator**, inurgitator, n. [*L. inurgulo*, *inurgitatum*, to gorge in, into, and gorges, a gulf. Gorge.] To swallow eagerly or in great quantity. — v.i. To drink largely, to swill. — **Inurgitation**, in-gerji-ta'shon, n. The act of inurgitating.

Inhabit, in-hab-ít, v.t. [*L. inhabito* — *in*, and *habito*, to dwell. HABIT.] To live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of settled residence. — n.i. To dwell; to live; to abide. — **Inhabitable**, in-hab-í-ta-bl, a. Capable of being inhabited; habitable. — **Inhabitant**, in-hab-í-tans, in-hab-í-tans, n. The condition of an inhabitant; habitation. — **Inhabitant**, in-hab-í-tant, n. [*L. inhabitans, inhabitantis*, pp. of *inhabito*.] One who inhabits; one who dwells or resides permanently in a place, as distinguished from an occasional visitor. — **Inhabitation**, in-hab-í-ta'shon, n. The act of inhabiting; an abode. — **Inhabiter**, in-hab-í-ter, n. One who inhabits; an inhabitant (N.T.).

Inhale, in-hál, v.t. — **inhaled**, inhaling. [*L. inhaleo* — *in*, into, and *halo*, to breathe as in *exhale*.] To draw into the lungs; to inspire; to suck in. — **Inhaler**, in-há-ler, n. One who inhales; med. an apparatus for inhaling vapours and volatile substances, as steam of hot water, vapour of chloroform, iodine, &c.; a respirator. — **Inhalant**, in-há-lant, in-há-lent, a. Inhaling. — **Inhalation**, in-há-la'shon, n. The act of inhaling.

Inhance, in-hán, v.t. Same as **Enhance**. — **Inharmonic**, in-har-món-í-cal, in-har-món-í-cal, a. Not harmonic; inharmonicous; discordant. — **Inharmonicous**, in-har-món-í-cal, a. Not harmonic; discordant. — **Inharmoniously**, in-har-món-í-cal-ly, adv. In an inharmonic manner. — **Inharmoniousness**, in-har-món-í-cal-ness, in-har-món-í-cal-ty, n. Want of harmony; discord.

Inhere, in-her, v.t. — **inhered**, inhering. [*L. inherere, inherens* — *in*, and *herco*, to stick, as in *adhere*, *cohere*, *hesitate*.] To exist or be fixed in; to belong, as attributes or qualities, to a subject; to be innate. — **Inherence**, inherency, in-her-ens, in-her-ens, n. The state of inhering; existence in something. — **Inherent**, in-her-ent, a. [*L. inherens, inherens*, pp. of *inherere*.] Inhering; inseparable naturally pertaining; inborn, innate. — **Inherently**, in-her-ent-ly, adv. In an inherent manner. — **Inhesion**, in-hé-zhon, n. [*L. inhesion*.] Inherence.

Inherit, in-her-ít, v.t. [*O.Fr. enheriter*, *L. inheredo*, to inherit, from *heres*, *hereditas*, an heir. HERIT.] To receive or obtain by descent from an ancestor; to take by being the heir; to receive from a progenitor as part of one's nature; to come into possession of; to hold as belonging to one's lot. — v.t. To take an inheritance; to take the position of heir or heirs. — **Inheritability**, in-her-í-ta-bí-lí-ty, n. The quality of being inheritable. — **Inheritable**, in-her-í-ta-bl, a. Capable of being inherited; capable of being transmitted from parent to child. — **Inheritably**, in-her-í-ta-bl, adv. By inheritance. — **Inheritance**, in-her-í-tans, n. That which is or may be inherited; an estate derived or to be derived from an ancestor to his heir; a possession received by gift or without purchase. — **Inheritor**, in-her-í-ter, n. One who inherits or may inherit; an heir. — **Inheritress**, in-her-í-trix, in-her-í-trix, n. An heiress.

Inhesion, in-hé-zhon, n. Under **INHERE**. — **Inhibit**, in-hí-bit, v.t. [*L. inhibeo*, *inhibeo*, to restrain — *in*, and *hibeo*, to hold. HABIT.] To restrain by command or interdiction; to hinder; to forbid, prohibit, or interdict. — **Inhibitor**, in-hí-bí-ter, n. One who inhibits. — **Inhibition**, in-hí-bí-tion, n. [*L. inhibeo*.] The act of inhibiting; prohibition; a legal writ inhibiting a judge from further proceeding in a cause. — **In-**

hibitory, in-hí-bí-tó-ri, a. Conveying an inhibition; prohibitory. — **Inhospitable**, in-hos-pí-ta-bl, a. [*Prefix in*, not, and *hospitable*.] Not hospitable; wanting in hospitality; hence, affording no subsistence or shelter to strangers (inhospitable shores). — **Inhospitality**, inhospitality, in-hos-pí-ta-tí-ty, in-hos-pí-ta-bl-ness, n. The quality of being inhospitable. — **Inhospitably**, in-hos-pí-ta-bl-ly, adv. In an inhospitable manner.

Inhuman, in-hú-man, a. [*Prefix in*, not, and *human*, *L. inhumanius*.] Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to human beings; cruel; barbarous; savage; unfeeling. — **Inhumanity**, in-hú-man-í-ty, n. [*L. inhumanitas*.] The state of being inhuman. — **Inhumanly**, in-hú-man-ly, adv. In an inhuman manner. — **Inhumane**, in-hú-m, v.t. — **inhumed**, inhuming. [*Fr. inhumier*, *L. inhumo*, *inhumatum* — *in*, in, and *humus*, the ground. HUMUS.] To deposit in the earth; to bury; to inter (a dead body). — **Inhumation**, in-hú-mí-shon, n. The act of burying; interment. — **Inia**, in-í-a, n. A cetaceous animal belonging to the dolphin family, frequenting the mouth of the river Amazon.

Initial, Under **ISOXY**. — **Initial**, in-im-í-kal, a. [*L. initiaius* — *in*, not, and *amicus*, friendly. AMICABLE.] Unfriendly; hostile; adverse; hostile (initial letters). — **Initialness**, in-im-í-kal-ty, n. The state of being initial. — **Initially**, in-im-í-kal-ly, adv. In an initial manner.

Imitable, in-im-í-ta-bl, a. [*Prefix in*, not, and *imitabile*.] Incapable of being imitated or copied; surpassing imitation. — **Imitability**, in-im-í-ta-bl-ty, n. The quality of being imitable. — **Imitably**, in-im-í-ta-bl-ly, adv. In an imitable manner. — **Imion**, in-ion, n. [*Gr. imion*, the nape.] Anat. the ridge of the occiput, the nape. — **Initial**, in-in-í-a, a. Pertaining to the imion.

Iniquity, in-í-k-í-ty, n. [*L. iniquitas*, from *iniquus*, from *in*, not, and *equus*, equal. EQUAL.] Want of equity; a deviation from rectitude; unrighteousness; a sin or crime; wickedness; an act of injustice. — **Iniquitous**, in-í-k-wí-tus, a. Characterized by iniquity; unjust; wicked; unrighteous. — **Iniquitously**, in-í-k-wí-tus-ly, adv. In an iniquitous manner.

Initial, in-í-shal, a. [*L. initiaia*, from *initium*, beginning, from *inco*, *initum*, to go into, in, and *eo*, to go, as in *ambition*, *exit*, *circuit*, *issue*, *transit*, &c. AMATION.] Placed at the beginning (an initial letter); or of pertaining to the beginning; beginning; incipient. — n. The first letter of a word; a person's initials are the first letters in proper order of the words composing his name. — v.t. — **initialed**, **initialling**. To put one's initials on or to; to sign or mark by initials. — **Initiate**, in-í-shí-ál, v.t. [*L. initia*, to begin, in manner; by way of beginning. — **Initiate**, in-í-shí-ál, v.t. — **initiated**, **initiating**. [*L. initio*, *initium*, from *initum*.] To begin or enter upon; to set afoot; to be the first to do; to bring in; to bring in, or to bring in by instruction in rudiments or principles; to let into secrets; to indoctrinate; to introduce into a society or organization; to admit. — a. Initiated; introduced to the knowledge of something. — **Initiation**, in-í-shí-a'shon, n. The act or process of initiating. — **Initiative**, in-í-shí-a-tív, a. Serving to initiate; initiatory. — n. An introductory act or step; the first active proceeding in any enterprise; power of causing the lead or of originating. — **Initiatory**, in-í-shí-a-tó-ri, a. Pertaining to initiation or introduction; introductory; initiating or introducing to initiate.

Inject, in-jekt, v.t. [*L. injicio*, *injectionem*, into, and *jacio*, to throw, as in *abject*, *elect*, *reject*, &c. DEJECT, JET.] To throw in; to cast in or into. — **Injection**, in-jék-shon, n. The act of injecting; the throwing of a liquid medicine into a cavity of the body by a syringe or pipe; that which is injected. — **Injection pipe**, a pipe through which water is injected into the condenser of a steam-engine, to condense the steam. — **Injector**, in-jekt-ér, n. One who or that

which injects; an apparatus for supplying the boilers of steam-engines with water.

Injudicial, in-jú-dí-shal, a. [*Prefix in*, not, and *judicial*.] Not judicial; not according to the forms of law.

Injudicious, in-jú-dí-shus, a. [*Prefix in*, not, and *judicious*.] Not judicious; acting without judgment; not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwiser; indiscreet; inconsiderate. — **Injudiciously**, in-jú-dí-shus-ly, adv. In an injudicious manner. — **Injudiciousness**, in-jú-dí-shus-ness, n. The quality of being injudicious.

Injunction, in-jún-kshon, n. [*L. injunctio*, *injunctum*, from *injo*, to enjoin, to join, and *jungo*, to join. JUNG.] The act of enjoining or directing; that which is enjoined; a command, order, precept; law, a writ requiring a person to do or refrain from doing certain acts.

Injure, in-jur, v.t. — **injured**, **injuring**. [*Fr. injurier*, *L. injurio*, *injuriari*, from *injuria*, injury, *injuria*, injuries, from *in*, not, and *juri*, *juris*, right, justice. JUR.] To do harm or injury to; to mar the excellence, value, strength, &c. of; to hurt; to damage. — **Injurer**, in-jur-ér, n. One who or that which injures. — **Injurious**, in-jú-ri-us, a. [*L. injurius*.] Doing harm; hurtful; harmful; prejudicial. — **Injuriously**, in-jú-ri-us-ly, adv. In an injurious or hurtful manner. — **Injuriousness**, in-jú-ri-us-ness, n. The quality of being injurious. — **Injury**, in-jú-ri, n. [*L. injuria*, from *injurius*.] The doing of harm; damage; damage occasioned; a wrong or loss received; mischief; detriment.

Justice, in-jús-tis, n. [*L. iustitia* — *in*, not, and *justus*, just, equity.] Want of justice or equity; any violation of another's rights; iniquity; wrong.

Ink, ingk, n. [*O.E. enke*, *inke*, *O.Fr. enque* (*Fr. encre*), *Fr. encre*, from *L. encatus*, purple ink used by the Roman emperors, from *Gr. enkastos*, burned in — *en*, in, and *kato*, to burn (whence *caustic*, *causticity*, *catini*).] A coloured liquid, usually black, used for writing, printing, and the like; a pigment, as blue, red, &c. (whence *catini*), *catini*.) — **Ink**, in-í-k, n. To blacken, colour, or dash with ink. — **Ink-bag**, in-í-k-bag, n. A sack found in some cuttle-fishes, containing a black viscid fluid resembling ink, by ejecting which they discolour the water and escape from enemies. — **Ink fish**, n. The cuttle-fish. — **Inkhorn**, ingk-horn, n. (From horns being formerly used for holding ink.) A small vessel used to hold ink on a writing-table or desk, or for carrying it about the person. — **Inkiness**, in-í-k-ness, n. The state or quality of being ink. — **Inking roller**, n. A soft tough roller made of glue and treacle, used by printers to supply the types with ink. — **Inking-table**, n. A table on which to spread the ink and supply the inking-roller. — **Inkstand**, in-í-stand, n. A vessel for holding ink and the inking utensils. — **Ink-bottle**, in-í-k-bót-ol, n. A bottle with a hole in the top of a writing-desk. — **Inky**, in-í-k-í, a. Consisting of ink; containing ink; smeared with ink; resembling ink; black.

Inkle, ingk, l, n. (Formerly *inkle*, then, by loss of *l*, *inle*, from *Fr. inque*, *inque*, *inque*, strong thread used by shemakers. *L. innum*, flag (whence *innum*).) Formerly, a kind of creel or worsted; afterwards a sort of broad linen tape.

Inking, ingk-ing, n. [*Prefix in*, and *Fr. cin*, a wink, *cligner*, to wink, *L. clinare*, to bend, as in *inclinare*, to incline.] A hint or whisper; an intimation; inclination; desire. — **Inkle**, in-í-k-í, v.t. To guess; to conjecture. (Colloq.)

Inland, in-lád, pp. of *inlay*.

Inland, in-lánd, a. (That is, in the land or interior as opposed to the sea.) Not near; remote from the sea; carried on within a country; domestic; not foreign; confined to a country; drawn and payable in the same country on and full of exchange, &c. In the interior of the interior of a country. — **Inland**, in-lánd-er, n. One who lives in the interior of a country.

Inlay, in-lá, v.t. — **inlaid**, in-láid, n. [*Fr. enlainer*, to lay in, to insert, to inlaid, or diversify by inserting precious stones,

metals, fine woods, ivory, &c., in a ground-work of some other material. — **Inlayer**, in-lā-yēr, n. One who inlays.
Inlet, in-lēt, n. [Something let in.] A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered; place of ingress; entrance; a creek or narrow recess in a shore.

Inletter, in-lē-tēr, n. *Geol.* A portion of one formation lying in and completely surrounded by another formation; opposed to *outlier*.

Inlock, in-lōk, v.t. To lock or inclose one thing within another.

Inly, in-lī, adv. [Adv. in, and suffix *-ly*.] Internally; inwardly; in the heart; mentally; secretly.

Inmate, in-māt, n. [In or inn, and mate.] A person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another; one of the occupants of hospitals, asylums, prisons, &c.

Inmesh, in-mesh, v.t. To involve in meshes, as of a net, to entangle or ensnare.

Inmost, in-mōst, a. [A Sax. *innest*, a double superlative of the prop. *inn*, altered chronically like *foremost*.] *Foremost*. Farthest within; remotest from the surface or external part.

Inn, in, n. [A Sax. *tan*, a chamber, a house, an inn; *feol*, *tan*, a house; from the prop. *tan*.] A house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers; a college of law professors and students. — *Inns of Court*, certain colleges or corporate societies in London, to one of which all barristers and solicitors at law are required to take their dignities must belong; they are now four, the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. — **Inkeeper**, in-kē-pēr, n. The keeper of an inn; a taverner.

Innate, in-nāt, a. [L. *innatus*—in, in, and *natus*, born. NATAL.] Inborn; belonging to the body or mind by nature; natural; derived from the constitution of the mind, as opposed to being derived from experience (*innate ideas*). — **Innately**, in-nāt-lī, adv. In an innate manner. — **Innateness**, in-nāt-nēs, n. The quality of being innate.

Inner, in-ēr, a. [A Sax. *innari*, compar. of *in*.] Interior; farther inward than something else; internal; not outward (the inner man); not obvious; esoteric. — **n.** The centre, or that part of a line target next the bull's-eye; a shot that strikes the centre. — **Inmost**, in-mōst, a. Farthest inward.

Innerv, in-nēr, v.t. [Prefix *in*, in, and *nerve*.] To give nerve to; to invigorate; to strengthen. — **Innervation**, in-nēr-vā-shōn, n. Act of innervating or strengthening; *physical*, the properties or functions of the nervous system; a special activity in any part of the nervous system.

Innings, in-nīng, n. [Lit. the state of being *in*; a sort of verbal noun.] *Cricket*, the time or turn for using the bat, whether in the case of an individual player or of a side; a turn or opportunity for acting in other ways.

Innocent, in-nō-sent, a. [L. *innocens*, *innocentis*, harmless—in, not, and *nocens*, pr. of *nocere*, to hurt. NOXIOUS.] Not noxious or hurtful; innoxious; free from guilt; not having done wrong or violated any law; guiltless; sinless; pure; upright; free from the guilt of a particular crime or evil action. — **n.** One free from guilt or harm; an innocent person; a natural or simpleton.

Innocently, in-nō-sent-lī, adv. In an innocent manner. — **Innocence**, *Innocency*, in-nō-sen-sī, n. [L. *innocentia*.] The quality of being innocent; harmlessness; freedom from crime, guilt, or sin; freedom from the guilt of a particular crime.

Innocuous, in-nōk'ū-us, a. [L. *innocuus*—in, not, and *nocuus*, hurtful, from *nocere*, to hurt. NOXIOUS.] Harmless; producing no ill effect. — **Innocuously**, in-nōk'ū-us-lī, adv. In an innocuous manner. — **Innocuity**, in-nōk'ū-ū-tī, n. [L. *innocuitas*.] The quality of being innocuous; harmlessness.

Innominate, in-nō-mī-nāt, a. [L. *innominatus*—in, not, and *nomen*, a name.] Not to be named. — **Innominate**, in-nō-mī-nāt, n. [L. *innominatus*.] Having no

name. — **Innominate bone**, the long mass forming either side of the pelvis and consisting of three bones that have grown together.

Innovate, in-nō-vāt, v.t. — **innovated**, *innovating*. [L. *innovare*, *innovatum*, to renew—in, into, and *novus*, new (whence *novel*).] To change or alter by introducing something new—v.t. To introduce novelties; to make changes in anything established; with *ca* or *in* (to *innovate* on established customs). — **Innovation**, in-nō-vā-shōn, n. The act of innovating; changes made in established laws, customs, rules, and practices by the introduction of something new. — **Innovator**, in-nō-vā-tēr, n. One who innovates. — **Innovationist**, in-nō-vā-shō-nist, n. One who favours or introduces innovations. — **Innovative**, in-nō-vā-tīv, a. Introducing or tending to introduce innovations.

Innoxious, in-nōk'sh-us, a. [L. *innocuius*—in, not, and *noxius*, hurtful. NOXIOUS.] Free from mischievous qualities; innocent; harmless. — **Innoxiously**, in-nōk'sh-us-lī, adv. Innoxiously. — **Innoxiousness**, in-nōk'sh-us-nēs, n.

Innuendo, in-nū-ēn'dō, n. [L. *innuendo* (ablative of *gerund*), by giving a nod, *innuo*, to give a nod—in, and *nūo*, *Ger. nūo*, to nod.] An oblique hint; a remote allusion; an insinuation. — **Innuent**, in-nū-ēnt, a. [L. *innuens*, *innuens*, pr. of *innuere*.] Conveying a hint; insinuating; significant.

Innumerable, in-nū-mēr-a-bl, a. [L. *innumeralis*—in, not, and *numeralis*, from *numero*, to number.] Incapable of being enumerated or numbered for multitude; hence, extremely numerous; countless.

Innumerable, in-nū-mēr-a-blī, adv. Without number. — **Innumerous**, in-nū-mēr-us, a. [L. *innumerus*.] Innumerable. — **Innumerably**, in-nū-mēr-a-blī, adv. Innumerablely.

Innuit, in-nū-ī-t, n. [L. *innuitus*—in, not, and *nuitus*, night.] Want of nutrition or nourishment. — **Innutritious**, *Innutritive*, in-nū-trī-tī-ŭs, a. Not nutritious; not nourishing.

Inobservable, in-ob-zēr-vā-bl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *observable*.] Incapable of being seen, perceived, or observed. — **Inobervant**, in-ob-zēr-vānt, n. Want of observance; disobedience. — **Inobervant**, in-ob-zēr-vānt, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *observant*.] Not taking notice; not quick or keen in observation; heedless; disobedient. — **Inobtrusive**, in-ob-trū-sī-v, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *obtrusive*.] Not being noticed; not being observed.

Inobtrusively, in-ob-trū-sī-v-lī, adv. In an inobtrusive manner.

Inoculate, in-ōk'ū-lāt, v.t. — **inoculated**, *inoculating*. [L. *inoculare*, *inoculatum*, to ingraft an eye or bud of one tree into another—in, into, and *oculus*, an eye (whence *ocular*).] To propagate by ingrafting a bud; *med.* to communicate a disease to a morbid matter introduced into the blood, especially that of small-pox; hence, generally, to infect, to contaminate. — **n.** To propagate by ingrafting. — **Inoculation**, in-ōk'ū-lā-bl, a. Capable of being inoculated, or of being communicated by inoculation.

Inoculation, in-ōk'ū-lā-shōn, n. The act or practice of inoculating; communication of a disease by contagious matter introduced into the blood; especially artificial communication of small-pox formerly employed instead of vaccination. — **Inoculator**, in-ōk'ū-lāt-ŭr, n. One who inoculates.

Inodorous, in-ō-dēr-us, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *odorous*.] Wanting scent; having no smell. — **Inodorously**, in-ō-dēr-us-lī, adv. In an inodorous manner. — **Inoffensive**, in-ō-fen-sī-v, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *offensive*.] Giving no offence or provocation; harmless; doing no injury or mischief. — **Inoffensively**, in-ō-fen-sī-v-lī, adv. In an inoffensive manner. — **Inofficial**, in-ō-fī-shāl, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *official*.] Not official; not proceeding from the proper officer; not done in an official character. — **Inofficially**, in-ō-fī-shāl-lī, adv. In an inofficial manner.

Inoperative, in-ō-pēr-ī-tī-v, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *operative*.] Not operative; producing no effect.

Inopercular, in-ō-pēr'kū-lēr, a. [L. *in*, not, and *operculum*, a lid.] Having no operculum.

Inopportune, in-ō-pōr-tūn, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *opportune*; L. *inopportunus*.] Not opportune; inconvenient; unreasonable. — **Inopportunately**, in-ō-pōr-tūn-lī, adv. In an inopportune manner.

Inordinate, in-ō-rdī-nāt, a. [L. *inordinatus*—in, not, and *ordinatus*, well-ordered. ORDER.] Excessive; immoderate; not limited by rules prescribed or by usual bounds. — **Inordinateness**, in-ō-rdī-nā-tēs, n. Inordinateness, in-ō-rdī-nā-tī, n. The state or quality of being inordinate. — **Inordinately**, in-ō-rdī-nāt-lī, adv. In an inordinate manner; excessively.

Inorganic, in-ō-r-gā-nīk, a. [Prefix *in*, not, and *organic*.] Having no organs; devoid of an organized structure, or the structure of a living being; pertaining to or embracing the department of unorganized substances (*inorganic chemistry*). — **Inorganically**, in-ō-r-gā-nī-kāl-lī, adv. In an inorganic manner; without organs or organization. — **Inorganization**, in-ō-r-gā-nī-zā-shōn, n. The state of being inorganic. — **Inorganized**, in-ō-r-gā-nī-zed, a. Void of organs; unorganized.

Inoculate, in-ōk'ū-lāt, v.t. — **inoculated**, *inoculating*. [L. *in*, and *oculus*, *oculus*, to kiss. OCUCLATION.] To unite by apposition or contact, as arteries, nerves, geometrical figures, &c.; to anastomose; to run into one another. — **n.** *Med.* *Inoculation*. To cause to unite in this way. — **Inoculation**, in-ōk'ū-lā-shōn, n. The act of inoculating; a point where vessels are inoculated; anastomosis.

Inpatient, in-pā-shēnt, n. A patient who is lodged and fed as well as treated in a hospital or infirmary.

Inquest, in-kwēst, n. [O.Fr. *enquête*, from L. *inquiro*, to seek after. INQUIRE.] The act of inquiring; inquiry; the jury; *law*, a judicial inquiry, especially an inquiry held before a jury, the jury itself. — *Coroner's inquest*, an inquest held by a coroner on the bodies of such as either die, or are supposed to die, a violent death.

Inquietude, in-kwī-tūd, n. [L. *inquietudo*—in, not, and *quietudo*, quietude.] Want of quiet; restlessness; uneasiness, either of body or mind.

Inquire, in-kwī-r, v.t. — **inquired**, *inquiring*. [L. *inquiro*, to seek after—in, into, and *quero*, to seek. QUERY, QUEST.] To ask a question or questions; to seek for information by asking questions; to seek for truth by argument or the discussion of questions, or by investigation (to inquire of a person, after, concerning, into, &c., a thing). — **n.** To ask about; to seek by asking (to inquire the way of a person). — **Inquirer**, in-kwī-r, n. One who inquires; an investigator. — **Inquiringly**, in-kwī-rīng-lī, adv. In an inquiring manner; by way of inquiry. — **Inquiry**, in-kwī-rī, n. [From *inquire*, like *expire* from *expiro*.] The act of inquiring; a question or investigation; search for information or knowledge; research; investigation.

Inquisition, in-kwī-zī-shōn, n. [L. *inquisition*, from *inquiro*, *inquisitionem*, to seek after. INQUIRE.] The act of inquiring; inquiry; investigation; a judicial inquiry; an inquest; in *R. Cath. Ch.* a court or tribunal established for the examination and punishment of heretics, and which formerly in some countries was the means of great cruelties being perpetrated. — **Inquisitional**, **Inquisitionary**, in-kwī-zī-shō-nāl, in-kwī-zī-shō-nārī, a. Pertaining or relating to inquisition or inquiry; relating to the Inquisition. — **Inquisitive**, in-kwī-zī-tī-v, a. Addicted to inquiry; inclined to seek information; given to pry into anything; troublesome; curious; prying. — **Inquisitively**, in-kwī-zī-tī-v-lī, adv. In an inquisitive manner. — **Inquisitiveness**, in-kwī-zī-tī-v-nēs, n. The quality of being inquisitive. — **Inquisitor**, in-kwī-zī-tēr, n. One whose official duty it is to inquire and examine; a member of the Inquisition. — **Inquisitorial**, in-kwī-zī-tō-riāl, a. Pertaining to inquisition,

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with intoxication.—**Intemperant**, in-tem-pér-ant, *n.* One who intemperately indulges in alcoholic liquors.—**Intemperate**, in-tem-pér-át, *a.* [L. *intemperatus*, immoderate.] Not exercising due moderation or restraint; addicted to an excessive or habitual use of alcoholic liquors; excessive, immoderate, or inordinate (*intemperate* language).—*n.* One who is not temperate; an intemperate.—**Intemperate**, in-tem-pér-át, *adv.* In an intemperate manner.—**Intemperate**, in-tem-pér-át, *n.* State of being intemperate.

Intenable, in-ten-á-b'l, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tenable*.] Not tenable; untenable.

Intend, in-tend', *v.t.* [L. *intendo*, to stretch forth, to intend—*in*, and *tendo*, to stretch (as in *attend*, *contend*, &c.).] *Trans.* To fix the mind upon, as the object to be effected or attained, to mean; to design; to purpose.—**Intendancy**, in-ten-dan-si, *n.* The office, employment, or district committed to the charge of an intendant.—**Intendant**, in-ten-dan't, *n.* [Fr. from *intendo*.] One who has the charge or management of some public business; a superintendent.

Intended, in-ten-ded, *p.* and *a.* Betrothed; engaged.—**Intend**, in-ten-ded, *v.* To be married to another; an affianced lover.—**Intendently**, in-ten-ded-lí, *adv.* With purpose or intention; by design.—**Intender**, in-ten-dér, *n.* One who intends.

Intense, in-ten-sé, *a.* [L. *intensus*, stretched tight, pp. of *intendere*.]—**Intendant**, in-ten-dan't, *n.* [Fr. from *intendo*.] Closely strained; kept on the stretch (study, thought, &c.); extreme in degree; vehement; violent; severe (pain, cold, &c.).

Intensely, in-ten-sé-lí, *adv.* In an intense manner.—**Intensive**, in-ten-sív, *a.* Adding intensity; intensifying.—**Intenseness**, in-ten-sen-s, *n.* The state of being intense.—**Intensification**, in-ten-si-fí-ká-shon, *n.* The act of intensifying or making more intense.—**Intensifier**, in-ten-si-fí-ér, *n.* One who or that which intensifies.—**Intensify**, in-ten-si-fí, *v.t.*—**Intensified**, in-ten-si-fí-d, *p.* To render intense or more intense.—*v.t.* To become intense or more intense.

Intention, in-ten-shon, *n.* [L. *intento*, intentions.] Act of straining or intensifying; the state of being strained; opposed to relaxation or relaxation.—**Intentionally**, in-ten-shon-lí, *adv.* The state of being intense; relative degree, vigour, or activity; keenness of feeling, &c.; physics, the amount of energy with which a force operates or a cause acts.—**Intensive**, in-ten-sív, *a.* Serving to give force or emphasis (an *intensive* particle or prefix).—*n.* Something serving to give force or emphasis; an intensive particle or word.—**Intensively**, in-ten-sív-lí, *adv.* In an intensive manner.—**Intensiveness**, in-ten-sív-nes, *n.* The quality of being intensive.—**Intent**, in-ten't, *a.* [L. *intento*, pp. of *intendo*.] Having the mind strained or bent on an object; sedulously applied; eager in pursuit of an object; anxiously diligent; with on before a noun.—*a.* Design, purpose, or intention; meaning; drift; aim.—*To all intents and purposes*, in all applications or respects; practically; really.—**Intention**, in-ten-shon, *n.* [L. *intento*, intention, design.] Determination to act in a particular manner; purpose; design; end; aim; the state of being strained or intense; anxious; *logos*, any mental apprehension of an object.—**Intentional**, in-ten-shon-al, *a.* Done with intention, design, or purpose; intended; designed.—**Intentionally**, in-ten-shon-al-lí, *adv.* With intention; by design; for purpose.—**Intentioned**, in-ten-shon-d, *a.* Having intentions or designs; usually in composition.—**Intently**, in-ten-tí-lí, *adv.* In an intent manner.—**Intensiveness**, in-ten-sív-nes, *n.* The state of being intense.

Inter, in-ter, *v.*—**Intercede**, in-ter-séd, *v.* [Fr. *intercedere*, and *terre*, L. *terra*, the earth (whence *terrace*, *terrestrial*, &c.).] To bury; to inhumate.—**Interment**, in-ter-mén't, *n.* The act of interring burial.

Interact, in-ter-ák't, *v.* [Prefix *inter*, and *act*.] The interval between two acts of a drama; an interlude; any intermediate employment of time.—*v.i.* To act reciprocally; to act on each other.—**Interaction**, in-ter-ák-shon, *n.* Intermediate action; mutual or reciprocal action.

Interblend, in-ter-blend', *v.t.* and *i.* [Prefix *inter*, and *blend*.] To blend or mingle together.

Interbreed, in-ter-bréd', *v.t.* and *i.* [Prefix *inter*, and *breed*.] To breed by crossing one kind of animals or plants with another.

Intercalary, in-ter-ka-lá-rí, *a.* [L. *intercalarius*—*inter*, between, and *calo*, to call or proclaim, seen also in *calendar*, *concall*.] Inserted or introduced among others, as the odd day (February 29th) inserted in leap-year.—**Intercalate**, in-ter-ka-lát, *v.t.*—**Intercalated**, in-ter-ka-lát-d, *p.*—**Intercalation**, in-ter-ka-lá-shon, *n.* [L. *intercalatio*.] The act of intercalating.—**Intercalating**, in-ter-ka-lá-shing, *v.* Tending to intercalate; intercalating.

Intercede, in-ter-séd', *v.t.*—**Interceded**, in-ter-séd-d, *p.*—**Interceding**, in-ter-séd-ing, *v.* [L. *intercedo*—*inter*, between, and *cedo*, to go; lit. to pass between. *Cens.*] To act as a go-between for two parties; to reconcile those who differ or contend; to plead in favour of another; to interpose; to mediate or make intercession.

Interceder, in-ter-séd-ér, *n.* One who intercedes.—**Intercession**, in-ter-sesh-on, *n.* [L. *intercessio*.] The act of interceding; mediation.—**Intercessional**, in-ter-sesh-on-al, *a.* Pertaining to or containing intercession.—**Intercessor**, in-ter-sés-sér, *n.* One who intercedes.—**Intercessory**, in-ter-sesh-on-á-l, *a.* Containing intercession; interceding.

Intercellular, in-ter-sél-lú-lér, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *cellular*.] *Bot.* and *zool.* lying between cells or cells with a space.—**Intercept**, in-ter-sépt', *v.* [Fr. *intercepter*; L. *interceptio*, *interceptum*, to intercept;—*inter*, between, and *capio*, to take. *EXAM-PLAR*.] To take or stop by the way; to interrupt; to interrupt or change of (a messenger, a letter); to stop in the way; to obstruct the progress of (rays of light, &c.).—**Interceptor**, in-ter-sépt-ér, *n.* One who or that which intercepts.—**Interception**, in-ter-sépt-shon, *n.* The act of intercepting; obstruction of a course or proceeding.—**Interceptively**, in-ter-sépt-ív, *adv.* Serving to intercept.

Intercession, é-é. Under **INTERCEDE**.
Interchange, in-ter-chánj', *v.* [Prefix *inter*, and *change*.] To change reciprocally; to put each in the place of the other; to cause to succeed alternately.—*v.i.* To change reciprocally; to succeed alternately.—*n.* (in-ter-chánj'). The act or process of mutually giving and receiving; exchange between two or more; alternate succession.—**Interchangeable**, in-ter-chánj-á-b'l, *a.* Capable of being interchanged.—**Interchangeability**, in-ter-chánj-á-b'l-í-tí, *n.* The quality of being interchangeable.—**Interchangeably**, in-ter-chánj-á-b'l-lí, *adv.*

Interclade, in-ter-klád', *v.t.*—**Intercladed**, in-ter-klád-d, *p.*—**Interclading**, in-ter-klád-ing, *v.* [L. *interclado*—*inter*, between, and *clado*, to clasp, to shut. *EXAM-PLAR*.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept.

Intercolline, in-ter-kol-lín, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *collis*, a hill.] Lying between hills or hills.—**Intercolonial**, in-ter-kol-ó-ní-al, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, between, among, and *colonial*.] Subsisting between different colonies.—**Intercolonially**, in-ter-kol-ó-ní-al-lí, *adv.* As between colonies.

Intercommunication, in-ter-kom-mú-ní-ká-shon, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *communis*.] Arch. the space between two columns measured at the lower part of the column.—**Intercommunicate**, in-ter-kom-mú-ní-ká-sh, *v.* and *i.* [Prefix *inter*, and *communicate*.] To communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication.—**Intercommunicable**, in-ter-kom-mú-ní-ká-b'l, *a.* Capable of being

mutually communicated.—**Intercommunication**, in-ter-kom-mú-ní-ká-shon, *n.* Reciprocal communication.

Intercommunion, in-ter-kom-mú-ní-yon, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *communio*.] Mutual communion; mutual intercourse.—**Intercommunity**, in-ter-kom-mú-ní-tí, *n.* A mutual communication or community.

Intercomparison, in-ter-kom-pá-rí-shon, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *comparatio*.] Comparison between the various features of one thing and the corresponding features of another.

Interconnect, in-ter-kon-nekt', *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *connect*.] To connect or unite closely or by various bonds.—**Interconnection**, in-ter-kon-nek't-shon, *n.* The state of being interconnected; what serves to interconnect.

Intercontinental, in-ter-kon-tí-nen'tál, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *continent*.] Subsisting between different continents.

Intercostal, in-ter-kos'tál, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *costa*, a rib.] *Anat.* placed or lying between the ribs.

Intercourse, in-ter-kórs, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *curso*.] L. *intercursus*, reciprocal dealings between persons or nations; interchange of thought and feeling; communication; commerce; communion; sexual connection.

Intercross, in-ter-kros, *v.t.* and *i.* [Prefix *inter*, and *cross*.] To cross mutually; to cross one another, as lines; to interbreed.

Intercurrent, in-ter-kúr-ént, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *current*.] L. *intercurrentis*, *intercurrentis*.] Running between or among; intervening; *med.* applied to diseases which occur periodically during the prevalence of other diseases.

Intercutaneous, in-ter-kú-tá-né-us, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *cutaneous*.] Being within or under the skin.

Interdependence, in-ter-de-pen-dén-si, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *depend*.] Reciprocal dependence; dependence each upon the others reciprocally.—**Interdependent**, in-ter-de-pen-dén't, *a.* Mutually dependent.

Interdict, in-ter-díkt, *v.t.* [L. *interdicere*, *interdictum*, *interdictum*, and *dicere*, to speak. *DICTION*.] To declare, forbid, or prohibit; to restrain by an interdict.—*n.* (in-ter-díkt). L. *interdictum*. A prohibition, prohibiting order or decree; a papal prohibition of the performance of divine service and the administration of religious rites.—**Interdiction**, in-ter-díkt-shon, *n.* The act of interdicting; interdiction.—**Interdictive**, in-ter-díkt-ív, *a.* Having power to interdict or prohibit.

Intergittal, in-ter-dí-tál, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *digit*.] *Anat.* lying between the digits; between toes or fingers, as the web which forms the wing of a bat.—**Intergittate**, in-ter-dí-tát, *v.t.* To run into each other, like the fingers of one hand inserted between those of another.—**Intergittation**, in-ter-dí-tát-shon, *n.* The act or state of interdigitating; *anat.* the space between two fingers.

Interest, in-ter-ést, *n.* [O Fr. *interest*, Fr. *intérêt*, from *L. interest*, it concerns, it is of importance, from *L. interesse*—*inter*, between, and *esse*, to be (whence also *essence*, *entity*).] Concern, sympathy, or regard (as excitement's *interest*); advantage; profit (as it is *interest* in a share, or share, part, or participation in value); the profit percent derived from money lent or invested (which in reference to the interest is called the *principal*; hence, something in addition to a mere principal, to repay injury with *interest*; influence with a person, especially with persons in power (to get a post by *interest*; a collective name for those interested in any particular business) (the land and interest, the shipping *interest*).—*Simple interest* is that which arises from the principal sum only.—*Compound interest* is that which arises from the principal with the interest of one added together to form a new principal for the next year, and so on successively.—*v.t.* To engage the attention of; to awaken interest or concern in.—**Interested**, in-ter-ést-d, *p.* and *a.* Having an

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own affairs, or home interests: said of a country, domestic not foreign. — **Internality**, *inter-nal-i-ti*, *n.* The state or quality of being internal. — **Internally**, *inter-nal-i*, *adv.* Inwardly; within the body; mentally; spiritually.

International, *inter-nash-on-al*, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *nash-on*, pertaining to or reciprocally affecting nations; regulating the mutual intercourse between different nations. — *International law*, the law of nations; those maxims or rules that regulate states in their conduct towards one another. — *Internationally*, *inter-nash-on-al-i*, *adv.*

Interneecine, *inter-nesh-in*, *a.* [*Interneecine*, deadly, murderous—*inter*, between, among, and *nesh*, to kill.] Marked by destructive hostilities or much slaughter; causing great slaughter, as between fellow-citizens (*interneecine war*).

Internodal, *inter-nod-i*, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *nod*, a knot.] Situated between the neural processes or lines; said of the longest which support the fin-rays on a fish's back.

Internode, *inter-nod*, *n.* [*Inter*, between, and *nodus*, knot.] Bot. The space which intervenes between two nodes or leaf-buds. — **Internodal**, *inter-nod-i*, *a.* Bot. Of or pertaining to internodes.

Internuncius, *inter-nun-shi-ŋ*, *n.* [*Inter-nuncius*—*inter*, between, and *nuncius*, a messenger.] A messenger between two parties; an envoy of the pope, sent to small states and republics which otherwise is sent to emperors and kings. — **Internuncial**, *inter-nun-shi-al*, *a.* Belonging to an internuncius.

Interoceanic, *inter-ŋ-sh-an-tik*, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *ocean*, between oceans (*inter-oceanic railway, canal*), &c.]

Intercocular, *inter-ŋ-sh-ŋ-l*, *a.* [*Inter*, and *oculus*, the eye.] Situated between the eyes.

Interorbital, *inter-ŋ-sh-ŋ-l*, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *orbit*.] Situated between the orbits, as of the eyes.

Interoscule, *inter-ŋ-sh-lit*, *v.i.* [Prefix *inter*, and *osculare*.] To touch or run into one another at various points to form a connecting link between objects or groups by having characters in common.

Interosseal, *inter-ŋ-sh-ŋ-l*, *a.* [*Inter*, between, and *os*, a bone.] Anat. Situated between bones.

Interpellate, *inter-pel-lat*, *v.t.* — **Interpellated**, *inter-pel-lat*, *a.* [*Inter-pello*, to interrupt in speaking—*inter*, between, and *pello*, to drive, as in *appeal, compel, pulsare*, &c.] To question, especially to question imperatively; to interrupt by a question. — **Interpellation**, *inter-pel-lat-shon*, *n.* [*Inter-pellatio*.] The act of interrupting; an interruption by speaking; a question put by a member of a legislative assembly to a minister or member of the government.

Interpenetrate, *inter-pen-ŋ-trat*, *v.t.* and *i.* — **Interpenetrated**, *inter-pen-ŋ-trat*, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *penetrate*.] To penetrate between or within; to penetrate mutually. — **Interpenetration**, *inter-pen-ŋ-trat-shon*, *n.* The act of interpenetrating. — **Interpenetrative**, *inter-pen-ŋ-trat-i*, *a.* Mutually penetrative.

Interpetiolar, *inter-pet-i-ŋ-lar*, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *petiolar*.] Bot. situated between the petioles.

Interplanetary, *inter-plan-ŋ-ta-ri*, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *planetary*.] Situated or existing between the planets.

Interplead, *inter-pled*, *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *plead*.] *Law*. To proceed by interpleader. — **Interpleader**, *inter-pled-ŋ-lar*, *n.* *Law*. One who interpleads; a legal process by which a person threatened with a suit in which he has no real interest gets the proper parties to plead in the matter.

Interpolate, *inter-pŋ-lat*, *v.t.* — **Interpolated**, *inter-pŋ-lat*, *a.* [*Inter-polo*, to interpolate or falsify, from *inter-polo*, vamped up, falsified—*inter*, between, and *pŋlo*, to polish.] To foist in; to insert, as a spurious word or sentence, in a manuscript or book; to corrupt or vitiate by the insertion of new matter, math. and physics, to fill up intermediate terms, of a series, according to the law of the series. — **Inter-**

polable, *inter-pŋ-lab-l*, *a.* Capable of being interpolated or inserted. — **Interpolation**, *inter-pŋ-lat-shon*, *n.* [*Inter-pŋlo*.] The act of interpolating; that which is interpolated or inserted; a spurious word or passage inserted. — **Interpolator**, *inter-pŋ-lat-ŋ-lar*, *n.* One who interpolates.

Interpose, *inter-pŋ-z*, *v.t.* — **Interposed**, *inter-pŋ-z*, *a.* [*Inter-pŋo*, to interpose, from *inter-pŋo*, to interpose, and *ŋo*, to place. *Posse, Compose*.] To place between; fig. or lit. to present or bring forward by way of interruption or for some service (to interpose one's hand, one's self, one's aid or services)—*v.i.* To step in between parties at variance; to mediate; to interfere; to put in or make a remark by way of interruption. — **Interposer**, *inter-pŋ-z-ŋ-lar*, *n.* One who interposes. — **Interposition**, *inter-pŋ-zh-on*, *n.* The act of interposing; a coming between; mediation; intervention.

Interpret, *inter-pret*, *v.t.* [*Inter-pretor*, from *inter-pretor*, *interpretor*, *interpretor*—*inter*, between, and root seen in *pre-pare*, to prepare.] To explain the meaning of; to expound; to translate from an unknown to a known language, or into intelligible and familiar words; to free from mystery or obscurity; to make clear; to unravel; to represent artistically as by an actor on the stage). — **Interpretable**, *inter-pret-ŋ-l*, *a.* Capable of being interpreted. — **Interpretation**, *inter-pret-ŋ-shon*, *n.* [*Inter-pretatio*.] The act of interpreting; translation; explanation; the sense given by an interpreter; conception and representation of a character on the stage. — **Interpretative**, *inter-pret-ŋ-tiv*, *a.* Designed or fitted to explain; explanatory. — **Interpretatively**, *inter-pret-ŋ-tiv-l*, *adv.* In an interpretative manner. — **Interpreter**, *inter-pret-ŋ-lar*, *n.* One who interprets.

Interregnum, *inter-reg-nŋm*, *n.* [*Inter*, from *inter*, between, and *regnum*, reign.] The time between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor; the interval between the cessation of one government and the establishment of another.

Interrelation, *inter-re-lat-shon*, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *relation*.] Mutual, reciprocal, or corresponding relation; correlation. — **Interrogate**, *inter-rogat*, *v.t.* [*Inter-rogatŋm*—*inter*, between, and *rogo*, to ask (as in *abrogate, arrogant, derogate, prorogue*, &c.).] To question; to examine by asking questions. — **Interrogation**, *inter-rogat-shon*, *n.* [*Inter-rogatio*.] The act of questioning; a question put; the sign 2, indicating that the sentence immediately preceding it is a question, or used to express doubt or to mark a query. — **Interrogative**, *inter-rogat-i*, *a.* [*Inter-rogatŋm*.] Denoting a question, expressed in the form of a question. — *n.* *gram.* A word used in asking questions; as, *interrogative*, which is interrogatively, *inter-rogat-ŋ-l*, *adv.* In an interrogative manner. — **Interrogator**, *inter-rogat-ŋ-lar*, *n.* One who interrogates or asks questions. — **Interrogatory**, *inter-rogat-ŋ-lar*, *n.* [*Inter-rogatŋm*.] A question; an interrogation. — *a.* Containing a question; expressing a question.

Interrupt, *inter-rupt*, *v.t.* [*Inter-rumpo*, *inter-rumpo*—*inter*, between, and *rumpo*, to break, to give out; to break the uniformity of. — **Interrupted**, *inter-rupt*, *a.* Having interruptions; broken; interrupted. — **Interruptedly**, *inter-rupt-l*, *adv.* With breaks or interruptions. — **Interrupter**, *inter-rupt-ŋ-lar*, *n.* One that interrupts. — **Interruption**, *inter-rupt-shon*, *n.* [*Inter-ruptio*.] The act of interrupting or breaking in upon; a break or breach; intervention; interposition; obstruction or hindrance; cause of stoppage. — **Interruptive**, *inter-rupt-i*, *a.* Tending to interrupt; interrupting. — **Interruptively**, *inter-rupt-i-l*, *adv.* In an interruptive manner.

Intersect, *inter-sekt*, *v.t.* [*Inter-secco*, *intersecum*—*inter*, between, and *seco*, to cut. *Securus*.] To cut into or between; to cut or cross mutually; to divide into parts by crossing or cutting.—*v.i.* To cut into one another; to meet and cross each other. — **Intersection**, *inter-sekt-shon*, *n.* [*Intersectio*.] The act, or state of intersecting; the point or line in which two lines or two surfaces cut each other. — **Intersectional**, *inter-sekt-shon-al*, *a.* Relating to or formed by an intersection. — **Intersideral**, *inter-si-dŋ-re-l*, *a.* [*Inter*, between, and *sideris*, a star.] Situated between or among the stars.

Interspace, *inter-spŋ-s*, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *space*.] A space between other things; intervening space.

Interperse, *inter-spŋ-s*, *v.t.* — **Interpersed**, *inter-spŋ-s*, *a.* [*Inter-spŋo*, *inter-spŋo*—*inter*, between, and *ŋpŋo*, to scatter. *Sparŋe*.] To scatter or set here and there among other things; to diversify by scattering objects here and there. — **Interposition**, *inter-spŋ-shon*, *n.* The act of interposing.

Interapical, *inter-ap-i-cal*, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *apical*.] Between the processes of the spine or muscles, &c.

Interstellar, *inter-stel-lar*, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *stellar*.] Situated among the stars; beyond the solar system.

Interstice, *inter-tŋ-sis*, *n.* [Fr. from *Interstitium*—*inter*, between, and *ŋto*, to stand. *Stare*.] A narrow or small space between things close together, or between the component parts of a body; a chink, crevice, or cranny. — **Interstitial**, *inter-tŋ-si-shal*, *a.* Pertaining to or containing interstices.

Interstratify, *inter-strat-i-fi*, *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *stratify*.] *Geol.* to cause to occupy a position between other strata; to interstratify. — *v.i.* To assume a position between other strata. — **Interstratification**, *inter-strat-i-fi-kat-shon*, *n.* The condition of being interstratified.

Intertexture, *inter-tŋ-k-tŋ-r*, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *texture*.] The act of interweaving; state of things interwoven; what is interwoven.

Intervene, *inter-tŋ-v*, *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *venire*.] To come between; to intervene.

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Interval, *inter-val*, *n.* [*Intervalum*, the space between the rampart of a camp and the soldiers' tents—*inter*, between, and *vallem*, an earthen rampart set with palisades, from *radius*, a stake. *Wall*.] A space or distance between things; an unoccupied space intervening space; time between two definite points or events; intervening time; music, the difference in point of gravity or acuteness between two given sounds.

Intervene, *inter-ven*, *v.i.* — **Intervened**, *inter-ven*, *a.* [*Intervenire*—*inter*, between, and *venire*, to come, as in *advener*, *convenire*, &c. *Venire*.] To come or be between persons or things; to be situated between; to occur, fall, or come between points of time or events; to come in the way; to interpose. — **Intervener**, *inter-ven-ŋ-lar*, *n.* One who intervenes. — **Intervention**, *inter-ven-shon*, *n.* [*Intervento*.] The act of intervening; a coming between things or persons that may affect the interests of others; interposition.

Intervetral, *inter-ven-tŋ-bral*, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *vetra*.] Anat. situated between the vertebrae.

Interview, *inter-ven*, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and

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of goods and chattels, made on various occasions, as on the sale of goods, or at the decease of a person; any catalogue of goods or wares; a catalogue or account of particular things.—*v.t.*—*inventoried, inventorying*. To make an inventory, list, catalogue, or schedule of; to insert or register in an account of goods.—*Inventoryal, inventoryal, a.* Of or pertaining to an inventory.—*Inventoryally, inventoryal-ly, adv.* In the manner of an inventory.

[illegible]

Invertebrate, Invertebrated, Invertebral, in-verte-brat, in-verte-brated, in-verte-bral, a. [*Prefix in-, not, and vertebr-* (see VERTEBRA).] Descriptive of a backbone or vertebral column.—**Invertebrate, in-verte-brat, n.** An animal belonging to one of the two great divisions of the animal kingdom, the **Invertebrata** (in-verte-brat-a), including all animals that have no vertebral column or spine, and in many cases no hard parts at all.

[illegible]

gationis.] The act of investigating; the process of inquiring into a subject; research; inquiry.—*Investigative*, *in-vesti-gā-tiv*, *a*. Given to or concerned with investigation.—*Investigator*, *in-vesti-gā-tēr*, *n*. One who investigates.

grater, *n.* One who invests.
 Invertebrate, *in-vet-er-ät, a.* [*in-*, *in-*, and *vet-*, *veteris*, old. *VER-*AN.] Firmly established by long continuance; deep-rooted or ingrained in a person's nature or constitution; firmly fixed by time or habit (*invertebrate* disease, custom); confirmed in any habit by practice (an *invertebrate* liar). — *Invertebrately*, *in-vet-er-ät-ly, adv.* In an invertebrate manner. — *Invertebracy*, *Invertebrateness*, *in-vet-er-ät-si, in-vet-er-ät-ness, n.* The state or quality of being invertebrate, distinctly confirmed by time.

invidious, in-vi-d'i-us, *a.* [*l. invidiosus*, from *invidia*, envy, *invidus*, envious. *ENVY.*] Envious; likely to bring on envy, ill-will, or hatred; likely to provoke envy; entailing odium (*invidious* distinctions, preference, position). — **Invidiously**, in-vi-d'i-us-ly, *adv.* In an invidious manner. — **Invidiouslyness**, in-vi-d'i-us-ness, *n.* The quality of being invidious.

quality of being *vig* + *or* *a* — *invigorated*, *invigorator* — *vig* + *or* *a* — *invigorate*, *invigoration*. [*It* *is*, *int*., *and*, *vigor*, strength, *Vigor*.] To give *vigour* to; to cause to feel fresh and vigorous; to strengthen; to give life and energy to — *Invigoration*, *invig-o-ra-tion*, *n.* — *Invigorate*, *invig-o-ri-tize*, *v.* — *Invigoration*, stated or implied, *invig-o-ri-tation*, *n.* — *Invincible*, *invinc-i-bil*, *a.* [*It* *is*, *in*., *vincibilis* and *vincibilis*, conquerable, from, to conquer, *Vincit*.] Incapable of being overcome or subdued; incapable of being overcome, unconquerable; insuperable — *n.* One who is invincible. — *Invincibility*, *invinc-i-bil-i-ty*, *n.* — *Invincibly*, *invinc-i-bil-ly*, *adv.* In an invincible manner; unconquerably; insuperably. — *Invincibility*, *invinc-i-bil-i-ty*, *n.*

Inviolable, *inv-¹o-l-¹a-bl*, *a*. [*Inviolabilis* — *in*, not, and *violabilis*, that may be violated, from *violo*, to violate. **VIOLATE**.] Not to be violated or profaned; not to be polluted or treated with irreverence; not to be broken or injured in respect, sentiment, secrecy; not to be injured or tarnished (character, honour; not susceptible of hurt or wound [*Mil.*]). — **Inviolably**, *inv-¹o-l-¹a-bl*, *adv*. In an inviolable manner; without violation or profanation. — **Invulnerability**, *inv-¹u-l-¹er-a-bil-i-t-¹y*, *n*. The quality of being invulnerable. — **Invulnerable**, *inv-¹u-l-¹er-a-bil*, *adj*. Not violated; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken; inviolable. — **Invulnerably**, *inv-¹u-l-¹er-a-bl*, *adv*. In an invulnerable manner.

Inviolateness, in-viô'lat-nēs, *n.*
 Invisible, in-vi-z'i-b'l, *a.* (Prefix in, not, and
 visible, *l.* variab'le.) Incapable of being
 seen; imperceptible by the sight.—*Invisi-*
ble green, a shade of green so dark as
 scarcely to be distinguishable from black
 — *Invisibleness*, *Invisibility*, in-vi-z'i-bi-
 nēs, in-vi-z'i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being
 invisible; imperceptibility to the sight.
 — *Invisibly*, in-vi-z'i-b'l, *adv.* In an invis-
 ible manner; imperceptibly to the eye.

[illegible]

Invoke, in'vō-kāt, *v.t.*—(*Invoco*, *invocation*—*in*, and *voco*, *call*, *voc*, *voice*. **Voice**, **VOCAL**.) To invoke; to call on in supplication; to implore; to address in prayer.—**Invocation**, in-vō-kā'shun, *n.* [*Invocatio*, *invocatio*—*nis*.] The act of invoking or addressing in prayer; the form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity.—**Invocatory**, in-vō-kā-to-ri, *a.* Making invocation; invoking.

Invoice, in v_ois, n. [Fr. *envois*, things sent, goods forwarded, pl. of *envoi*, a sending, a thing sent, from *envoyer*, to send—*i. e.*, and *via*, a way. *Envoy*.] A written account of the particulars of merchandise sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c., with the value or prices and charges annexed.—*v. t.*—*invoiced*, *invoicing*. To write or enter in an invoice.

Invoke, in-vok', v.t.—*invoked, invoking*. [*Fr. invoquer, L. invocare. INVOCATE.*] To address in prayer; to call on for assistance and protection; to call for solemnity or with earnestness.

Involucere, Involucrum, in-vō-lū'kēr, in-vō-lū-kŭ-rum, *n.* [*L. involucrum*, a wrapper or envelope, from *involvo*, to involve or wrap round—*in*, and *volvo*, to roll. [*INVOLVE*].] *Bot.* any collection of bracts round a cluster of flowers; *anat.* a membrane which surrounds or incloses a part, as the pericardium. — **Involucral**, in-vō-lū'krāl, *a.* Pertaining to or having an involucrum. — **Involucrate, Involucrated**, in-

Involucled, Involucrate, Involucrated, in-vô-lû'ked, in-vô-lû'krát, in-vô-lû'krá-ted, a. Bot. having an involucre, as umbels, &c. — Involucel, Involucellum, in-vô-lû-sel, in-vô-lû-sel'lum, n. [Dim of involucre, in-vô-lû'ser-lum.] Bot. the secondary involucre or small bracts surrounding an umbellule of an umbelliferous flower. — Involucelate, in-vô-lû-sel-lát, a. Surrounded with

Involutary, in-vol-un-tar-i, *n.* [Prefix *in-*, not, and *voluntary*.] Not voluntary; not able to act or not acting according to will or choice (an *involutary* agent); independent of will or choice (an *involutary* movement); not proceeding from choice; not done willingly; unwilling. — **Involutarily**, in-vol-un-tar-i-ly, *adv.* In an involutary manner. — **Involutariness**, in-vol-un-tar-i-ness, *n.*

Involute, **Involuted**, in'vō-lat, in'vō-lat-ed, *a.* [*l.* *involutus*, pp. of *involvere*. **Involvere**, *l.* *involvere*; twisted; confusedly mingled; *bot.* rolled inward from the edges: said of leaves and petals in veneration and estivation; *ool.* turned inwards at the margin: said of the shells of molluscs. — **Involute**, *n.* A curve traced by any point of a tense string when it is unwrapped from a given curve. — **Involution**, in'vō-lā-

from a given curve. *involutio*, *involutio*, from *involve*.] The action of involving or in-
folding; the state of being entangled or
involved; or of being folded in; complica-
tion; *arith.* and *alg.* the raising of a quan-
tity from its root to any power assigned
the multiplication of a quantity into it
self a given number of times; opposite to
evolution.

Involved, *in-volved*, *vt.*—*involved*, *enveloped* [*L.* *involvere*, *into, and rolls, to roll, a. consuevere, derivate, enring, revolve, volubilis &c. Wallow.*] *To roll or wrap up; to envelop in folds; to entwine; to envelop to cover with surrounding matter; to involve in darkness; to imply or comprise; to involve a statement in a question, a philosophical consequence a statement, to meet by way of natural result or consequence; to entangle; to implicate; to complicate; to blend; to mingle; to confound; *arith.* and *algebra*, to raise to any assigned power. *Syn.* *envelop, duplicate. Involved*, *in-volved*, *r* *and* *enveloped*, *entangled*, *intricate**

Involvement, in-volve-men't, *n.* (Prefix in- not, and a. Complicated, entangled, interwoven.)—**Involvedness**, in-volved-ness, *n.* State of being involved.—**Involve**, in-volve, *v.* (Prefix in- not, and a. Act of involving.)
Invulnerable, in-vul-ne-r-a-bl, *a.* (Prefix in- not, and vulnerable; *v.* **Invulnerability**, in-vul-ne-r-a-bi-li-ti, *n.* Not vulnerable; incapable of being wounded or of receiving injury; unassailable as an argument; able to reply to all arguments.—**Invulnerability**, in-vul-ne-r-a-bi-li-ti, *n.*

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; tu, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure

ness, in-vul'ner-a-bil'i-ti, in-vul'ner-a-bil-nes, n. The quality or state of being invulnerable. — Invulnerably, in-vul'ner-a-bil-i-tate. In an invulnerable manner. — Invulnerable, in-vul'ner-at, a. [L. *invulneratus*.] Unwounded; unharmed.

Inward, in-wer'd, a. [A. Sax. *inweard*, prep. in, and suffix *-ward*, as in *backward*, *toward*, &c.] Internal; interior; placed or being within; or in connection with the mind, thoughts, soul, or feelings. *adv.* Also *Inwards* (in-wer'dz). Toward the inside; toward the centre or interior; into the mind or thoughts. — *n. pl.* The inner parts of an animal; the viscera. — *Inwardly*, in-wer'd-li, *adv.* In an inward manner; internally; privately. — *Inwardness*, in-wer'd-nes, n. The state of being inward or internal.

Inweave, in-wev', v.t. — *inweave* (pret.), *inwoven* (pp.), *inweaving* (pp.). To weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving.

Inwrap, in-rap', v.t. — *inwrapped*, *inwrapping*. [Prefix in, and wrap.] To cover by wrapping; to involve; to enfold.

Inweathe, in-weth', v.t. — *inwathed*, *inweathing*. [Prefix in, and weath.] To surround or twine, as with a wreath; to enfold or involve.

Inwrought, in-ur't, p. and a. [Prefix in, and wrought.] Wrought or worked in or among other things; adorned with figures worked in.

Iodine, i-odin, n. [Gr. *iodé*, resembling a violet (from its colour) — *ion*, a violet, and *-idos*, resemblance.] One of the non-metallic elements, a solid substance, of a bluish-black or grayish-black colour, existing in sea-water, in marine molluscan animals, and in sea-weeds, from the ashes of which it is chiefly procured; much used in medicine. — *Iodic*, i-od'ik, a. Pertaining to or containing iodine (*iodic silver*). — *Iodic acid*, an acid formed by the action of oxidizing agents on iodine in presence of water or alkalies. — *Iodide*, i-to'id, n. A compound of iodine and a metal. — *Iodine*, i-to-din, n. *Pathol.* A peculiar morbid state produced by the use of iodine. — *Iodize*, i-to-diz, v.t. — *iodized*, *iodi* *ing*. To treat with iodine; to impregnate or affect with iodine. — *Iodizer*, i-to-dizer, n. One who or that which iodizes. — *Iodoform*, i-to-do'form, a. A compound of carbon, hydrogen, and iodine, analogous to chloroform. — *Iodine*, i-to'it, n. [Gr. *ion*, a violet, and *lithos*, stone.] A mineral of a violet blue colour; dichroite.

Ion, i-on, n. One of the elements of an electrolyte, or compound body undergoing electrolysis. *Asion*, *Cation*.

Ionian, i-on-ian, i-on'ik, a. Relating to *Ionas*, or to the Ionian Greeks. — *Ionic order*, one of the five orders of architecture, the distinguishing characteristic of which consists in the volutes of its capital. — *Ionic dialect*, a dialect of the ancient Greek language.

Iota, i-ota, n. [Gr. *iota*; hence *jet*.] Primarily the name of the Greek letter, which in certain cases is indicated by a sort of dot under another letter (as *jet*), hence, a very small quantity; a title; a jet. — *I O U*, i o o, n. [A phonetic equivalent of *I owe you*.] A paper addressed to a person having on it these letters, followed by a sum, and duly signed, serving as an acknowledgment of a debt.

Ipecacuanha, i-pe-ká'-an'-a, n. [The Brazilian name.] An emetic or tonic substance, of a nauseous odour and repulsive bitterish taste, obtained from the root of a Brazilian plant of the cinchona family.

Irascend, i-ra-kund, a. [L. *irascens*, angry, from *ira*, anger; whence *ire*, *irate*, &c.] Angry; passionate. [Card.]

Irade, ir-ade, n. [Turk.] A decree or proclamation of the Sultan of Turkey.

Iranian, i-ra'-ian, a. Pertaining to *Iran*, the native name of Persia; applied to certain languages, including Persian, Zend, and cognate languages.

Irascible, i-ra-si-bil', a. [L. *irascibilis*, from *irascor*, to be angry, from *ira*, anger, whence also *ire*, *irate*.] Readily made angry; easily provoked; apt to get into a passion; irritable. — *Irascibility*, *Irascibil-*

ness, i-ra-si-bil'i-ti, i-ra-si-bil-nes, n. The quality of being irascible. — *Irascibly*, i-ra-si-bil-i, *adv.* In an irascible manner. — *Irascible*, i-ra't, a. [L. *iratus*, angry, from *irascor*, to be angry, *IRASCIBLE*.] Angry; enraged; incensed.

Ire, i-re, n. [L. *ira*, wrath.] Anger; wrath; keen resentment. — *Irful*, i-rful, a. Full of ire; angry; wrath. — *Irfully*, i-rful-i, *adv.* In an irful or angry manner. — *Irfulness*, i-rful-nes, n. The condition of being irful; wrath; anger.

Iris, i-riz, n. An Irish mode of expression; a characteristically Irish blunder; a bull; any Irish peculiarity.

Iridal, Iridian, i-rid'al, i-rid'-ian, a. [Gr. *iris*, *tridos*, the rainbow. *Ins*.] Pertaining to the iris, belonging to or resembling the rainbow. — *Iridescence*, i-rid-es-ens, n. The condition of being iridescent. — *Iridescent*, i-rid-es-cent, a. Exhibiting or giving out colours like those of the rainbow; gleaming or shimmering with rainbow colours.

Iridium, i-ri-dium, n. [From the iridescent colours it exhibits when dissolving in hydrochloric acid.] A rare metal of a whitish colour, not malleable, very infusible, and not readily affected by acids; found in the ore of platinum, and in a native alloy with osmium. — *Iridosmine*, Iridismum, i-rid-os'min, i-rid-os'mi-um, n. A native compound of iridium and osmium used for pointing gold pens.

Iris, i-ris, n. [Gr. *iris*, *iris*, *tridos*, *trides* (especially of the eye), [L. *iris*, *trides*, Gr. *iris*, *tridos*, the rainbow, the plant iris, the iris of the eye.] The rainbow; an appearance resembling the rainbow; the hue of the rainbow as seen in sunlight spray, the spectrum of sunlight, &c. &c. A thin muscular curtain stretched vertically in the anterior part of the eye, in the midst of the aqueous humour, separating the atmosphere from the posterior chamber, and perforated by the pupil for the transmission of light, the flower-de-lis or flat-flower, a plant of various species. — *Iridated*, *Irised*, *Irisated*, *Irist*, a. Exhibiting the prismatic colours, resembling the rainbow. — *Irisation*, i-ris-ation, n. A process of exhibiting the prismatic or rainbow colours. — *Iritis*, *Iriditis*, i-ris'-itis, i-rid'-itis, n. Inflammation of the iris.

Irish, i-rish, n. Pertaining to Ireland or its inhabitants; Erse. — The Irish language, with plural signification, the people of Ireland. — *Irishman*, i-rish'-iz-m, n. An Irishman. — *Irish moss*, n. *CARRAGEE*. — *Irish stew*, meat and potatoes stewed together.

Irk, i-erk, n. [The same word as *Sv. yrka*, to urge, enforce, press, from root of *yrka*, *wreak*, and *urpe*.] To weary; to give annoyance or uneasiness to; to be distressingly tiresome to; to annoy; used chiefly or only impersonally (it *irks me*). — *Irksome*, i-erk'-sum, a. Wearisome; burdensome; vexatious; giving uneasiness (*irksome delay*). — *Irksomely*, i-erk'-sum-i-ly, *adv.* In an irksome or vexatious manner. — *Irksomeness*, i-erk'-sum-nes, n. The quality or state of being irksome; vexatiousness.

Iron, i-ron, n. [A. Sax. *iron*, *iscen*, *ðan*, *iscan* (from older *isarn*), *ðan*, *iscan*, O.H.G. *isarn*, Mod. L. *ferum*, L. *ferus*; comp. *Skr. ayas*, *Y. haara*, *Armor. haara*.] The word appears to be in form and also, and the name may be akin to *ice* — from its planar form and its commonest and most useful of all the metals, of a livid whitish colour inclined to gray, seldom found native; an instrument or utensil made of iron; an instrument or tool; fetters; chains; manacles; handcuffs. — *To have many iron in the arms*, to be engaged in many undertakings.

(Cast iron is iron direct from the smelting furnace; pig-iron, also called *puddled iron*; wrought or malleable iron, is iron that has been further processed by puddling.) *puddled* is a variety of iron containing more carbon than malleable iron and less than cast iron; resembling iron, either soft or malleable; hence, harsh, rude, severe; capable of great endurance; firm; robust; inflexible. — *vt.* To smooth with an iron; to fetter or handcuff; to furnish or arm

with iron. — *Iron-bound*, a. Bound with iron; faced or surrounded with rocks; rugged (an *iron-bound coast*). — *Iron-clad*, a. Covered or clothed with iron plates; armour-plated. — *n.* A vessel prepared for naval warfare by being cast or covered, wholly or partially, with iron plates. — *Ironer*, i-ron'-er, n. One who works iron. — *Iron-fisted*, a. Close-fisted; covetous. — *Iron-founder*, n. One who makes iron castings. — *Iron-foundry*, n. The place where iron castings are made. — *Iron-gray*, n. A hue of gray approaching the colour of freshly fractured iron. Used adjectively. — *Iron-hearted*, a. Hard-hearted; unfeeling. — *Iron-liquor*, n. Acetate of iron, used as a mordant by dyers, &c. — *Iron-master*, n. One who employs a number of people in the manufacture of iron. — *Ironmonger*, i-ron-mung'-er, n. A dealer in iron wares or hardware. — *Ironmongery*, i-ron-mung'-gri, n. Iron wares; hardware; such articles of iron or hardware as are kept in shops. — *Iron-mould*, n. A spot on cloth occasioned by iron rust. — *Iron-pyrites*, PYRITES. — *Iron-sand*, n. A variety of iron ore in grains. — *Ironside*, i-ron'-sid, n. One of Oliver Cromwell's veteran soldiers; a soldier noted for rough hardihood. — *Ironsmith*, i-ron-smith, n. A worker in iron, as a blacksmith, locksmith, &c. — *Iron-stone*, n. A general name applied to the ores of iron containing oxygen and silica. — *Ironware*, i-ron'-war, n. Utensils, tools, and various light articles of iron. — *Iron-wood*, n. The popular name given to several very hard and very heavy woods in different countries. — *Ironwork*, i-ron'-werk, n. A general name of the parts of a building, vessel, carriage, &c., consisting of iron; a work or establishment where iron is manufactured. — *Irony*, i-ern'-i, n. Pertaining to or resembling iron in any qualities.

Irony, i-ron'-i, n. [Fr. *ironie*, L. *ironia*, from Gr. *ironia*, *iron*, *iron*, a dissonance in speech, from *airo*, to speak.] A mode of speech by which words are used that properly express a sense contrary to that which the speaker really intends to convey; a subtle irony; a sarcasm, in which apparent praise really conveys disapprobation. — *Ironical*, *Irony*, i-ron'-ikal, i-ron'-ik, a. Relating to or containing irony; adapted to irony; using irony. — *Ironically*, i-ron'-ikal-i, *adv.* In an ironical manner. — *Ironicalness*, i-ron'-ikal-nes, n. The quality of being ironical.

Irradiate, i-ri-d'i-at, v.t. — *irradiated*, *irradiating*. [L. *irradio*, *irradiation* — in, in or on, and *radio*, a ray.] To illuminate or shed a light upon; to cast splendour or brilliancy upon; to enlighten intellectually; to illuminate; to penetrate by radiation. — *vt.* To emit rays; to shine. — *Irradiance*, *Irradiation*, i-ri-d'i-ash-n, i-ri-d'i-ash-n, n. Emission of rays of light on an object; lustre; splendour. — *Irradiant*, i-ri-d'i-ant, a. Emitting rays of light. — *Irradiation*, i-ri-d'i-ash-n, n. The act of irradiating; illumination; light rays emitted; intellectual illumination; *physics* and *astron.* the apparent enlargement of an object strongly illuminated, in consequence of the vivid impression of light on the retina.

Irrational, i-rash-on-al, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *rational*.] Not rational; void of reason or understanding; contrary to reason; absurd; *math.* not capable of being exactly expressed by an integral number or by a vulgar fraction; surd. — *Irrationality*, *Irrationalness*, i-rash-on-al'-i-ti, i-rash-on-al-nes, n. The condition or quality of being irrational. — *Irrationally*, i-rash-on-al-i, *adv.* In an irrational manner. — *Irrealizable*, i-réal-i-z'ab'-l, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *realizable*.] Incapable of being realized or defied.

Irreclaimable, i-ré-kla-m'ab'-l, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reclaimable*.] Incapable of being reclaimed or reclaimed from error or vice; incapable of being reformed; incorrigible. — *Irreclaimably*, i-ré-kla-m'ab'-l-i, *adv.* So as not to be reclaimed. — *Irrecognizable*, i-ré-cog-ni-z'ab'-l, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *recognizable*.] Incapable of being recognized; not recognizable.

Fate, far, fat, fall; me, met, hér; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; u, se. abime—the Fr. u.

Irreconcilable, *ir-ek-on-si-lā-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reconcilable*.] Not reconcilable; not to be reconciled; implacable (an enemy, enmity); incapable of being made to agree or be consistent; inconsistent. — *n*. One who is not to be reconciled; especially, a member of a political body who will not work in harmony with his co-members. — **Irreconcilability**, *ir-ek-on-si-lā-bl-ti*, *n*. The quality of being irreconcilable. — **Irreconcilably**, *ir-ek-on-si-lā-bl*, *adv*. So as to preclude reconciliation. — **Irrecoverable**, *ir-rē-kū-er-a-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *recoverable*.] Incapable of being recovered or regained; not capable of being restored, remedied, or made good. — **Irrecoverableness**, *ir-rē-kū-er-a-bl-ness*, *n*. The state of being irrecoverable. — **Irrecoverably**, *ir-rē-kū-er-a-bl*, *adv*. In an irrecoverable manner; beyond recovery. — **Irredeemable**, *ir-rē-dē-mā-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *redeemable*.] Not redeemable; not subject to be paid at its nominal value; specifically applied to a depreciated paper currency. — **Irredeemability**, *ir-rē-dē-mā-bl-ti*, *n*. The quality of being not redeemable. — **Irredeemably**, *ir-rē-dē-mā-bl*, *adv*. So as not to be redeemed. — **Irreducible**, *ir-rē-dū-si-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reducible*.] Not reducible; incapable of being reduced. — **Irreducibleness**, *ir-rē-dū-si-bl-ness*, *n*. The quality of being irreducible. — **Irreducibly**, *ir-rē-dū-si-bl*, *adv*. — **Irreflection**, *ir-rē-flek-shon*, *n*. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reflection*.] Want or absence of reflection. — **Irrefragable**, *ir-rē-fra-gā-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *refragor*, to withstand or gainay—*fr*, back, and root of *frango*, to break. *FRACTION*.] Incapable of being refuted or overturned; inconsistent; undeniable; incontrovertible. — **Irrefragability**, *ir-rē-fra-gā-bl-ti*, *n*. The quality of being irrefragable. — **Irrefragably**, *ir-rē-fra-gā-bl*, *adv*. In an irrefragable manner; incontrovertibly. — **Irrefutable**, *ir-rē-fū-tā-bl* or *ir-rē-fū-tā-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *refutable*.] Not refutable; incapable of being refuted or disproved. — **Irrefutably**, *ir-rē-fū-tā-bl*, *adv*. In an irrefutable manner. — **Irregular**, *ir-rē-gū-lar*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *regular*.] Not regular; not according to rules, established principles, or customs; not conforming to the usual operation of natural laws; deviating from the rules of moral rectitude; vicious; not straight or uniform, *gram*. deviating from the common form in respect to the inflectional terminations; *geom*. applied to a figure whose sides as well as angles are not all equal and similar among themselves; *bot*. not having the parts of the same size or form, or arranged with symmetry. — *n*. One not conforming to settled rule; especially, a soldier not in regular service. — **Irregularity**, *ir-rē-gū-lar-ti*, *n*. State or character of being irregular; want of regularity; that which is irregular, a part exhibiting or causing something to be irregular or impairing uniformity; an action or behaviour constituting a breach of morality; vicious conduct. — **Irregularly**, *ir-rē-gū-lar-lī*, *adv*. In an irregular manner. — **Irrelative**, *ir-rē-lā-tiv*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *relative*.] Not relative; without mutual relations. — **Irrelatively**, *ir-rē-lā-tiv-lī*, *adv*. — **Irrelevant**, *ir-rē-lē-vānt*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *relevant*.] Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not bearing on the case in point or matter in hand. — **Irrelevantly**, *ir-rē-lē-vānt-lī*, *adv*. In an irrelevant manner. — **Irrelevance**, *ir-rē-lē-vānt-lī*, *n*. The quality of being irrelevant. — **Irreligion**, *ir-rē-lī-gi-ōn*, *n*. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *religion*.] Want of religion or contempt of it; impiety. — **Irreligious**, *ir-rē-lī-gi-ōs*, a. Characterized by irreligion; disregarding or contemning religion; con-

trary to religion; profane; impious; ungodly. — **Irregularly**, *ir-rē-lū-gū-lī*, *adv*. In an irregular manner. — **Irreligiousness**, *ir-rē-lī-gi-ōs-ness*, *n*. The quality of being irreligious. — **Irremediable**, *ir-rē-mē-diā-bl*, a. [L. *irremediabilis*—*ir* for *in*, not, *re*, back, and *medeo*, to go.] Not permitting of a person's return. — **Irremediable**, *ir-rē-mē-diā-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *remediable*.] Incapable of being remedied or cured; not to be corrected or redressed; incurable; irreparable. — **Irremediableness**, *ir-rē-mē-diā-bl-ness*, *n*. — **Irremediably**, *ir-rē-mē-diā-bl*, *adv*. — **Irremissible**, *ir-rē-mis-i-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *remissible*.] Not remissible; unpardonable; not capable of being remitted. — **Irremissibleness**, *ir-rē-mis-i-bl-ness*, *n*. — **Irremissibly**, *ir-rē-mis-i-bl*, *adv*. — **Irremission**, *ir-rē-mis-i-ōn*, *n*. The act of withholding remission. — **Irreversible**, *ir-rē-vērs-i-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reversible*.] Not reversible or reversible. — **Irreversibly**, *ir-rē-vērs-i-bl*, *adv*. — **Irreversible**, *ir-rē-vērs-i-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reversible*.] Not reversible; incapable of being repaired; irremediable. — **Irreparability**, *ir-rē-pā-rā-bl-ti*, *n*. The quality of being irreparable. — **Irreparableness**, *ir-rē-pā-rā-bl-ti*, *n*. The quality of being irreparable. — **Irreparably**, *ir-rē-pā-rā-bl*, *adv*. In an irreparable manner. — **Irreparability**, *ir-rē-pā-rā-bl-ti*, *n*. The quality or state of being irreparable. — **Irreparable**, *ir-rē-pā-rā-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reparable*.] Not reparable; incapable of being repaired; irremediable. — **Irreparableness**, *ir-rē-pā-rā-bl-ness*, *n*. The quality of being irreparable. — **Irreparably**, *ir-rē-pā-rā-bl*, *adv*. In an irreparable manner. — **Irreprehensible**, *ir-rē-pē-hēn-si-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reprehensible*.] Not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured; blameless. — **Irreprehensibleness**, *ir-rē-pē-hēn-si-bl-ness*, *n*. — **Irreprehensibly**, *ir-rē-pē-hēn-si-bl*, *adv*. In an irreprehensible manner; blamelessly. — **Irrepressible**, *ir-rē-prē-si-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *repressible*.] Not repressible; incapable of being repressed, restrained, or kept under control. — **Irrepressibly**, *ir-rē-prē-si-bl*, *adv*. In a manner or degree precluding repression. — **Irreproachable**, *ir-rē-prō-chā-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reproachable*.] Lustre; incapable of being reproached; not occasioning reproach; upright; innocent; faultless; unblemished. — **Irreproachableness**, *ir-rē-prō-chā-bl-ness*, *n*. The quality or state of being irreproachable. — **Irreproachably**, *ir-rē-prō-chā-bl*, *adv*. In an irreproachable manner; faultlessly; blamelessly. — **Irreprovable**, *ir-rē-prō-vā-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *provable*.] Not reprovable; blameless; upright; blameable. — **Irreprovableness**, *ir-rē-prō-vā-bl-ness*, *n*. — **Irreprovably**, *ir-rē-prō-vā-bl*, *adv*. So as not to be liable to reproach or blame. — **Irresistance**, *ir-rē-zis-tāns*, *n*. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resist*.] Want of resistance. — **Irresistible**, *ir-rē-zis-ti-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resistible*.] Incapable of being successfully resisted or opposed; resistless; invincible. — **Irresistibility**, *ir-rē-zis-ti-bl-ti*, *n*. The quality of being irresistible. — **Irresistibly**, *ir-rē-zis-ti-bl*, *adv*. In an irresistible manner; resistlessly. — **Irresoluble**, *ir-rē-zō-lū-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resoluble*.] Incapable of resolution; irresolvable. — **Irresolvableness**, *ir-rē-zō-lū-bl-ness*, *n*. — **Irresolutely**, *ir-rē-zō-lū-bl*, *adv*. In an irresolute manner. — **Irresoluteness**, *ir-rē-zō-lū-bl-ness*, *n*. The quality of being irresolute. — **Irresolution**, *ir-rē-zō-lū-bl-ōn*, *n*. Want of resolution or decision; fluctuation of mind; vacillation. — **Irresolvable**, *ir-rē-zō-lū-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *resolvable*.] Incapable of

being resolved. — **Irresolvability**, *ir-rē-zō-lū-bl-ti*, *n*. The quality of being irresolvable. — **Irresolvableness**, *ir-rē-zō-lū-bl-ness*, *n*. — **Irrespective**, *ir-rē-spēktiv*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *respect*.] Having no respect to particular circumstances; generally used in the prepositional phrase *irrespective of*, that is, leaving out of account. — **Irrespectively**, *ir-rē-spēktiv-lī*, *adv*. Without regard to certain circumstances (irrespective of these matters). — **Irrespirable**, *ir-rē-spi-rā-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *respirable*.] Not respirable; unfit for respiration. — **Irresponsibility**, *ir-rē-spōn-si-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *responsible*.] Not responsible; not liable to answer for consequences. — **Irresponsibly**, *ir-rē-spōn-si-bl*, *adv*. In an irresponsible manner. — **Irresponsibility**, *ir-rē-spōn-si-bl-ti*, *n*. Want of responsibility. — **Irresponsive**, *ir-rē-spōn-siv*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *responsive*.] Not responsive. — **Irrestrainable**, *ir-rē-strā-nā-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *restrainable*.] That cannot be restrained; not to be kept back or held in check. — **Irretraceable**, *ir-rē-trā-sā-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *retraceable*.] Not retraceable. — **Irretrievable**, *ir-rē-trē-vā-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *retrievable*.] Not retrievable; irrecoverable; irreparable. — **Irretrievableness**, *ir-rē-trē-vā-bl-ness*, *n*. — **Irretrievably**, *ir-rē-trē-vā-bl*, *adv*. In an irretrievable manner; irrecoverably. — **Irreverence**, *ir-rē-vē-rēns*, *n*. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reverence*; L. *irreverentia*.] Want of reverence or veneration; want of a due regard to the authority and character of a superior; irreverent conduct or an irreverent action. — **Irreverent**, *ir-rē-vē-rēnt*, a. [L. *irreverens*.] Exhibiting or marked by irreverence (person, conduct, words); wanting in respect to superiors. — **Irreverently**, *ir-rē-vē-rēnt-lī*, *adv*. In an irreverent manner; with want of reverence; disrespectfully. — **Irreversible**, *ir-rē-vērs-i-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *reversible*.] Not reversible; incapable of being reversed. — **Irreversibility**, *ir-rē-vērs-i-bl-ti*, *n*. The quality of being irreversible. — **Irreversibly**, *ir-rē-vērs-i-bl*, *adv*. In an irreversible manner; so as not to be reversed; immutably. — **Irrevocable**, *ir-rē-vō-kā-bl*, a. [Prefix *ir* for *in*, not, and *revocable*.] Not to be recalled or revoked; incapable of being reversed, repealed, or annulled; irrevocable (state, decree, etc.). — **Irrevocability**, *ir-rē-vō-kā-bl-ti*, *n*. The quality of being irrevocable. — **Irrevocably**, *ir-rē-vō-kā-bl*, *adv*. In an irrevocable manner; irrevocably; immutably. — **Irrigate**, *ir-rī-gāt*, *v*. — **Irrigated**, *ir-rī-gāt-lī*, *adj*. — **Irrigable**, *ir-rī-gā-bl*, *adj*. [L. *irrigatus*, *irrigatus*—*ir* for *in*, and *rigo*, to water. *RAIN*.] To bedew or sprinkle; to water (land) by causing a stream to flow upon it; to water (a garden, etc.) by various artificial channels for water. — **Irrigation**, *ir-rī-gā-shōn*, *n*. [L. *irrigatio*.] The act or operation of irrigating. — **Irrigulous**, *ir-rī-gū-lūs*, a. [L. *irrigulus*.] Having many streams or water courses. — **Irritant**, *ir-rī-tānt*, a. [L. *irritans*, to make void, from *in*, not, and *ritus*, ratified.] *Soda* law, rendering null and void. — **Irritancy**, *ir-rī-tān-si*, *n*. The state of being irritant or nullifying. — **Irritate**, *ir-rī-tāt*, *v*. [L. *irrito*, *irritatum*, to incite, stir up, provoke; perhaps from *hurre*, to snarl.] To excite anger in; to provoke; to cause to exasperate; to excite to heat and redness, as in the skin or flesh; to inflame; to fret; *physiol*. to excite by certain stimuli; to cause to exhibit irritation. — **Irritation**, *ir-rī-tā-shōn*, *n*. [L. *irritatio*, *irritatio*.] The act of irritating or state of being irritated; provocation; exasperation; angry feeling; feeling of heat and pain in a part of the body; *physiol*. the change or action which takes place in muscles or organs when a nerve or nerves are affected by the application of external bodies. — **Irritative**, *ir-rī-tā-tiv*, a. Serving to excite or irritate. — **Irritably**, *ir-rī-tā-bl*, a. [L. *irritabilis*.] Capable of suscep-

Issue, ish'ū, n. [Fr. *issue*, issue, outlet, event, from O.Fr. *issir*, to go out, to flow forth, and that from L. *exire*, to go out—*ex*, out, and *ire*, to go in *circul*, *exit*, *initial*, &c.] **ISSUER**, ish'ū-er, n. [The act of passing or flowing out; a moving out of any inclosed place; the act of sending out; delivery of commands, money, &c.; the whole quantity sent forth or issued at one time (an issue of bank-notes; yesterday's issue of the Times); what happens or turns out; event; consequence; progeny; a child or children; offspring; all persons descended from a common ancestor; a flux of blood (N.T.); surg. an artificial ulcer made in some part of the body to promote a secretion of pus; lane, the close or result of pleadings; the point or matter depending in a suit on which two parties join and put their cause to trial; hence, a material point turning up in any argument, or debate, when one party takes the negative, the other the positive side on an important point.—*At issue*, in controversy; disputed; opposing or contesting.—*To join issue*, to take issue, said of two parties who take up a positive and negative position respectively on a point in debate.—*Issue*, *issuing*, To pass, flow, or run out, as from any inclosed place; to proceed, as from a source; to rush out; to proceed, as progeny; to be produced as an effect or result; to close, end, terminate.—*v.t.* To send out; to deliver for use; to deliver authoritatively (orders, &c.); to put (notes, coin, newspapers) into circulation.—*Issuable*, ish'ū-a-ble, a. Capable of being issued.—*Issuably*, ish'ū-a-ble, adv. In an issuable manner; by way of issue.—*Issuance*, ish'ū-ans, n. The act of issuing or giving out.—*Issueless*, ish'ū-less, a. Having no issue or progeny.—**Issue**, ish'ū-er, n. One who issues or emits.

Isthmus, is'thus, n. [L., from Gr. *isthmós*, a neck of land or narrow passage.] A neck or narrow slip of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the mainland.—**Isthmian**, is'th-mi-an, a. Of or pertaining to an isthmus.—**Isthmian games**, ancient Greek games celebrated at the Isthmus of Corinth, in the first and third year of each olympiad, in honour of Poseidon.

It, it, pron. [A. Sax. *hit*, neut. *hit*, responding to *he*, *he*, *genit*, or *pos*, *his*, *dat*, and instrumental *him*; Goth. *it*, *it*, *dat*, and instrumental *ihim*; H. *it*, *it*, *dat*, and instrumental *ihim*; G. *es*, *es*, *ih*.] A pronoun of the neuter gender corresponding with the masculine *he* and the feminine *she*, having the same plural *they*. Besides standing in place of neuter nouns it is used (1) as the nominative to impersonal verbs (it rains, it snows); (2) to introduce a sen-

tence, preceding a verb as a nominative, but referring to a clause or distinct member of the sentence following (it is well ascertained that the figure of the earth is an oblate spheroid); (3) for a preceding clause of a sentence (we have been defeated for the present, it is true); (4) to begin a sentence when a personal pronoun, or the name of a person, or a masculine or feminine noun follows, where it may represent any one of the three persons or of the three genders (as, it is I; it was they); (5) for state of matters, condition of affairs, or the like (has it come to this); (6) after intransitive verbs very indefinitely (to walk it, to run it). The possessive case *its* does not appear till a year or two before 1600, his being used both for the masculine and the neuter possessive.

Italian, i-tal'yan, a. Pertaining to Italy.—**Italian**, i-tal'yan, n. The language used in Italy or by the Italians.—**Italian iron**, a smoothing iron, consisting essentially of a metal tube with a closed rounded end heated by a metal bolt; used for dating or marking.—**Italian warehouse**, a name assumed by shops where groceries, including some Italian products, are sold.—**Italism**, i-tal'iz-m, n. Italicism, i-tal'iz-m, n. An Italian expression, manner, orism.—**Italianize**, i-tal'yan-iz, v.t. To give an Italian colour or character to.—**Italic**, i-tal'ik, a. Pertaining to Italy; the name of a printing type sloping towards the right, invented about 1520 A.D. by Aldus Manutius, a Venetian printer.—**Italic**, i-tal'ik, n. A letter or type.—**Italicize**, i-tal'iz-s, v.t.—**Italicized**, i-tal'iz-s, v.t. To write or print in italic characters; to distinguish by italics.

Itch, ich, n. [O.E. *icchen*, *icchen*, A. Sax. *icchen*, to itch; G. *jucken*, to itch; D. *jucken*, *jucke*, S. *yuck*, *itch*.] A sensation in the skin causing a great desire to scratch or rub; a cutaneous disease due to a minute species of mite, a constant itching desire.—(an *itch* for praise).—*v.t.* To feel an itch; to have an uneasy or teasing sensation impelling to something.—**Itching**, ich'ing, n. The sensation of itch; an uneasy desire or hankering.—**Itchy**, ich'y, a. Having a sensation that leads to scratching; having a teasing uneasy sensation.—**Itch-mite**, n. The microscopic animal which produces itch.—**Itchy**, ich'y, a. Infected with having the sensation as if suffering from itch.—**Itchiness**, ich'iness, n. The state of being itchy.

Item, item, adv. [L. *item*, also.] Also; a word formerly often used in accounts and lists of articles.—*n.* A separate particular in a list or account; a paragraph; a scrap of news.

Iterate, W'er-at, v.t.—**iterated**, iterating.

[L. *itero*, *iteration*, to do again, to repeat, from *iterum*, again, from *id*, it, with the comparative suffix; akin S. *itar*, *itar*, another.] To utter, or do a second time, to repeat.—**Iteration**, it-er-ā-sh'on, n. [L. *iteratio*, *iterationis*.] Repetition; recital or performance a second time.—**Iterative**, it-er-ā-tiv, a. Repeating.

Itinerant, i-tin'er-ant, a. [L. *itinerans*, *itinerantis*, travelling, from L. *iter*, *itineris*, a way or journey; from root *it*, to go, seen also in *circul*, *exit*, *transit*, *ambition*, *initial*, *issue*, *perish*, &c.] Passing or travelling about in a country or districts, wandering; not settled; strolling.—*n.* One who travels from place to place.—**Itinerary**, i-tin'er-ā-si, n. Practice of itinerating.—**Itinerancy**, i-tin'er-ā-si, n. A passing from place to place, the passing from place to place in the discharge of official duty.—**Itinerantly**, i-tin'er-ā-si, adv. In an itinerant, unsettled, or wandering manner.—**Itinerary**, i-tin'er-ā-si, n. [L. *itinerarius*.] A work containing notices of the places and stations to be met with in pursuing a particular line of road.—*n.* Travelling; pertaining to a journey.—**Itinerate**, i-tin'er-at, v.t.—**itinerated**, *itinerating*. To travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching; to wander without a settled habitation.

Its, its. Possessive case of the pronoun *it*.—**Itself**, it-self, pron. The neuter pronoun corresponding to *he*, *she*, *herself*.

Itrium, it'ri-um, n. Tritium.

Ivory, i-v'or-i, n. [O.Fr. *ivoire*, Fr. *ivoire*, from L. *eboreus*, made of ivory, from *ebor*, ivory; akin S. *ibha*, an elephant.] The substance composing the tusks of the elephant, a similar substance obtained from the tusks of the walrus, the hippopotamus, the narwhal, &c.—*a.* Consisting or made of ivory.—**Ivory-black**, n. A fine kind of soft black pigment, prepared from ivory dust by calcination.—**Ivory-nut**, n. The seed of a South American palm, about as large as a hen's egg, and resembling the finest ivory in texture and colour, and used for similar purposes.—**Vegetable ivory**, i-v'or-y-palm, n. The tree which bears the ivory-nut.

Ivy, i-vi, n. [A. Sax. *ifig*; akin to G. *epheu*, O.G. *elcheu*, *ebah*, ivy.] An evergreen climbing plant, plentiful in Britain, growing in hedges, woods, on old buildings, rocks, and trunks of trees.—**Ivied**, i-vi-d, a. Covered or overgrown with ivy.

Ixolyte, ik's-lyt, n. [Gr. *ixos*, birdlime, and *lyte*, to dissolve.] A natural of green limestone found in bituminous coal, and becoming soft and tenacious when heated.

Izard, Izzard, iz'ard, n. The wild goat of the Pyrenees; the ibex.

J.

J. The tenth letter in the English alphabet, and the seventh consonant, having a sound like that of *g* in *genius*. [Not an original English letter.]

Jabber, jab'ber, v.t. [A. form equivalent to *gabble*, Sc. *gab*, req. of *gab*, to talk much or pertly. GAB.] To talk rapidly, indistinctly, or nonsensically; to utter gibberish; to chatter.—*v.t.* To utter rapidly or indistinctly to *jabber* French.—*n.* Rapid talk with indistinct utterance of words.—**Jabberer**, jab'ber-er, n. One who jabbles.

Jabiru, jab'ir-i, n. [Smabbling name.] A tall wandering bird resembling the stork, a native of Africa and America.

Jacamar, jak'-a-mar, n. [Brazilian *jacamarica*.] The name of certain climbing birds of tropical America, nearly allied to the kingfishers.

Jacana, jak'-a-na, n. The name of sundry tropical gallinular birds, having very long toes, so that they can easily walk on the leaves of aquatic plants.

Jacaranda, jak'-a-ran-da, n. The name of

several Brazilian trees yielding fancy woods.

Jacare, jak'-a-rā, n. [Brazilian.] A species of Amazonian alligator.

Jacinth, jas'in-th, n. The gem also called *Hyacinth*.

Jack, jak, n. [From Fr. *Jacques*, L. *Jacobus*, James, being the commonest christian name in France, it became synonymous with rustic or clown, a meaning which it also had in England, where, however, it came to be used as a familiar substitute for the common name *John*, instead of for *James*.] A familiar substitute for the name John; a popular name for a sailor; a name of various contrivances or implements; an implement to assist a person in pulling off his boots; a boot-jack; a contrivance for raising great weights by the action of screws; a contrivance for turning a spit; a coat quilted and covered with leather, formerly worn by the musk-pitcher of waxed leather; a black jack; a small bowl thrown out for a mark to the players in the game of bowls; a dog

displayed from a staff on the end of a bowsprit, the union flag of Britain made by uniting the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick; the name of certain animals, as the ass, the fish, more commonly called the pike; a young pike; any of the knives in a pack of cards.—**Jack-in-a-box**, n. A kind of toy consisting of a box, out of which, when the lid is opened, a figure appears.—**Jack-in-office**, n. One who is vain of his petty office.—**Jack-of-all-trades**, n. A person who can turn his hand to any kind of business.—**Jack-with-a-lantern**, Jack-a-lan-ter, n. Will-o'-the-wisp, a specter that appears in low moist lands.—**Jackanape**, Jackanapes, jak'-a-nap, jak'-a-naps, n. [Jack the ape, or Jack of Ape.] A monkey; a conceited, impudent fellow.—**Jackass**, jak'-a-s, n. The name of the ass; an ignorant or stupid person.—**Laughing jackass**, a species of Australian kinkajou.—**Jack boot**, n. A kind of large boot reaching up over the knee.—**Jackdaw**, jak'-da, n. A name of like kind with *Magpie*, Robin, redstart,

being jetty; blackness. — *Jet*, *jet*, *a*.
Made of jet, or black as jet.

Jet, *jet*, *n*. [*Fr. jet*, a throw, a jet, a fountain, from *L. jacetus*, a throwing, from *jacere*, to throw, which, with the connected *jacere*, to lie (to be thrown), enters into a number of E. words, as *adject*, *adjective*, *adjucent*, *conjecture*, *gist*, *interjection*, *jetty*, *reject*, &c.] A shooting forth or spouting; what issues or streams forth from an orifice, as water or other fluid, gas or flame. — *v.t.* — *jetted*, *jetting*. [*Fr. jeter*, to throw, from *L. jacare*, freq. of *jacere*, to throw. *Jet* is the same word.] To issue in a jet; to shoot out; to project; to jut. — *v.t.* To emit; to spout forth.

Jettison, *Jetsam*, *Jetson*, *jet'sun*, *jet'sam*, *jet'sun*, *n*. [*O.Fr. jettaison*, *L. jactatio*, a throwing, from *jacere*, to throw.] The throwing of goods overboard in order to lighten a ship in danger. The goods thus thrown away. — *v.t.* To throw overboard.

Jetty, *jet'ti*, *n*. [*O.Fr. jette*, *Fr. jette*, from *O.Fr. jeter*, to throw. *Jet*, *a*.]

A projecting portion of a building; a projecting structure (generally of piles), affording convenient landing place for vessels and boats; a kind of small pier. — **Jettyhead**, *jet'ti-head*, *n*. A projecting part at the outer end of a wharf.

Jew, *ju*, *n*. [*O.Fr. jués*; *L. Judæus*, from *Judea*, so named from *Judah*, the tribe which had the first and largest portion west of the Jordan.] A Hebrew or Israelite. — **Jewess**, *ju'ess*, *n*. A Hebrew woman. — **Jewish**, *ju'ish*, *a*. Pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews. — **Jewishly**, *ju'ish-ly*, *adv*. In a Jewish manner. — **Jewishness**, *ju'ish-ness*, *n*. The condition of being Jewish. — **Jewry**, *ju'ri*, *n*. Judea; also, a city quarter inhabited by Jews. — **Jews'-trump**, *n*. An instrument of music which is held between the teeth and by means of a thin bent metal tongue struck by the finger, gives out a sound.

Jewel, *ju'el*, *n*. [*O.Fr. jouel*, *joel*, *joel* (*Fr. joyau*, either from *L.L. jocus*, a jest, or from *L. jocus*, to jest, *jocund*, a joy (whence *joke*), or from *L.L. gaudium*, from *L. gaudium*, joy (whence *joy*).] A personal ornament in which precious stones form a principal part; a precious stone; anything of exceeding value or excellence. — **Jewelled**, *ju'el-d*, *a*. — **Jewelling**, *ju'el-ing*, *a*. To dress or adorn with jewels; to fit or provide with a jewel as a watch; to deck or adorn as with jewels. — **Jewel-case, *n*. A case for holding ornaments and jewels. — **Jeweller**, *ju'el-er*, *n*. One who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments. — **Jewellery**, *Jewelry*, *ju'el-er-ri*, *n*. The trade or occupation of a jeweller; jewels in general. — **Jezabel**, *je-zə-bel*, *n*. [From *Jezabel*, the infamous wife of Ahab, king of Israel.] An unscrupulous, daring, vicious woman. — **Jib**, *jib*, *n*. [From *Dau. gibbe*, *D. gippen*, to turn suddenly, said of sails.] The foremost sail of a ship, triangular in shape and extended from the outer end of the jib-boom toward the foremast-head; in sloops, a sail on the bowsprit, and extending towards the bows; in the foremast, the projecting beam or arm of a crane. — **Jib**, *jib*, *n*. [*v.t.* — *jibbed*, *jibbing*; *jibed*, *jibing*. *Naut.* to shift (a fore-and-aft sail) from one side to the other. — **Jib-boom**, *n*. A spar run out from the extremity of the bowsprit, and which serves as a continuation of it. — **Jib**, *jib*, *n*. [*v.t.* — *jibbed*, *jibbing*; *jibed*, *jibing*.] [*O.Fr. gibet*, to struggle, *repugner*, to kick.] To pull against the bit as a horse; to move restively sideways or backward. — **Jibber**, *jib-er*, *n*. One who jibs; a horse that jibs.**

Jibe, *jib*, *v.t.* To *Prover*. **GIEE**. — **Jiffy**, *jif'i*, *n*. [*Prov. E. jiffe*, to be restless; *comp. jib*, to turn suddenly.] A moment; an instant. — [*Colo.*]

Jig, *jig*, *n*. [*O.Fr. gigue*, *gige*, a stringed instrument; the same word as *gig*.] A quick light dance; a light quick tune or air, generally in triple time. — *v.t.* — *jigged*, *jigging*. To dance a jig; to move with a light jolting motion. — *v.t.* To sing in the style of a jig, or in jig time. [*Shak.*] — **Jiggish**, *jig'ish*, *a*. Pertaining to or suitable to a jig. — **Jigger**, *jig-er*, *n*. *Mining*, a man who cleans

ores by means of a wire-bottom sieve; the sieve itself; a kind of light tackle used in shingling. — **Jigger**, *jig-er*, *n*. A wheel by which earthenware vessels are shaped. — **Jigger-mast**, *n*. The mast furthest aft in a four-masted vessel, bearing the jigger, a sail extended by a gaff and boom. Similarly **Jigger-topmast**, **Jigger-stay**, &c.

Jigger, *jig-er*, *n*. [*Chingee*.] The chigoe. — **Jiglog**, *jig-log*, *n*. [*Reduplication of jig*.] A jolting motion; a jog; a push. — *a*. Jolting.

Jig-saw, *n*. A saw with a vertical motion, moved by a vibrating lever or crank rod. — **Jill**, *jill*, *n*. [*Contr. from jillic*, a dim. of *jill*, *gill*, a young woman, a giddy girl. *GILL*.] A woman who gives her lover hopes and capriciously disappoints him sometimes used of a man; a name of contempt for a man. — *v.t.* To treat as a jilt does her lover; to play the jilt to; to trick in love. — *v.t.* To play the jilt.

Jimcrack, *jim'krak*, *n*. **Jimcrack**, *jim'krak*, *n*. **Jimcrack**, *jim'krak*, *n*. **Jemmy**, *jim'i*, *n*. **JEMMY**.

Jingle, *jin-gel*, *v.t.* — *jingled*, *jingling*. [*Properly* *jin-gel*, *chink*, *chink*, *chink*, *chink*, *chink*, &c.] To sound with a tinkling metallic sound; to clink, as money, chains, or bells. — *v.t.* To cause to give a tinkling metallic sound. — *a*. A rattling or clinking sound of metal; something that jingles; a little bell or rattle; correspondence of sound in rhymes. — **Jingo**, *jin-go*, *n*. [From Basque *Jingo*, God, or a corruption of St. Gingoaph; in the second sense from the word "jingo" occurring in a stupid war-song that had some popularity in 1877-8.] An expletive used as a mild oath; a person clamorous for war or not eager to avoid it (in this sense used with plural *Jingos*).

Job, *job*, *n*. [A form of Prov. E. *gob*, a lump, a portion; akin *goblet*.] A piece of work, such as a piece of sewing or undertaking at a stated price; work turned out; a public transaction done for private profit; an undertaking set agoing professionally in the public interest, but really to benefit the promoters. — *v.t.* — *jobbed*, *jobbing*. To let out to be done in separate portions or jobs; to let out, as horses or carriages for hire, to engage for one's own use for hire; to buy in large quantity and sell in smaller lots. — *v.t.* To work at odd jobs; to deal in the public stocks; to buy and sell as a broker; to let or hire horses or carriages; to convert some public undertaking to private advantage. — *a*. Applied to goods bought and sold under special circumstances, and generally under the ordinary trade-price. — **Jobber**, *job'er*, *n*. One who jobs; one who works at jobs; one who lets or hires out carriages or horses; one who deals or deals in stocks; a stock-jobber. — **Jobbery**, *job'ery*, *n*. A set or practice of jobbing; unfair and underhand means used to procure some private end at public expense. — **Jobbing**, *job'ing*, *a*. Applied to a person who works by the job as a jobbing gardener, &c. — **Job-master**, *n*. One who hires or lets out carriages, horses, &c. — **Job-printer**, *n*. A printer who does miscellaneous work, as bills, circulars, &c.

Job, *job*, *n*. [From *Job*, the month. *GONER*.] To peck, stab, or strike with something sharp. [Now provincial.] — **Job's-comforter**, *job*, *n*. [From *Job* of Sabe.] One who pretends to sympathize with you, but attributes your misfortunes to your own misconduct. — **Job-watch**, *job'woch*, *n*. Same as *Jack-watch*.

Jockey, *jock'i*, *n*. [*For* *Jackey*, dim. of *Jack*, for *John*; *Jockey* and *Jack* being Northern English forms *Jack*.] A man whose profession it is to ride horses in horse-races; a dealer in horses; a tricky or shuffling fellow in trade affairs. — **Jockeyed** or **jockeyed**, *jockey'ing*. To ride in a race; to jostle by riding against; to cheat; to trick; to deceive in trade. — **Jockeyman**, *jock'i-man*, *n*. Practice of jockeying, or jockeying, *jock'i-ship*, *n*. The art or practice of riding horses. — **Jocose**, *jock'os*, *a*. [*L. jocosus*, from *jocus*,

a joke. *JOKK*.] Given to jokes and jostling; merry; wagghish; containing a joke; sportive; merry. — **Jocosely**, *jock'os-ly*, *adv*. In a jocose manner. — **Jocoseness**, *jock'os-ness*, *n*. The quality of being jocose. — **Joco-serious**, *jock'os-ri-us*, *a*. Partaking of mirth and seriousness. — **Jocosity**, *jock'os-i-ty*, *n*. Jocularity; merriment; wagghery; a jocose act or saying. — **Jocular**, *jock'ul-er*, *a*. [*L. jocularis*, from *jocus*.] Given to jesting; jocose; merry; wagghish; containing jokes; facetious. — **Jocularly**, *jock'ul-er-ly*, *adv*. The quality of being jocular. — **Jocularly**, *jock'ul-er-ly*, *adv*. In a jocular manner.

Jocund, *jock'und*, *a*. [*L. jocundus*, *jucundus*, connected with *juvus*, a young man, *juvare*, to assist (as in *adjuvant*, *coadjutor*); *E. young*.] Merry; cheerful; blithe; gleeful; gay; sprightly; sportive; light-hearted. — **Jocundity**, *Jocundness*, *jock'und-i-ty*, *jock'und-ness*, *n*. State of being jocund. — **Jocundly**, *jock'und-ly*, *adv*. In a jocund manner; blithely.

Jog, *jog*, *v.t.* — *jogged*, *jogging*. [Perhaps a form of *jag*, or allied to *W. gopi*, to shake.] To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to give notice or excite attention by a slight push. — *v.t.* To move at a slow trot; to walk or travel idly or slowly; to move along with but little progress; generally followed by *on*. — *n*. A push; a slight shake; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention; *carp*, and *massure*, a squaring of the elbow. — *v.t.* — *One who jogs*. — **Joggle**, *jog'l*, *v.t.* — *joggled*, *joggling*. [Freq. of *jog*.] To shake slightly; to give a sudden but slight push; *carp*, to join or match by jogs or notches so as to prevent sliding apart. — *v.t.* To push; to shake; to totter. — *n*. A joint made by means of jogs or notches; a joint held in place by means of pieces of stone or metal introduced into it; the piece of metal or stone used in such a joint. — **Jog-zot**, *n*. A piece of work, or a set, or a routine of daily duty to which one pertinaciously adheres. — *a*. Monotonous; easy-going; humdrum.

Johannaberg, *jo-han'ni-berg*, *n*. [From the castle of Johann, the Wexodan, where the wine is made.] The finest and most expensive of the Rhenish wines.

John, *jon*, *n*. [*L. Johannes*, *Joannes*, *Gr. Iohannes*, from *Iedai*.] A proper name of *John* — **John**, *John*, *n*. A humorous designation of the English people, first used in *Arbuthnot's satire The History of John Bull*. — **John-crow**, *n*. A West Indian name for the turkey-buzzard. — **John-dory, *n*. **Donny** — **Johnny-cake**, *jon'i-ty*, *n*. In America, a cake made of the meal of maize mixed with water, and baked on the hearth. — **Johnny-raw**, *n*. A raw beginner; a novice. [*Sportive*.]**

Johnnasee, *jon-son'ez*, *n*. The style or language of Dr. Johnson, or an imitation of it, a pompous inflated style.

Join, *join*, *v.t.* [*Fr. joindre*, from *L. jungere*, *junctus*, to join, seen in many E. words, as *junction*, *juncture*, *conjugal*, *adjoin*, *conjoin*, *rejoin*, *rejoin*, *conjoin*, *adjoin*, *conjoin*, &c. same root as *Skr. yug*, to join, *E. yoke*.] To connect or bring together, physically or otherwise; to place in contiguity; to couple; to combine; to associate; to engage in battle. — *To join issue*. Under issue. — *To be contiguous or in contact*, to form a physical union; to coalesce; to unite or become associated, as in marriage, league, partnership, society; to confederate; to associate; to league. — **Joiner**, *join'er*, *n*. One who joins; a mechanic who does the wood-work of houses; a carpenter. — **Joinery**, *join'er-ry*, *n*. The art of a joiner; carpentry. — **Joining**, *join'ing*, *a*. A joint.

Joint, *join't*, *n*. [*Fr. joint*, from *joindre*, *pp. joint*, to join. *JOIN*.] The place or part at which two separate things are joined or united; the mode of connection of two things; junction. — *Joint*, *joint*, *n*. One of the three pieces into which a carcass is cut up by the butcher; *anaf*, the

joining of two or more bones, as in the elbow, the knee, or the knuckle; *bot.* A node or knot; also, the part between two nodes; an internode; *geom.* A fissure or line of parting in rocks at any angle to the plane of stratification; *building*, the joining of stones or timbers together; *arch.* That are held firmly together by means of cement, mortar, &c., or by a superincumbent weight; the place where or the mode in which one piece of timber is connected with another. — **Dove-tail**, **Scarf**, **Mitre**, **Mortise**, **Box-joint**, **Chamfer-joint**, **Chamical**, **Arrangement** by which one part may be made to move freely in all directions in relation to another connected part. — **Out of joint**, dislocated, as when the head of a bone is displaced; *metaph.* Disordered. — **a.** Shared by two or more (*joint* property); having an interest in the same thing (*joint* owner); united; combined; acting in concert (*a joint force*, *joint efforts*). — **b.** Pertaining to unite by a joint or joints; to fit together, to cut or divide into joints or pieces. — **c.** To coalesce by joints. — **Jointed**, *joined*, *p.* and *a.* — **Provided with joints**, formed with knotted nodes. — **Jointly**, *ad.* In common. — **In a joint manner**. **Jointer**, *joint'er*, *n.* One who or that which joints. — **Joint-heir**, *n.* An heir having a joint interest with another. — **Jointly**, *joint'ly*, *adv.* In a joint manner; together. — **Joint-stock**, *n. The stock of a company. — **Joint-stock company**, an association of a number of individuals who jointly contribute funds for the purpose of carrying on a specified business. — **Joint-taking**, *n.* The taking of shares are transferred to each owner without the consent of the other partners. — **Joint-tenant**, *n.* **Law**, one who holds an estate along with another, and if the other dies takes the whole. — **Jointure**, *n.* A portion allotted on a woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease. — **v.** *t.* — **Jointured**, *jointured*. — **To settle a jointure upon**. — **Joint**, *joint*, *n.* A piece of wood, a bed, a table, a lid on, *L.L.* *gista*, from *L.* *lactum*, *p.* of *jacere*, to lie. *Jer.* *Jist*. One of the stout pieces of timber to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed, and which are supported by the walls or the girders. — **v.** *t.* — **To fit**. — **Jointish**, *adj.* Jointed.*

nish with Jollis.
Joke, *jōk*, *jōk*; *jōkus*, *Fr. jeû*, *It. giuoco*,
Sp. juego. *n.* jest; saucy road to *jeu*, to throw
(*Jr.*). Akin *jocose*, *jocular*, *juggler*, *jeopardy*.
Something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; something witty or sportive; a jest; what is said for amusement, or actually meant as such. *In joke*, a trick played on one, usually to the injury or annoyance of his person.—*In joke*, in jest with no serious intention.—*v.t.*—*joked* *joking*. To jest; to utter jokes; to jest in words or actions.—*r.f.* To cast jokes at; to make merry with.—*r.f.* To mock.—*Joker*, *jōker*, *jōk-er*. A teller of merry fables.—*Jokingly*, *jōking-lī*, *adv.* In a joking manner.
Jole, *jōll*, *jōl*, *n.* (*Jowl*). Hence *joll*. The jowl; the head.—*r.f.* To knock the jole or jaw against; to clash. (*Shak*).
Jolly, *jōl-lī*, *a.* Merry. (*Shak*). *Fr. joly*, from *joy*, from the Saxon, and originally referring to the festivities of Christmas; from *Icel. jól*, Sw. and Dan. *jul*, *Eyle*, Christmas. **YULE**. *Merry*; gaily; lively; full of life and mirth; jovial; expressing mirthfulness.—*Jolly*, in excellent condition of body.—*Jollification*, *jōl-i-fi-kā'shon*, *n.* A scene of merriment, mirth or festivity; a carousal; merry-making.—**Jollity**, *jōl-i-tē*, *adv.* In a jolly manner.—*The quality or condition of being jolly*. **JOLLY**, *jōl-i-tē*, *n.* The quality of being jolly; mirth; gaiety; festivity; jovialty.
Jolly-boat, *n.* (*Jolly* here is same as *Dan. jolle*, *D. jol*, a yawl, a jolly-boat). One of a ship's boats, about 12 feet in length with a bluff bow.
Jolly-boat, *v.t.* (*From joll*, *jōl*). To shake with short abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground.—*u.*

To shake with sudden jerks, as in a carriage or on a high-trotting horse.—*n.* A shock or shake by a sudden jerk, as in a carriage.—*Jolter*, *jol'ter*, *n.* One who or that which jolts.—*Joltingly*, *jol'ting-ly*, *adv.* In a jolting manner.

Jonquil, *Jonquilla*, *jon'kwil*, *a.* [*Fr. jonquille*; *It. giuncagilla*, *dian.* from *L. juncus*, *a rush*.] A species of narcissus or daffodil, with rush-like leaves and flowers that yield a fine perfume.

Jorūm, jōrūm, n. [Perhaps a corruption of *Jordan*, a vessel in which pilgrims brought home water from the *Jordan*.] A colloquial term for a bowl or drinking vessel with liquor in it.

Joseph, jōzef, n. [Probably in allusion to *Joseph's coat of many colours*.] A riding coat or habit for women, formerly much in use.

Joss, *joss*, *n.* [Chin. *joss*, a deity, from Pg. *deus*, from L. *deus*, a god.] A Chinese idol.—**Joss-house**, *n.* A Chinese temple.—**Joss-stick**, *n.* In China, a small reed covered with the dust of odoriferous woods, and burned before an idol.

Jostle, *jos'tl*, *v.t.*—*jostled*, *jostling*. [A dim. from *joust*.] To push against; to crowd against; to elbow; to hustle.—*v.i.* To hustle; to shove about as in a crowd.

hustle; to shove about as in a crowd.
Jot, jot, *n.* (From *iota*, the smallest letter in the Greek alphabet. *IOta*.) An *iota*; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.—*v.t.*—*jotted, jotting*. To write down in a diary or memorandum-book; to make a memorandum of.—*Jotter, jot'er, n.* One who jots; a book for memoranda.—*Jotting, jotting, n.* A memorandum.

[illegible]

give the form of a journey. — *Journeys*, jér-ni, a day, a day's work, a day's journey, from *l. diurnus*, *di*, from *die*, a day. **JOURNAL** — Travel from one place to another; a passage made between places; a distance travelled at a time. — *v. t.* To travel from place to place; to pass from home to a distance. — *Journeyer*, jér-ni-ér, *n.* One who journeys. — *Journeyman*, jér-ni-man, *n.* Strictly, a man hired to work by the day; but in fact, any mechanic or workman who has served his apprenticeship, and is thus supposed to have learned his special occupation.

Joust, *jost*, *n.* [O. Fr. *juele*, *jouste*, *joste*, *jousting*, from O. Fr. *juster*, *jouster*, *joster*, to tilt; from *l. juxta*, near to, *nigh*.] An encounter with spears on horseback for trial of skill; a combat between two knights at a tournament for sport or for exercise.—*v.t.* To engage in mock fight on horseback; to tilt.—**Jouster**, *joster*, *n.* One who jousts.

Jove, jōv, n. [*L. Jovis, Divis*, the old name of *Jupiter* (that is Jove-father), latterly appearing only in the oblique cases, same root as *deus*, a god. See *DEITY*]. The chief divinity of the Romans; Jupiter; the planet Jupiter—*Jovialis*, *jō-vi-āl-ē*, *a*. [*L.L. Jovialis*, because the planet Jupiter was believed to make the planet under it of a jovial tenement.] Gay; merry; joyous; *Jovialist*, *jō-vi-āl-ist*, *n*. One who lives a jovial life—*Joviality*, *Jovialness*, *jō-vi-āl-ē-tē*, *jō-vi-āl-nēs*, *n*. The state or

quality of being jovial.—Jovially, jō'vi-
al-ly, *adv.* In a jovial manner.—Jovian, jō-
vi-an, *a.* Pertaining to the planet Jupiter.
Jowl, jōl, *n.* [Also in forms *jole*, *joll*, *chowl*;
from A. Sax. *ceall*, jaw, snout. Akin *jolt*.]
The cheek.—*Chew by jowl*, with heads
close together; side by side.

Joy, jôj, n. [O. Fr. *joie*, *joie*, *gôie*, *Fr. joie*,
It. gioia, from *L. gaudium*, *joy*, *gaudere*,
 to rejoice; seen also in *gaudy*, *rejoice*,
gaudium, *gaudy*, *gaudy*, *gaudy*, *gaudy*,
 to rejoice by the acquisition or expectation
 of good; gladness; pleasure; delight; ex-
 altation; exhilaration of spirits; the cause
 of joy or happiness;—*Fr. joie*, *joy*,
It. gioia, *joy*, *gôie*, *gôie*, *gôie*, *gôie*,
 to gladden. [*Shak.*]—*Joyance*, *joï ans*, n.
 [O. Fr. *joiant*, *joyful*.]—*Joyment*; hap-
 piness; delight. [*Park.*]—*Joyful*, *joï-
 ful*, *joï-ful*, *joï-ful*, *joï-ful*, *joï-ful*, *joï-ful*,
 gleeful.—*Joyfully*, *joï-ful-lî*, *adv.* In a
 joyful manner.—*Joyfulness*, *joï-ful-ness*,
 n. The state of being joyful.—*Joyless*, *joï-
 less*, *joï-less*, *joï-less*, *joï-less*, *joï-less*,
 not joy or pleasure.—*Joylessly*, *joï-
 less-lî*, *adv.* In a joyless manner.—*Joyless-
 ness*, *joï-less-ness*, n. State of being joyless.
 —*Joyous*, *joï-us*, *joï-us*, *joï-us*, *joï-us*,
 glad; gay; merry; joyful; giving joy.—
Joyously, *joï-us-lî*, *adv.* In a joyous man-
 ner.—*Joyousness*, *joï-us-ness*, n. The state
 of being joyous.

of being joyous.
Jubilant, jū-bi-lant, *a.* [*L. jubilans*, ppr. of *jubilo*, to shout for joy, from *jubilum*, a shout of joy; not connected with *jubilee*.] Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting or singing with joy.—*Jubilate*, jū-bi-lat, *v.i.* To rejoice; to exult; to triumph.—*Jubilation*, jū-bi-la'shon, *n.* [*L. jubilatio*.] A rejoicing; a triumph; exultation.

Jubilee, *jū-bī-le*, *n.* [*Fr. jubilé*; *L. jubilans*, *jubilare*, from Heb. *yobel*, the blast of a trumpet, and hence the sabbatical year announced by the sound of the trumpet.] Among the Jews every fiftieth year, being the year following the revolution of seven weeks of years, at which time there was a general release of all debtors and slaves; hence a season of great public joy and festivity; any occasion of rejoicing or joy; a celebration of a marriage, pasture, or the like, after it has lasted fifty years.

Judaic, Judaical, ju-dā'ik, ju-dā'-kal, a. [*l.* *Judaicus*, from *Judah*, *Jew*.] Pertaining to the Jews—Judaically, ju-dā'-kal-ly, *adv.* After the Jewish manner.—**Judaism, ju'da-izm, n.** The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses; conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.—**Judaist, ju'da-ist, n.** An adherent to Judaism.

Judaistic, jū-dā-is'tik, *a.* Relating or pertaining to Judaism. — **Judaization**, jū-dā-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act of judaizing. — **Judaize**, jū-dā-iz, *vi.* — *judaized, judaizing.*

To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews; to assume the manners or customs of the Jews. — *s.t.* To bring into conformity with what is Jewish. —

Judaizer, jū-dā-i-zēr, n. One who judaizes.
 —Judean, jū-dē'an, n. A native or inhabitant of Judea.—a. Relating to Judea.
 Judas, in'das, n. [After the false apostle.]

A treacherous person; one who betrays under the semblance of friendship; a judas-hole.—Judas-coloured, *a.* Red: applied to hair, from the notion that Judas

had red hair.—Judas-hole, n. A small hole for peeping into a chamber without the knowledge of those within it.
Judge, int. n. (Fr. *juge*, from *J.* *judex*, ju-

dicts, a judge, from *ius, juris*, law or right, and *dicto*, to pronounce (*Jury, Dictum*). This word appears in *adjudge, judicature, judicial, judicious*, &c. A civil officer in

vested with power to hear and determine causes, civil and criminal, and to administer justice between parties in courts held for the purpose; one who has skill to de-

side on the merits of a question or on the value of anything; a critic; a connoisseur; Jewish *hask*, a chief magistrate with civil and military powers; hence, pl. the name

—v.t.—judged, judging. [Fr. *juger*, L. *judi-*

ch, chain; ch, Se. lock; g, go; j, job; ñ, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, than; w, wig; wh, what; z, azure

care, to judge.] To hear and determine, as in cases on appeal; to pass judgment upon any matter; to sit in judgment; to compare facts, ideas, or propositions, and perceive their agreement or disagreement; to form an opinion; to express censorious opinions; to determine; to estimate; to discern.—*n.* To have authority to decide authoritatively as a cause or controversy; to examine into and decide; to examine and pass sentence on; to try; to be censorious towards; to esteem, think, reckon.—**Judge-ship, juj'ship, n.** The office of a judge.—**Judgment, juj'ment, n.** The act of judging. The act of deciding or passing decision on something; the act or faculty of judging truly, wisely, or skillfully; good sense; discernment; understanding; opinion or notion formed by judging or considering; the act or mental faculty by which man compares ideas and ascertains the relations of terms and propositions; a determination of the mind so formed, producing when expressed in words a proposition (*lat.* the sentence) pronounced in a cause by the judge or court by which it is tried; hence, a calamity regarded as inflicted by God for the punishment of sinners; the final trial of the human race. **Judgment of God, n.** term formerly applied to trials of crimes by single combat, by ordeal, &c.—**Judgment-day, n.** The last day, when final judgment will be pronounced on men.—**Judgment-seat, n.** *Lat.* a seat secured to the creditor by a judge's order.—**Judgment-hall, n.** The hall where courts are held.—**Judgment-seat, n.** The seat on which judges sit in court; a court; a tribunal.

Judicable, ju'd-ka-bul, a. [*Judicabilis, from judico, to judge, from judex, a judge.*] Capable of being tried or decided.—**Judicative, ju'di-ka-tiv, a.** Having power to judge.—**Judiciary, ju'di-ka-to-ri, a.** [*Judicatoria.*] Pertaining to the passing of judgment; belonging to the administration of justice; dispensing justice.—*n.* A court of justice; a tribunal; administration of justice.—**Judicature, ju'di-ka-tur, n.** The power of distributing justice; a court of justice; a tribunal; extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court.—**Judicial, ju-dish'al, a.** [*Judicialis, from judicium, a trial, a judicial inquiry, judgment, discernment, from judex, a judge.*] **JUPON, n.** Pertaining or appropriate to courts of justice or to a judge thereof; proceeding from, issued or ordered by, a court of justice; inflicted as a penalty or in judgment; enacted by law or statute.—**Judicially, ju-dish'al-ly, adv.** In a judicial manner.—**Judiciary, ju-dish'i-ri, a.** [*Judicaria.*] Pertaining to the courts of judicature or legal tribunals; judicial.—*n.* The system of courts of justice in a government; the judges taken collectively.—**Judicious, ju-dish'us, a.** [*Judicatus, from L. judicium, judgment.*] According to sound judgment; adapted to obtain a good end by the best means; well considered; said of things; acting with sound judgment; possessing sound judgment; directed by reason and wisdom; said of persons.—**Judiciously, ju-dish'us-ly, adv.** In a judicious manner.—**Judiciousness, ju-dish'us-ness, n.** The quality of being judicious.

Jug, jug, n. [*From Jug or Juglo, an old familiar form of Joan or Jenny, the name being secularly given to the vessel, like jack, black-jack, &c.*] A vessel usually of earthenware, metal, or glass, of various sizes and shapes, and generally with a handle or ear, used for holding and conveying liquors; a drinking vessel; *jug, a pitcher*—*v.t.* **Jugged, jugging.** To put in a jug; to cook by putting into a jug, and this into boiling water (*jugged hare*).

Jug, jug, n. The sound fancied to resemble the note uttered by the nightingale.

Jugate, jugged, ju'gat, ju'gated, a. [*Jugum, a yoke, a ridge or summit.*] *Not* coupled together, as the pairs of leaflets in compound leaves.

Juggernaut, juj'g-e-nat, n. [Properly *Jagannath*, lord of the world, the famous idol to which people in India used to sacrifice themselves at festivals.] Any

idea, custom, fashion, or the like, to which one or their devotees himself or is blindly or ruthlessly sacrificed.

Juggle, jugl, v. **Juggled, juggling.** [*O. Fr. jogle, Fr. jongler, It. giocolare, from L. jocolator, to jest or joke, from L. jocus, a jest.*] To play tricks by sleight of hand; to perform feats of magic; to juggle.—*v.t.* To be by trick or artifice.—*n.* A trick by legerdemain; an imposture.—**Jugler, jugler, n.** [*O. Fr. jugleur, jogleur, from L. jocolator, one who jokes.*] One who juggles.—**Jugglery, jugler, n.** The art, the performance of a juggler; legerdemain; trickery; imposture.—**Jugglingly, jugling-ly, adv.** In a juggling manner.

Jugular, ju'g-u-lar, a. [*L. jugulum, the collar-bone, the neck, from root of jungo, to join.*] *Join.* *Anat.* pertaining to the neck or throat.—**Jugular vein, n.** one of the large trunks (two on each side) by which the greater part of the blood that has circulated in the head, face, and neck is returned to the heart.

Jugubee, ju'gub, n. [*Fr. jus, from L. jus, broth, soup; cogn. Skt. yajsha, broth.*] The sap or watery part of vegetables, especially of fruits; also, the fluid part of animal substances.—**Juceless, ju'se-lus, a.** Destitute of juice; dry; without moisture.

Juceless, ju'se-lus, a. The state of being juiceless.—**Juceless, ju'se-lus, a.** Abounding with juice; succulent.

Jubbe, ju'bab, n. [*Fr. julep, a jubbe, from L. zcyphum, Gr. zcyphos, Ar. zay, the jubbe-tree.*] The fruit of a spiny shrub or small tree of Southern Europe, Northern Africa, and Western Asia; the tree itself; a confection made of gum-arabic or gelatine, sweetened and flavoured so as to resemble the jubbe fruit.

Julep, ju'lep, n. [*Fr. julep, Ar. juleb, from Per. qulab, rose-water—gul, rose, and ab, water.*] A sweet drink; a sweetened drink, serving as a vehicle to some form of medicine.—**Julian, ju'lian, n.** The name of a spirituous liquor, as brandy or whisky, sugar, pounded ice, and a seasoning of mint.

Julian, ju'lian, a. Pertaining to or derived from Julius Caesar.—**Julian calendar, n.** the calendar as adjusted by Julius Caesar.—**Julian year, n.** the year of 365 days 6 hours, adopted in the Julian calendar.

Julienne, zhi-lo-en', n. [*Fr.*] A kind of soup made with various herbs or vegetables cut in very small pieces.

July, ju'li, n. The seventh month of the year, during which the sun enters the sign Leo; so called from Julius Caesar, who was born in this month, and by whom the calendar was reformed.

Jumart, ju'mart, n. [*Fr.*] The supposed offspring of a bull and a mare.

Jumble, jumbl, v.t. **Jumbled, jumbling.** [*O. Fr. jumbler, jumbre, to agitate, to shake together; akin to jump, and to Dan. jumble, to jolt.*] To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order; often followed by *together* or *up*—*v.t.* To mix, mix, or unite in a confused manner.—*n.* Confused mixture, mass, or collection without order; disorder; confusion.—**Jumblement, jumbl'ment, n.** The act of jumbling together; confused mixture.—**Jumbler, jumbl'er, n.** One who jumbles.—**Jumbly, jumbl'ly, adv.** In a confused or jumbled manner.

Jump, jump, v.t. [*Akin Dan. gump, Prov. com. to jump, to jump, to leap, to skip, to jump; to throw one's self in any direction by lifting the feet wholly from the ground and again alighting upon them; to leap; to spring; to bound, to skip, to leap, to bound, to jump with his ideas.*]—*To jump at, to embrace or accept (an offer) with eagerness (colloq.)*—*v.t.* To pass by a leap; to pass eagerly or hastily; to skip over; to leap.—*n.* The act of jumping.—*to spring; a bound.*—**Juniper, junper, n.** One who or that which jumps; a long iron chisel pointed with steel used to prepare a hole for fastening or the like; one of a sect of fanatics among the Calvinists; Maists and others, from their violent motions during worship.

Juncaceous, jung-k'a'shus, a. [*L. juncus, a rush.*] *Bot.* pertaining to or resembling the order of plants of which the rush is the type.

Junction, jungk'shon, n. [*From L. junctio, from jungo, to join.*] The act or operation of joining; the state of being joined; the place or point of joining; joint; juncture; the place where two or more railways meet.—**Juncture, jungk'tur, n.** [*L. junctura.*] The line or point at which two bodies are joined; a point of time; particularly, a point rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances.

June, jun, n. [*L. Junius, perhaps after L. Junius Brutus, who abolished regal power at Rome; same root as junior, L. juvenis, a youth; E. young.*] The sixth month of the year.

Jungle, jung'el, n. [*Hind. jangal, forest, jungle.*] Land covered with forest-trees, thick, impenetrable brushwood, or any coarse, rank vegetation.—**Jungle-fever, n.** A disease prevalent in the East Indies, and other tropical regions, a severe form of remittent fever.—**Jungle-fowl, n.** A name given to two birds, the one a native of Australia, the other of India.—**Jungly, jung'el, a.** Of the nature of a jungle; consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles.

Junior, ju'ni-er, a. [*L. contracted from juvenior, comp. of juvenis, young.*] **JUVENILE, YOUNG.** Younger; not as old as another; applied to distinguish the younger of two persons bearing the same name; opposed to *senior*; lower or younger in standing, as in a profession.—*n.* A person younger than another; one of inferior standing in his profession to another.—**Juniority, junior-ship, ju'ni-or-ty, ju'ni-er-ship, n.** The state of being junior.

Juniper, ju'ni-per, n. [*Juniperus—juvenis, young, and perna, to produce (from its being evergreen); gin (the liquor) is from this.*] *Juxta, Buxus.* A common shrub found throughout Europe, the berries of which are used in the preparation of gin, and in medicine as a powerful diuretic.—**Juniper-resin, n.** Sandarac.

Junke, jungk, n. [*Fr. Junc, L. juncus, a bulrush, of which Junke was formerly a variety.*] **JUNKY, a.** Pieces of old cable or old cordage; salt beef supplied to vessels for long voyages (which is tough like junk).

Junk, jungk, n. [*Fr. jonque, Sp. and Pg. junc, said to be from Chinese chuen, a vessel.*] A flat-bottomed ship used in China and Japan, often of large dimensions.

Junk, jungk, n. [*A form of chunk, chump, a thick piece.*] A chunk.

Junket, jung'ket, n. [Formerly written *juncate*, from *It. giuncata*, cream-cheese brought to market in rushes, from *L. juncus, a rush, Juxa (rope).*] Urils mixed with cream, sweetened and flavoured; a sweetmeat; delicate food; a feast; a gay entertainment of any kind.—*v.t.* To feast; to banquet; to take part in a gay entertainment.—*v.t.* To entertain; to feast.—**Junketing, jung'ket-ing, n.** A private feast or entertainment; a junket.

Jun, ju'no, n. [*L.*] the root is the same as that of *Jove*. The highest divinity of the Latin races in Italy, next to Jupiter, of whom she was the sister and wife, the equivalent of the Greek Hera.

Junta, ju'rta, n. [*Sp. junta, a meeting or council, junto, united, from L. junctus, joined.*] *Join.* A meeting; a council; specifically, a grand council of state in Spain.—**Junto, ju'to, n.** A select council or assembly which deliberates in secret on any affair of government; a faction; a cabal.

Jupiter, ju'pi-ter, n. [*L. equivalent to Jovis pater, lit. Jove-father.*] *Jovk.* The supreme deity among the Latin races in Italy, the equivalent of the Greek Zeus; one of the superior planets, remarkable for its size and brightness.—**Jupon, Jappon, ju-pou, n.** [*Fr., from Sp. jupon, from Ar. jubah, an outer garment.*] A tight-fitting military garment without sleeves, formerly worn over the armour; a petticoat.

KAMSIN

kamptos, flexible, and *oulos*, thick, close-pressed.] A kind of floor-cloth composed of ground cork, wool, &c., with melted india-rubber spread on canvas.

Kamsin, kam'sin, n. [Ar. *khamṣin*, fifty, because it blows about fifty days.] A hot southerly wind in Egypt; the simoom.

Kamthendalo, kam'tha-dal, n. A native of Kamthachka.

Kanacks, Kanaka, ka-nak'a, n. A native of the Sandwich Islands.

Kangaroo, kang'ar-o, n. The native name of certain marsupials of Australia, with long and powerful hind-legs for leaping, and small and short fore-legs.—**Kangaroo-grass**, n. A valuable Australian fodder grass.—**Kangaroo-rat**, n. The bettong.

Kao-lin, k'ao-lin, n. [Chinese *kau-lin*, high ridge, the name of a hill where it is found.] A fine variety of clay, resulting from the decomposition of the felspar of a granitic rock under the influence of the weather; porcelain or China clay.

Karob, k'ar-ob, n. With goldsmiths, the twenty-fourth part of a grain.

Karoo, Karoo, ka-ro', n. [Hottentot *karusa*, hard, from the hardness of their soil under drought.] The name given to the immense arid tracts of clayey table-lands of South Africa, which are covered with verdure only in the wet season.

Karpholite, karfo-lit, n. [Gr. *karphos*, straw, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral with a fibrous structure and a yellow colour.—**Karphosiderite**, karfo-sid'er-it, n. [Gr. *sideros*, iron.] A straw-coloured mineral, hydrated phosphate of iron, from Greenland.

Katalysis, ka-tal'is-is, n. Catalysis.

Kathode, ka-th'od, n. Cathode.

Kation, ka-t'ion, n. Cation.

Katydid, kat'i-did, n. A species of grasshopper found in the United States; it gives out a loud sound which its name is intended to imitate.

Kauri-pine, n. Cowrie-pine.

Kawas, Kawas, ka-was', n. [Turk. *kawada*.] In Turkey, an armed constable; also, a government servant or courier.

Kaw, ka, v. and n. Caw.

Kay, ka, v. and n. Cay.

Kayak, Kayack, ka-ak', n. [Probably a corruption of the eastern *caïque*, applied to it by early voyagers.] A light fishing-boat in Greenland, made of seal-skins stretched round a wooden frame.—**Kayaker**, Kayaker, ka-ak'er, n. One who fishes in a kayak.

Kayle, kil, n. A nine-pin. **KAIL**.

Keblah, keb'la, n. [Ar. *kiblah*, from *kabala*, to lie opposite.] The direction of the temple at Mecca, being the point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer.

Keekay, kek'si, n. [Also *kek*; from W. *ceek*, reeds, cane.] A strong hollow stalk or stem of a plant. (*Shak*.)

Kedge, kej, n. [Softened form of *keg*; Icel. *kagpi*, a keg, a cask fastened as a float to an anchor, hence, the anchor itself.] A small anchor used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbour or river, or to assist in warping her.—*v.t.*—**Kedged**, kedg-ing, *v.t.* To warp (a ship) by means of a rope attached to a kedge.

Keel, kel, n. [From Icel. *kjöl*, Dan. *kjøl*, Sw. *köl*, a keel of a vessel; D. *kiel*, a keel; in sense of barge, from Icel. *kjöl*, a barge = A. Sax. *cōl*, barge, O.H.G. *kjōl*, a ship.] The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame; the corresponding part in iron vessels; *fig.* the whole ship; a projecting ridge on a surface; a low, flat-bottomed vessel used in the river Tyne for loading the colliers; a coal-barge; *but*, the lower petal of a papilionaceous corolla, enclosing the stamens and pistil.—*v.t.* To inclose the stamens and pistil.—**Keelage**, kel-tum up the keel; to capsize.

Keel, kel, n. Having a keel or ridge;—**Keeled**, keld, n. **Keelhaul**, kel'hal, *v.t.* To pun- ish by dropping into the sea on one side of a ship and hauling up on the other.—**Keelson**, kel'sun or kel'sun, n. [Dan. *kjølstrim*, Sw. *kjölstrim*, G. *keelschwein*, lit. *keel-swine*; comp. pig of lead.] An internal keel laid on the middle of the floor-timbers over the keel.

Keen, kēn, a. [A. Sax. *cēne*, *cēn*—Icel. *kean*, wise, clever; D. *keun*, G. *kühn*, keen, bold; same root as *ken*.] Acute of mind; penetrating; quick-witted; eager; vehement; full of relish or zest; sharp (a keen appetite); having a very fine edge (a keen razor); piercing; penetrating; severe (cold or wind); bitter; acrimonious (*keen satire*).—*Keenly*, kēn'li, *adv.* In a keen manner.—**Keeness**, kēn'es, n. The state or quality of being keen; acuteness; eagerness.

Keep, kep, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *kept*. [A. Sax. *kepan*, to keep, observe, regard; Fris. *kippen*, to look.] To hold; to retain in one's power or possession; not to lose or part with; to have in custody for security or preservation; to preserve; to protect; to guard; to restrain; to detain or delay; to tend or have the care of; to maintain, as an establishment, institution, &c.; to manage; to hold in any state; to continue or maintain, as a state, course, or action (to keep silence; to keep the same pace; to keep step); to remain confined to; not to quit (the house, one's bed); to observe in practice; not to neglect or violate; to fulfil; to observe; or solemnize; to board, maintain, supply with necessities of life; to have in the house; to entertain (to keep lodgers, company); to be in the habit of selling; to have a supply of for sale.—*To keep back*, to reserve; to withhold; not to disclose or communicate; to restrain; to prevent from advancing; not to deliver.—*To keep down*, to prevent from rising; to hold in subjection; to restrain.—*To keep house*, to maintain a separate residence for one's self, or for one's self and family; to remain in the house; to be confined to the house.—*To keep in*, to prevent from escape; to hold in confinement; not to tell or disclose; to restrain; to curb, as a horse.—*To keep off*, to hinder from approach or attack.—*To keep on foot*, to maintain, as a standing army.—*To keep one's self to one's self*, to shun society; to keep one's own counsel; to keep aloof.—*To keep out*, to keep out, to hinder from entering or taking possession.—*To keep under*, to hold in subjection.—*To keep up*, to maintain; to prevent from falling or diminution; to continue; to hinder from ceasing.—*v.i.* To remain in any position or state; to continue; to abide; to stay; not to be impaired; to continue fresh or wholesome; not to become spoiled.—*To keep at it*, to continue hard at work. [Colloq.]—*To keep from*, to abstain from; to refrain from.—*To keep on*, to proceed; to continue to advance.—*To keep to*, to adhere strictly to; not to neglect or deviate from.—*To keep up*, to retain one's spirits; to be yet active or not to be confined to one's bed.—n. Guard, care, or heed; the state of being kept; the means by which one is kept; subsistence; provisions; the stronghold of an ancient castle.—**Keeper**, kep'er, n. One who or that which keeps; one who has the care of a prison and the custody of prisoners; one who has the charge of patients in a lunatic asylum; one who has the care, custody, or superintendence of anything; something that keeps or holds safe; a ring which keeps another on the finger.—**Keeperless**, kep'er-less, a. Not having a keeper.—**Keepership**, kep'er-ship, n. The office of a keeper.—**Keeping**, kep'ing, n. A holding; custody; guard or maintenance; support; food; just proportion; conformity; consistency; harmony.—*To be in keeping with*, to accord or harmonize with; to be consistent with.—**Keepsake**, kep'-ak, n. Anything kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

Keel, kev, n. [A. Sax. *cyf*, a tub, from L. *cupa*, a tub, cask, cup.] A large vessel to ferment liquors in; a mashing tub.

Keg, keg, n. [Formerly *kap*; Icel. *kagpi*, Sw. *kappa*, a keg. **KEGAS**.] A small cask or barrel.

Keuhl, ke-hul', n. [Ar. *kidhaul*, antimony.] A mixture of antimony and frankincense, used by the Arab women to darken their eyebrows and eyelashes.

Keitloa, kit-lo'a, n. (Native name.) A species of rhinoceros found in South Africa.

Kelp, kelp, n. [Origin unknown.] The alkaline substances yielded by sea-weeds when burned, containing soda and iodine.

Kelpie, Kelpy, kel'pi, n. [Perhaps connected with *yelp*, from his belowning.] In Scotland, a malignant spirit of the waters, generally seen in the form of a horse.

Kelson, kel'sun, n. Same as *Kelson*.

Kelt, Keltie, kelt, kel'tik, *CELT*, *CELTIC*.

Kelt, kelt, n. [Comp. Gael. *caillte*, lost, ruined.] The name in Scotland for a salmon in its spent state after spawning; a foul fish.

Kelter, kel'ter, n. [Comp. *kilt*, to tuck up the clothes.] Regular or proper state. [Colloq.]

Ken, ken, *v.t.*—**kenned**, **kenning**. [Icel. *kenna*, D. and G. *kennen*, A. Sax. *cunnan*, to ken, to know, all are *can*, *cunning*, *know*, *Ksow*.] To know; to take cognizance of; to see at a distance; to descry; to recognize. [Now only provincial and poetical.]—n. Cognizance; reach of sight or knowledge.

Kennel, ken-el, n. [Norm. Fr. from *ken*, Fr. *chien*, a dog, from L. *canis*, a dog (cog. with E. *hound*).] A house or cot for dogs; a pack of hounds; the hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt.—*v.i.*—**kennelled**, **kennelling**. To lodge; to lie; to dwell, as a dog or a fox.—*v.t.* To keep or confine in a kennel.

Kennel, ken-el, n. [A form of *channel*, *canal*.] The water-course of a street; a gutter.

Kentish, ken'tish, a. Of or pertaining to the county of Kent.—**Kentish fire**, rapturous applause, a term originally given to the cheering common at the Protestant meetings held in Kent in 1823 and 1829, with the view of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill.—**Kentish rag**, *geol.* a dark-coloured, tough, highly fossiliferous limestone, belonging to the lower greensand, occurring in Kent.

Kentledge, kent'ledj, n. Perhaps for *cantledge*, from *cattle*, a piece.] Pigs of iron for ballast laid on the floor of a ship.

Keplerian, kep-ler'i-an, a. [Johann Kepler, 1591–1630.] Pertaining to Kepler; proposed by Kepler.—**Keplerian or Kepler's laws**, the laws of the courses of the planets established by Kepler.

Kept, kept, pret. and pp. of *keep*.

Ceramic, ke-ran'ik, a. Ceramic.

Kerargyrite, Kerate, ke-rar-jit, ker'at, n. *kras*, horn, and *argyros*, silver.] Chloride of silver; horn silver, so named from its cutting like horn.—**Keratode**, Keratose, ke-ra-tod, ke-ra-tos, n. [Gr. *keras*, *keratos*.] The horny substance of which the skeleton of many sponges is composed.

Kerb-roof, Kerb-stone. Curb-roof; curb-stone. Under Curb.

Kerchief, ker'cheif, n. [O.E. *coverchief*, O.Fr. *couvertchief*, *couvertchief*—Fr. *couvrir*, to cover, and *chief*, the head.—COVER, CHIEF.] A cloth to dress or cover the head; hence, any loose cloth used in dress.—**Kerchiefed**, Kerchief, ker'cheif, a. Dressed or covered with a kerchief.

Kerf, kerf, n. [A. Sax. *cyrf*, a cutting off, from *coorfan*, *carfan*, to cut, to carve, *carve*.] The cut or way made through wood by a saw or other cutting instrument.

Kermes, kerm'es, n. [Ar. and Per. *kermes*, *kirmis*, from Skr. *krami*, a worm; *crimson*, *carmine*, are derivative of *kermis*, a dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of the females of certain insects found on various species of oak round the Mediterranean.]

Kern, kern, n. [O. Gael. and Ir. *cern*, a man.] A light-armed foot-soldier of ancient Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland; opposed to *galloglass*.

Kern, kern, n. [Probably from L. *crano*, notch.] Printing, the part of a type which hangs over the body or galle.

Kernel, kern-el, n. [A. Sax. *cynele*, a little corn, a kernel, dim. of *cyra*, a grain. *Con*, *Graus*.] The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit; anything inclosed in a shell, husk, or integument; a grain of corn; the seed of pulp fruit; a small mass around which other matter is concreted; a nucleus; *fig.* the main or essential point, as opposed to

ments are combined with a certain amount of instruction.

Kindergarten, kind'-der-kin, n. **KINDERKIS**. **Kindle**, kind'l, v.t.—*kindled, kindling*. [Allied to or derived from Icel. *kynda*, to kindle, *kyndill*, a torch or candle; perhaps from *L. candela*, *E. candle*.] To set on fire; to cause to burn with flame; to light; to inflame, as the senses; to rouse; to provoke; to excite to action. —*v.i.* To take fire; to grow warm or animated; to be roused or exasperated. —**Kindler**, kind'l-er, n. One who or that which kindles. —**Kindling**, kindling, n. The act of one who kindles; materials for lighting a fire. —**Kindling-coal**, n. An ignited piece of coal used to light a fire. —**Kindred**, kind-red, n. [O.E. *kinrede*, kindred, from *kin*, and term *-red*, as in hatred (which see); the *d* is inserted, as in gender, thumder, kin.] Relationship by birth or marriage; consanguinity; kin; in plural sense, relatives by blood or marriage, more properly the former; relations or relatives. —*a.* Related; congenial; allied.

Kine, kin, old pl. of *cow*. **Kinematics**, ki-ne-mat'iks, n. [Gr. *kinēma*, movement, from *kinēo*, to move.] That branch of the science of mechanics which treats of motion, without referring to the forces producing it. —**Kinematic**, **Kinematical**, ki-ne-mat'ik, ki-ne-mat'ikal, a. Of or belonging to kinematics. —**Kinetic**, ki-net'ik, a. Causing motion; motory; applied to force actually exerted. —**Kinetics**, ki-net'iks, n. That branch of the science of dynamics which treats of forces causing or changing motion in bodies. —**DYNAMICS**.

King, king, n. [A. Sax. *cynig*, from *cyn*, kin, race, and term *-ig*, one of, descendant as in *atheling*; D. *konig*, Icel. *konungur*, Dan. *konge*, G. *konig*, king. Kin.] The sovereign of a nation; a man invested with supreme authority over a nation, tribe, or country; a monarch; prince; a ruler; a playing-card having the picture of a king; the chief piece in the game of chess; a crowned man in the game of draughts; the title of two books in the Old Testament relating to the kings of the Jewish kings.—**King's Bench**. Under Bench.—**King's Counsel**. Under COUSSEL.—**King's evidence**. Under EVIDENCE.—**King-at-arms**, n. The name of the chief heralds in Britain, whose business it is to direct the other heralds, and who have the jurisdiction in regard to coats of arms.—**King-crab**, n. A kind of crustacean with a carapace of horse-shoe shape, and a long tail-spine.—**Kingfisher**, king'-fish-er, n. The common kingfisher, a family of birds, the only British species of which, a small but most beautiful bird, frequents the banks of rivers and dives for fish.—**Kinghood**, king'-hood, n. State of being a king.—**Kingless**, king'-less, a. Having no king.—**Kinglet**, king'-let, n. A little king; a weak or insignificant king; a minute European bird.—**Kinghood**, king'-li-hood, n. The condition of being kingly.—**Kinglike**, king'-li-ke, a. Like a king.—**Kingliness**, king'-li-ness, n. State of being kingly.—**Kingly**, king'-li, a. Belonging or pertaining to a king or to kings; royal; monarchial; becoming a king; august; splendid.—**Syn.** under **ROYAL**. —**With an air of royalty**; as becoming a king.—**King-post**, king'-piece, n. The middle post standing at the apex of a pair of rafters, and having its lower end fastened to the middle of the tie-beam.—**King's evil**, n. A disease of the scrofulous kind, formerly believed curable by the touch of a king.—**Kingship**, king'-ship, n. Royalty; the state, office, or dignity of a king.—**King's yellow**, n. A pigment formed by mixing opium and arsenious

acid.—**King-truss**, n. A truss for a roof framed with a king-post.—**King-vulture**, n. A kind of American species of vulture, so called because other vultures are said to stand quietly by until it has finished its repast.—**King-wood**, n. A Brazilian wood beautifully streaked with violet tints, and used in cabinet-work.—**King-worship**, n. Excessive or extravagant loyalty to the monarch.

Kink, kink, n. [D. G. and Sw. *kink*, a twist or coil in a cable.] A twist in a rope or thread such as prevents it running freely; an unreasonable and obstinate notion; a crutch.—*v.t.* To get into a kink; to twist or run into knots.

Kinkajou, king'-ka-jō, n. A plantigrade carnivorous mammal of South America, resembling the lemur in structure and aspect, but allied to the bear.

Kine-kain, n. [An East Indian word.] An astringent extract resembling catechu, obtained from various tropical trees.

Kinsfolk, **Kinship**, **Kinsman**, **Kinswoman**. Under **KIN**.

Kiosk, kiosk, n. A Turkish word signifying a kind of open pavilion or summer house.

Kip, kip, n. A tanner's name for the hide of a young beast.—**Kip-leather**, **Kip-skin**. Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calfskin and cowhide.

Kipper, kip'-er, n. [D. *kippen*, to hatch, to exclude ova.] A salmon at or directly after the spawning season, when it is unfit to be eaten; a fish, as a salmon or herring, split open, salted, and dried or smoked; so called because at the spawning season salmon were used in this way to make them eatable.—*v.t.* To cure (salmon) by splitting open, salting, and drying.

Kirk, kirk, n. [The old form of *church*.] A. Sax. *cyrce*. **Church**. A church; still in common use in Scotland.—**Kirk-session**, n. The lowest court of the Established Church of Scotland.

Kirsch-wasser, kers'-vis-s-er, n. [G., from *kirsche*, cherry, and *wasser*, water.] An alcoholic liquor distilled from the fermented juice of the small black cherry.

Kirtle, kirtl, n. [A. Sax. *cirtel*, Icel. *kyrtill*, Dan. *kyrtel*, akin to *short*.] A kind of short gown; a petticoat.—*v.t.* To tuck up so as to give the appearance of a kirtle to.—**Kirtled**, kirtl'-ed, a. Wearing a kirtle.

Kirk-kish, n. [G. *kies*, gravel, pyrites.] A substance resembling plumbago found in some iron-smelting furnaces.

Kismet, kis-met, n. [Per. *kismet*.] A Mohammedan expression for fate or destiny.

Kiss, kis, v.t. [A. Sax. *cysan*, from *coss*, a. Icel. *kysa*, and Sw. *kysa*, Dan. *kysse*, G. *küssen*, to kiss, the corresponding nouns being Icel. *koss*, Dan. *kys*, G. *kuss*; from same root as *L. gusto*, to taste, also as *close*.] To touch with the lips in salutation or as a mark of affection; to kiss; to join lips; to touch gently, as if with fondness.—*v.t.* To join lips in love or respect; to meet or come in contact (as the lips, &c.). To salute given with the lips.—**Close**, **Kisser**.

Kisser, kis'-er, n. One that kisses.—**Kissing-comit**, n. A perfumed sugar-plum to sweeten the breath. [Shak.]—**Kissing-crust**, n. A portion of the crust of a loaf that touches another.

Kist, kist, n. A place of interment of a prehistoric period; a cist.

Kit, kit, n. [D. *kit*, a large bottle; O. D. *kit*, a bottle.] A large bottle, better, &c.; that which contains necessities or tools, and hence the necessities and tools themselves; a sailor's chest and container.

Kit kit, n. [Probably an abbreviated form of *guitar*, *gittern*, *clittern*.] A diminutive fiddle, used generally by dancing-masters.

Kit-kat, kit'-kat, a. and n. [From the portraiture of the members of the Kit-kat Club in London, to which Addison and Steele belonged, painted in this size by Sir G. Kneller; the club itself being so called from *Christopher Cat*, a pastry-cook, in whose shop it met.] A term applied to a three-quarter length portrait on a canvas

36 inches in length by 28 or 29 inches in width; or to any portrait about half-length in which the hands are shown.

Kitchen, kitch'en, n. [A. Sax. *cycene*, from *L. coquina*, *coquina*, from *coquo*, to cook. Cook.] The room of a house appropriated to cookery.—**Kitchen-garden**, n. A garden appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.—**Kitchen-maid**, n. A female servant whose work lies in the kitchen.

Kitchen-midden, n. [Dan. *kykken-midding*.] The name given to certain mounds found in Denmark, the north of Scotland, &c., being the refuse heaps of a prehistoric people unacquainted with the use of metals, all the implements found in them being of stone, bone, horn, or wood.

Kitchen-range, n. A kitchen grate with oven, boiler, &c., attached, for cooking.—**Kitchen-stuff**, n. Fat collected from pots, dripping-pans, &c.

Kite, kit, n. [A. Sax. *citta*, a kite.] A bird of the falcon family having a somewhat long forked tail, long wings, and comparatively weak bill and talons; a light frame made of wood and paper, constructed for flying in the air for amusement; an accommodation bill or other paper representing fictitious value (commercial slang).—**Kite-flier**, n. One who flies kites.

Kith, kith, n. [A. Sax. *cyth*, knowledge, relationship, native country, from *cith*, known, pp. of *cunnan*, to know. CAN.] Acquaintances or friends collectively.—**Kith and kin**, friends and relatives.

Kithara, kith'-a-rā, n. Same as *Cithara*.

Kitmutgar, kit-mut'-gar, n. Same as *Khitmutgar*.

Kitten, kit'n, n. [Dim. of *cat*.] A young cat, or the young of the cat.—*v.t.* To bring forth young, as a cat.—**Kittenhood**, kit'-n-hood, n. The state of being a kitten.—**Kittenish**, kit'-n-ish, a. Like a kitten or what pertains to a kitten; fond of playing.

Kittiwake, kit'-wāk, n. [From its cry.] A species of gull found in great abundance in the northern parts of the world.

Kit-kaw, kit'-kaw, n. The *terryx*.

Kleptomani, klep'-to-mā'-ni-a, n. [Gr. *klepto*, to steal, and *mania*, madness.] A supposed species of moral insanity, exhibiting itself in an irresistible desire to steal.—**Kleptomaniac**, klep'-to-mā'-ni-ak, n. One affected with kleptomania.

Klomet. **CLIMETER**.

Kloof, klof, n. [D., a gap, a chasm.] In South Africa, a common name for a ravine or gully.

Knack, nak, n. [Imitative of sound, like *D. knack*, Dan. *knack*, G. *knack*, a crack, a snap; originally a snap of the fingers, then a crack or way of doing a thing as if with a snap.] Readiness; habitual facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness; a knack-knock or *trick* (Shak.).

Knacker, nak'-er, n. [From Icel. *hnakk*, a saddle; originally it meant a saddler and harness-maker; now it is used to denote one whose occupation is to slaughter diseased or useless horses.

Knag, nag, n. [Comp. Dan. *knag*, a wooden peg; Prov. G. *knagpe*, Sw. *knapp*, a knot in a rod; I. *crag*, a peg, a knob.] A knot in wood, or a protuberance; a knot; a wart; the shoot of a deer's horns.—**Knagged**, nag'-ed, a. Knotty.—**Knagginess**, nag'-i-ness, n. The state of being knaggy.—**Knaggy**, nag'-gi, a. Knotty; full of knots.

Knapp, nap, n. [D. *knappen*, to snap, [Same as *D. knappen*, to crack, to munch, to lay hold of; G. *knappen*, to crack, to snap.] To bite; to bite off; to break short; to snap; to make a short sharp sound.—*n.* A short sharp noise; a snap.

Knapsack, nap'-sak, n. [L.G. *knappesack*, D. *knapsack*, G. and D. *knappen*, to snap, to eat and suck—lit. a provision-sack.] A bag of leather or strong cloth for carrying a soldier's necessities, strapped to the back between the shoulders, or a similar bag, such as those used by tourists and others for carrying light personal luggage.

Knar, knar, n. [G. *knarl*.] A knot in wood.—**Knarled**, **Knarred**, knarl'-ed, a. Gnarled; knotty.—**Knarry**, knar'-i, a. Knotty; stubby.

Knave, nav, n. [A. Sax. *cnapa* or *cnafa*, a boy, a youth, a son; D. *knapp*, G. *knabe*, a boy or young man, Icel. *knapi*, a servant

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satisfied regarding the truth or reality of; to be assured of; to be aware of; to do; to know; to know a star from a planet; to be familiar or acquainted with a person, a topic, &c.; to have experience of. — *v.t.* To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful; to be informed. — *Knowable*, *no'bal*, *n.* Capable of being known. — *Knowableness*, *no'bal-ness*, *n.* The quality of being knowable. — *Know-er*, *no'er*, *n.* One who knows. — *Knowing*, *no'ing*, *n.* Well-informed; well-instructed; intelligent; sagacious; conscious; expressive of knowledge or cunning (a *knowing* look). — *Knowingly*, *no'ing-ly*, *adv.* In a knowing manner. — *Knowingness*, *no'ing-ness*, *n.* — *Knowledge*, *no'ledge*, *n.* [O.E. *knowleche*, from *know*, and term seen in feel. *knowlecher*, knowledge, and in *E. woeleche*, and which is derived from A. Sax. *lata*, feel. *lata*, Goth. *lata*, sport, play, gift.] The clear and certain perception of that which exists, or of truth and fact, indubitable apprehension; cognizance; learning; erudition; information; skill in anything; familiarity gained by actual experience; acquaintance with any fact or person. — *Known*, *no'u*, *p.* and *a.* Perceived; understood; recognized; familiar.

Knubs, *nu'bz*, *a. pl.* Waste silk formed in winding off the threads from cocoons. — **Knuckle**, *nu'kl*, *n.* [A. Sax. *cnucel*, D. *knokkel*, *knucel*, Dan. *knokkel*, G. *knöchel*, a knuckle, *knoschen*, a bone; comp. *W. knuc*, a knob or knot; all are probably *knuc*, *knug*, *knuck*.] The joint of a finger, particularly when protuberant by the closing of the fingers; the knee-joint of a calf or pig (a *knuckle* of veal). — *v.t.* — *knuckled*, *knuckling*. To strike with the knuckles; to pommel. — *v.i.* Only used in the colloquial phrases to *knuckle down*, to *knuckle under*, to yield; to submit; to acknowledge one's self beaten; phrases of doubtful origin. — **Knuckled**, *nu'kl'd*, *a.* Jointed. — **Knuckleduster**, *n.* An iron instrument with knobs or points projecting, contrived to cover the knuckles, and which renders a blow struck more powerful. — **Knuckle-joint**, *n.* *Knuck*, any flexible joint formed by two abutting links.

Knur, *knur*, *n.* Same as **Knar**. — **Knar**, *knar*, *n.* — **Koala**, *ko'ala*, *n.* [Native name.] A marsupial animal of Australia, the native 'slouch' and 'bear' of the colonists. — **Kobold**, *ko'bald*, *n.* [Gothic.] A domestic spirit or elf in German mythology; a kind of goblin.

Kohl, *kol*, *n.* A black pigment used by Eastern women as a cosmetic.

Kohl-rab, *kol-ra'be*, *n.* [G. from *kohl*, kale, and *L. rapa*, a turnip; kale or cabbage turnip.] A variety of cabbage distinguished by a globular swelling immediately above the ground, which is the part used.

Kola-nut, *ko'la-nut*, *n.* [Native name.] A striped antelope of South Africa, the male having long and beautifully twisted horns.

Koord, *koordish*, *koord*, *koordish*, *Koord*, *Kop*, *Koppe*, *Kop*, *Kopi*, or *Korpi*, *n.* [D.] *Kop*, *Koppe*, *Kop*, *Kopi*, a hill; a small hill.

Koreck, *ko'rek*, *ko'pek*, *n.* **Korek**.

Koran, *ko'ran* or *ko-ran*, *n.* **AL-KORAN**.

Kos, *kos*, *n.* A Jewish measure of capacity equal to about 4 cubic inches.

Kousos, *ko'sos*, *n.* **Kousis**.

Kousso, *ku'sso*, *n.* The dried flowers of a plant of Abyssinia, employed as an anesthetic.

Kow-to, *ko-to*, *ko-u-to*, *ko-to'u*, *n.* [Chinese.] The mode of saluting the Emperor of China by prostrating one's self and touching the ground with the forehead nine times. — *v.t.* To perform the *kow-to*.

Krak, *krak*, *n.* [D.] probably from a native word.] A native village or collection of huts in South Africa.

Kraken, *kraken*, *n.* A supposed enormous sea monster, said to have been seen at certain times off the coast of Norway.

Krang, *krang*, *krang*, *krang*, *n.* [D.] *krang*, a carcass. The carcass of a whale after the blubber has been removed.

Kreazote, *kre'azot*. **CREAZOTE**.

Kreatine, *kre'atin*, *n.* **CREATINE**.

Kreosote, *kre'osot*, *n.* **CREOSOTE**.

Kreutzer, *kreutzer*, *kreutzer*, *n.* [G. *kreutzer*, from *kreuz*, a cross, because formerly stamped with a cross.] An old South German coin, the sixtieth part of the gulden or florin, or about a third of a penny, an Austrian coin equal to the hundredth part of a florin, or to one-fifth of an English penny.

Kriegspiel, *kre'ig-spiel*, *n.* [G. game of war. — *krieg*, war, and *spiel*, game.] A game of German origin, played by means of pieces representing troops on a map exhibiting all the features of a country.

Kris, *kris*, *n.* A Malay dagger; a crease.

Krone, *krone*, *n.* [Dan.] a crown.

Krona, *krone*, *n.* Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish money equal to 1s. 1½d. sterling.

Kruller, *krul'er*, *n.* [O.E. *crull*, curled; D. *krullen*, to curl.] A cake curled or crisped.

Kryolite, *n.* **CRYOLITE**.

Kshatriya, *ks'ha-tri-a*, *n.* A member of the second or military caste, the social system of the Brahmanical Hindus.

Kados, *ka'dos*, *n.* [Gr.] Glory; fame; renown.

Kudo, *ko'do*, *n.* **KOODO**.

Kunc, *a*, *Curic*.

Kuhorn, *ku'horn*, *n.* [G. *Kuh*, a cow, and *horn*.] An alpen-horn (under **ALP**).

Kulan, *ku'lan*, *n.* The dziggetai.

Kumiss, *ku'mis*, *n.* [Of Tartar origin.] A liquor made from mare's milk fermented and distilled; milk spirit, used by the Tartars.

Kimmel, *ku'ml* or *ku'ml*, *n.* [G. *kimmel*, caraway.] A liqueur made in Germany, Russia, &c., flavoured with caraway seeds.

Kunkur, *ku'n-ku'r*, *n.* [Hind. limestone.] A calcareous deposit found over the surface of India, and apparently corresponding to the boulder drift of England.

Kupfernickel, *ku'pfer-nik-l*, *n.* [G. — *Kupfer*, copper, and *nickel*.] An ore of nickel, an alloy of nickel and arsenic, of a copper colour. — **Kupferschiefer**, *ku'pfer-schiefer*, *n.* [G. copper-slate.] A term applied by German geologists to certain dark shales of the permian series of Thuringia.

Kurd, *ku'rd*, *n.* An inhabitant of Kurdistan. — **Kurdish**, *ku'rdish*, *a.* Of or relating to Kurdistan or the Kurds.

Kursaal, *ku'r-sal*, *n.* [G. lit. cure-hall. — *kur*, cure, and *saal*, a hall.] A public hall or room for the use of visitors in connection with many German watering-places or health resorts.

Kutch, *ku'ch*, *n.* **CTCH**.

Kyanococ, *ku'ya-ko'k*, *n.* **KYANOCOC**.

Kyanite, *ku'an-it*, *n.* [Gr. *kyanos*, blue.] A gem of the garnet family of a blue colour, somewhat resembling sapphires.

Kyanizing, *ku'an-iz*, *v.t.* — **Kyanized**, *ku'an-iz-ed*, *a.* [From *Kyan*, the inventor.] To preserve (timber) from dry-rot by steeping in a solution of corrosive sublimate.

Kyle, *kil*, *n.* [Gael. *cool*, cool, a frith, a channel.] A sound; a strait; used in some Scotch place-names.

Kyloe, *ki'lo*, *n.* [Gael. *cool*, slender, small.] One of a breed of small-sized cattle of the Hebrides and Western Islands.

Kyrie-eleison, *ki-ri-e-li-ion*, *n.* [Gr. *Kyrie*, Lord, *eleison*, have mercy.] A form of invocation in ancient Greek liturgies and still used in the Roman Catholic service.

L.

L, the twelfth letter and ninth consonant of the English alphabet.

La, *la*, *exclam.* [A. Sax. *la*, lo! behold!] Look! see! behold!

La, *la*, *Mus.* The sixth of the seven syllables that represent the seven sounds in the diatonic scale.

Laager, *la'ger*, *n.* [D. a camp.] In South Africa, an encampment, a temporary defensive inclosure, formed of wagons. — *v.t.* To encamp; to form a temporary defence by means of wagons.

Labarum, *la'ba-rum*, *n.* [L. *labarum*, *labarum*, *labarum*, *labarum*, *labarum*, *labarum*.] The standard adopted by Constantine the Great after his conversion to Christianity; a banner bearing the Greek letters X P (that is, *Christ*), combined so as to form a monogram of the name of Christ.

Labdanum, *la'b-dan-um*, *n.* **LABDANUM**.

Labefaction, *la-be-fak-shon*, *n.* [L. *labefacio*, from *labeo* — *labeo*, to totter, and *facio*, to make.] A weakening; decay; downfall.

Label, *le'bel*, *n.* [O. Fr. *label*, *label*, a rag, a tatter, a shred; of Germanic or Celtic origin; comp. G. *lappe*, a flap, rag, W. *llob*, a strip, Gael. *labb*, a shred. *Lab*, *a*.] A slip of paper, parchment, or other material, containing a name, title, address, statement of contents, nature, or the like,

affixed to anything; a narrow slip affixed to diplomas, deeds, or writings to hold the appended seal; arch. a projecting tablet or moulding over a door, window, &c.

Labelled, *le'bel-d*, *participle*. To affix a label to. — **Labeller**, *le'bel-er*, *n.* One who labels.

Labellum, *la-be'l-um*, *n.* [L., a little lip, dim. of *labrum*, a lip.] Bot. one of the three pieces forming the corolla in orchids.

Labial, *le'bi-al*, *a.* [From *L. labium*, a lip. *Lab*.] Pertaining to the lips; uttered by the lips; owing its special character to the lips.

Labial consonant, *n.* A vowel or consonant formed chiefly by the lips as *b, m, p, o*. — **Labialize**, *le'bi-al-iz*, *v.t.* To give a labial sound or character to; to utter labially. — **Labially**, *le'bi-al-ly*, *adv.*

Labial dentals, *n.* The means of the lips. — **Labiate**, *le'bi-ate*, *a.* [L. *labiatum*, from *L. labium*, lip.] Bot. applied to an irregular gamopetalous corolla, the limb or expanded portion cleft so as to present an upper and lower lip.

Labiodental, *la'bi-o-den-tal*, *a.* and *n.* [L. *labium*, a lip, and *dens*, a tooth.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth; a sound thus formed (f and v).

Labium, *le'bi-um*, *n.* [L.] A lip; especially, the lower lip; in anatomy, the upper being called the *labrum*; the inner lip of

the shell of a univalve mollusc, the outer being called the *labrum*.

Laboratory, *la'bo-ra-to-ri*, *n.* [L. *laboratorius*, from *L. labor*, labour.] A laboratory.

A building or room designed for experimentation and experiment in chemistry, physics, or other subject; a chemist's workshop; the shop of a druggist.

Labour, *la'bur*, *n.* [O. Fr. *labour*, Fr. *labeur*, *L. labor*, labour, labour, from a root beginning with *r* (by a common change), whence also *robustus*, robust.] Exertion, physical or mental, or both, undergone in the performance of some task or work; particularly, the exertion of the body in occupations by which subsistence is obtained; the performance of work; toil; work done or to be done; labourers or producers in the aggregate (the claims or rights of labourers); travail; the pains and efforts of childbirth. — *v.i.* To engage in labour; to work; to toil; to exert the body or mind, or both, in the prosecution of any design; to proceed or act with difficulty; to toil; to labour, *to labour* under a disease; *to pitch and roll* heavily, as a ship in a turbulent sea. — *v.t.* To till; to cultivate; to prosecute with effort. — **Labourer**, *la'bu-rer*, *n.* and *a.* — **Produce** with labour; the marks of constraint and effort; opposed to *easy* or

G. sorrow; cries or words expressive of grief.
 pl. A book of Scripture containing the
 Lamentations of Jeremiah. — Lamentations

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la-ment'er, *n.* One who laments. — La-ment'ingly, la-ment'ing-li, *adv.* In a lamenting manner.

Lamina, lam'i-na, *n.* pl. **Laminae**, lam'i-nē, (L., a thin plate or lamina; perhaps from same root as *Gr. e-lauō*, to drive.) A thin plate or scale; a layer or coat lying over another; applied to the plates of minerals, to the layers of a crystal, to the petals of a polypetalous corolla, to the blade of a leaf.—**Laminable**, lam'i-nab, *a.* Capable of being formed into thin plates.—**Laminar**, lam'i-ner, *a.* Formed of laminae or plates; consisting of thin layers or layers.—**Laminiferous**, lam'i-ni-fēr-us, *a.* The generic name of various scales having no definite leaves but a plain ribbed expansion, which is either simple or cloven, one of these plants being the common tangle.—**Laminarian**, lam'i-nā-ri-ān, *a.* Pertaining to laminae.—**Laminar**, lam'i-nā-ri, *a.* Applied to that belt or zone of marine life which extends from low-water mark to a depth of from 40 to 90 feet.—**Laminary**, lam'i-nā-ri, *a.* Composed of laminae or plates.—**Laminated**, lam'i-nāt, *a.* Formed of laminae; consisting of laminae, scales, or thin layers, one over another.—**Laminate**, lam'i-nāt, *v.t.*—**laminated**, *laminating*. To separate or split up into thin plates or layers.—**Lamination**, lam'i-nā-shun, *n.* State of being laminated; the process of laminating.—**Laminiferous**, lam'i-ni-fēr-us, *a.* Having a structure consisting of laminae or layers.—**Lammas**, lam'as, *n.* [A. Sax. *half-verse*, that is, *loaf-mass*, bread-*feast*, so called because on this day offerings were formerly made to the gods.]—**Lammas-tide**, *n.* First day of August.—**Lammas-tide**, *n.* The time of Lammas.

Lammgergeier, Lammgergeyer, lam'mér-gi-er, lem'mér-gi-er, n. [*G. lammgergeier*—*lamm*, pl. of *lamm*, a lamb, and *ger*, a vulture.] The bearded vulture, the largest European bird of prey, inhabiting the Alps, Caucasus, Asia and Africa.

Lamp, lamp, n. [Fr. *lampe*, L. and Gr. *lampas*, from Gr. *lampō*, to shine; akin

lampas, from Gr. *lampō*, to shine; *lān* [*lantern*]. A vessel for containing oil or other liquid inflammable substance, to be burned by means of a wick, any contrivance adapted to contain an artificial light; something metaphorically communicating light. — *Lamblack*, *lamp'blak*, *n.* A fine soot formed by the condensation

the root formed by the condensation of the
 the process of burning oil, pitch, or resin-
 substances in a chimney terminating
 in a cone of cloth. — **Lamp-glass**, *n.* A
 the glass tube used for lamps burning par-
 ticular oils; the glass shade for a lamp or
 lantern. — **Lamp-light**, *n.* The light
 [Fr.; dim. of *lampe*.] A small lamp suit-
 able for illuminations. — **Lamp-light**,
n. The light shed by a lamp. — **Lamp-lighter**,
n. A person employed to light street
 lamps. — **Lamp-post**, *n.* A
 post or pillar for supporting a street
 or other outdoor lamp. — **Lamp-shade**, *n.* A
 shade placed over the flame of a lamp to
 mellow or intercept it. — **Lamp-shed**,
n. The molluscs of the class Brachiopoda.

Lampas, Lampass, lam'pas, n. [Fr. *lampas*.] A swelling in the roof of a horse's mouth immediately behind the fore-teeth.

Lampern, lam'pèrn, n. [Corruption of *lamprey*.] The name given to two species of fresh-water lampreys.

Lampoon, lam-pōn', *n.* [Fr. *lampon*, a drinking or scurrilous song, from *lamper* to drink, to guzzle; akin *lap*, to lick.] A personal satire in writing; a satiric or abusive attack in prose or verse. — *v.t.* To write a lampoon against; to assail in a lampoon. — **Lampooner**, lam-pōn'ēr, *n.* The writer of a lampoon. — **Lampoonry**, lam-pōn'ri, *n.* The act of lampooning; the matter in a lampoon.

Lamprey, lam'pri, n. [Fr. *lamproie*, It. *lampreda*, from L.L. *lampetra*=*L. lambo*, to lick, and *petra*, a stone, from their habit of attaching themselves to stones by their mouths.] The name of several marsipobranchiate, eel-like, scaleless fishes, with suetorial mouths, inhabiting both fresh and salt water.

Lanary, lá'na-ri, n. [*L. lanaria*, a wool-

store, from *lana*, wool.] A store-place for wool.—*Lanate*, *Lanated*, *lan'at*, *lan'at-ed*, *a*. [*L. lanatus*.] Woolly; covered with a growth or substance resembling wool.

Lance, *lans*, *n.* *Fr. Lance*, from *L. lancea*, a lance, supposed to be of same root as *lancero*, to lanceate. An offensive weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft with a pointed iron head, and other weapons used in war by both ancient and modern nations; a spear. — *v.t.* — *lanced*, *lancino*. To pierce with a lance or other pointed instrument; to open with a lance or other pointed instrument. *Fr. Lancier*, a private soldier performing the duties of a corporal with temporary rank as such. — **Lance-head**, *n.* The head or sharp end of a lance. — **Lancelet**, *lanselet*, *n.* A small lance-shaped fish, with a pointed dorsal fin structure, the lowest of the class fishes. — **Lancelular**, *lanse-oler*, *a.* [*L. lanceo*, dim. of *lancea*.] *Bot.* tapering toward each end. — **Lancelolate**, *lanseolate*, *a.* [*L. lanceo*, dim. of *lancea*.] *Bot.* lance-shaped. — **Lanceol**, *lanseol*, *n.* A lance-shaped leaf. — **Lance-head** — **Lancer**, *lan-ser*, *n.* One who lances; one who carries a lance, a cavalry soldier armed with a lance. — **Lancelet**, *lanselet*, *n.* A small lance-shaped fish. — **Lancet**, *lanse*, *n.* A small surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and generally two-edged, used in opening veins, tumours, abscesses, &c. — **Lancet-window**, *n.* A high and narrow window, the top of which is pointed, or the arch whose head is shaped like the point of a lancet; generally used in lancet-windows. — **Lancet-fish**, *n.* A fish distinguished by its compressed shape and lancet-like pointed dorsal fin. — **Lance-wood**, *n.* [so named from its being suitable for making the shafts of lances.]

the wood of *Acacia*, the trees of the custard-apple family, natives of Guiana and the West Indies, which possesses great toughness and elasticity, and is much used for carriage-shafts, whip-handles, tops of fishing-rods, etc. — *Lanceiform*, *lan-si'-form*, *a*. Lance-shaped; lanceolate.

Lancinate, *lan-si'-nat*, *v.t.* [*l.* *lanceus*, *lancinātum*; akin to *lance*, *lacerate*.] To tear; to lacerate. — *Lancinating*, *lan-si'-nat-ing*, *a*. Piercing; applied to a sudden sharp shooting pain, as in cancer. — *Lancination*, *lan-si'-na-shun*, *n*. A sudden, sharp, shooting pain. *Laceration*; wounding.

Land, *land*, *n.* [*A. Sax. D. Dan. Teut. Sw. Goth. and G. land*; connections very doubtful.] The solid or fixed part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from the sea or other waters, which constitute the fluid or mobile part; as, *the land*, *the land*, *the surface of the globe* as set apart or belonging to an individual or a people, as, a country, estate, or farm (to travel in *all lands*, *his land* adjoins mine); the people of a country or region; ground or soil (the *land*, *the people*); a tract of land, a building, a landing. *House*, occupied by different families, *to make the land*, or *to make land* (*want*), *to discover land* from the sea as the ship approaches it. —*n.t.* To set on shore; to disembark; to bring to or put in a certain place or condition; as, *the ship*, *the troops*, *the vessel*, in difficult *ties*, —*v.t.* To go on shore from a ship or boat; to disembark; to arrive; to reach. —*Land-agent*, *n.* A person employed by the proprietor of an estate to collect rents, to let farms, and the like. —*Land-blink*, *n.* A sudden glimpse of land, as seen from a vessel in the arctic regions on approaching land covered with snow. —*Land-breeze*, *n.* A current of air setting from the land toward the sea. —*Land-crab*, *n.* A crustacean whose habits are terrestrial, as the *hermit*, *the shore*, *the land*, *the aquatic*. —*Landed*, *landed*, *a.* Having an estate in land; consisting in real estate or *land* (*landed* property). —*Lander*, *lander*, *n.* One who lands. —*Landfall*, *land fall*, *n.* The first land discovered after a voyage. —*Land-force*, *land force*, *n.* The military force or body of troops serving on land. —*Land-fowl*, *n.* Birds that frequent land; as opposed to *water-fowl*. —*Land-holder*, *a.* A holder, owner, or proprietor of land. —*Land-ice*, *n.* A field or tract of ice between two head-

lands—**Landing, landing, a.** Connected lands—the process of bringing to land, or of unloading from a ship; also, a place where one lands.—**Landing net,** a small bag-shaped net used in fly-fishing to take the fish from the water after being hooked.—**Landing stage, a stage or platform, frequently so called, at a wharf, pier, or dock, by which the side, for the convenience of landing and receiving passengers and goods.**—**Landing water, an officer of the customs whose duty is to oversee the landing of goods.**—**n.** The act of getting on land; a place where persons go on land or disembark.—**The shore; the first part of a floor at the end of a flight of steps; also, a resting-place in a series or flight of steps.**—**Land jobber, one who speculates in buying and selling land.**—**Land-lady, landlady, n.** A person of buying land for the purpose of speculation.—**Landlady, land-lädi, n.** A woman who has tenants under her; the mistress of an inn or of a lodging-house; correlative of landlord.—**Landless, landles, a.** Destitute of land; having no property in land.—**Landlocked, land-lokt, v.** Inclosed or encompassed by land.—**Landloper, land-löper, n.** (*Land and looper, as in enterloper.*) A vagabond; a gnat; one who wanders about without settled habitation.—**Landlord, n.** The owner of land or of houses who has tenants under him; the master of an inn, tavern, or lodging-house; a host; the proprietor.—**Land-löter, n.** A land-measuring term.—**Landmark, land-märk, n.** A mark to designate the boundary of land; any mark or fixed object by which the limits of a portion of territory may be ascertained.—**Landmarks, n.** Distinguishing feature of a locality; some elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen; what marks a stage in any course of development; any striking incident or event in history.—**Land-refered.**—**Land-measure, n.** The system of quantities used in computing the area of pieces of land.—**Land-measurer, n.** A person whose employment it is to measure land.—**Land-meter, n.** One determining by measurement and computation the superficial contents of portions of land in acres, rods, &c.—**Land-owner, n.** A proprietor of land.—**Landrall, land-ral, n.** The former name of the land-skip.—**Land-shap, Dan. land-skjæpe, n.** A picture representing a tract of country with the various objects it contains; such pictures in general, or the painting of such pictures; a landscape.—**Land-skizze, n.** A sketch or drawing of such a picture.—**Landscape-gardener, n.** One who is employed in landscape-gardening.—**Landscape-gardening, a.** The art of laying out grounds, arranging trees, &c., in accordance with the principles of natural landscape.—**Landscape painter, n.** A painter of landscapes.—**Land-shark, n.** A sailor's term for a sharper.—**Land-slip, Landslide, land-slip, land-slid, a.** A sudden sliding down of earth from a higher to a lower level; the earth which so slides or slips.—**Landsmän, land-man, n.** One who lives on the land; opposed to *seaman*.—**Landspringing, land-sprang, v.** To spring up suddenly.—**Land-steward, n.** One who takes care only into action after heavy rain.—**Land-steward, a.** A person who has the care of many matters connected with a landed estate.—**Land-tür, n.** A gate leading to a garden.—**Land-term, n.** A term of years for which land is let.—**Landturn, land-turn, n.** A game played in Germany, which is never called by its own distinct but in case of actual invasion.—**Land surveying, a.** The art of determining the boundaries of land, and superficial contents of tracts of land, and setting down an accurate map of the whole.—**Land surveyor, a.** One whose employment is land surveying.—**Land-tax, a.** A tax assessed upon land.—**Land-trail, n.** A narrow path.—**Land-turtle, n.** A tortoise or turtle inhabiting the land.—**Land-urchin, n.** A hedgehog.—**Landward, land-werd, adv.** Toward the land.—**Landward, a.** Lying toward the land, or toward the landward side of from which a point is situated in or forming part of the country, as opposed to the town; rural.—**Landwehr,**

lant'vár, *n.* [*G.—land*, country, and *wehr*, defence (*E. ware, beware*).] That portion of the military forces of some continental nations who in time of peace follow their ordinary occupations, excepting when called out for occasional training.—Land-wind, *n.* A wind blowing from the land.

Landau, lan-dau', *n.* [*From Landau*, a town in Germany, where first made.] A kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back.

Lande, land, n. [*Fr. lande*, It. and Sp. *landa*, a heath.] A heath; a heathy or sandy plain incapable of bearing cereals; specifically, *pl.* extensive areas in France stretching from the mouth of the Garonne along the Bay of Biscay and inward towards Bordeaux.

Landgrave, Landgraf, land'grāv, land'graf, n. (*G. landgraf, D. landgraf—land, land, and graf, graaf, an earl or count.*) In Germany, originally, the title of district or provincial governors; later, the title of three princes of the empire, whose territories were called landgraviates. — *Landgraviate, land-grāv'it, n.* The territory

or office of a landgrave. — Landgravine, land'grā-vēn, n. The wife of a landgrave. Lane, lān, n. [A. Sax. *lans*, a lane; D. *laan*, alley, avenue; Icel. *lōn*, row of houses; Fris. *lona*, *lana*, a lane.] A narrow way or passage, as between hedges or buildings; a narrow street; an alley; a narrow pass.

Langrage, *langrel*, *lang'grā*, *lang'grēl*, *n.*
Old bolts, nails, and pieces of iron bound
together and fired from a ship's guns.
Langsyne, *lang-sin'*, *n.* [*Sc. lang*, *long*,
and *syne*, *since*.] The time long ago.
[*Scotch*.]

Language, *lan'gwa:ai*, na [*Er. langwa*, from *langue*, *L. lingua*, the tongue; *wa* is the cognate with *E. tongue* it corresponding to *us* in *L. lacerna, E. tear*.] Human speech; the expression of thoughts by words or articulate sounds; the aggregate of the words of a particular community for intercommunication; the system of words for a nation; words appropriate to or especially employed in any branch of knowledge (the *language* of chemistry); general style or manner of expression; the expressive sound in any thing; an apt or articulate (the *language* of the flowers, &c.). — **Languaged**, *lan'gwa:gid*, *na*. Having a language of this or that kind skilled in language. — **Languageless**, *lan'gwa:les*, *na*. Wanting speech or language (*Slang*).

Languid, lang'wid, *a.* [*L. languidus*, from *languere*, to droop or flag. **LANGUISH**.] Flagging; drooping; weak; heavy; dull; indisposed to exertion; slow; tardy; without animation.—**Languidly**, lang'wid-lē, *adv.* In a languid manner.—**Languidness**, lang'wid-nēs, *n.* The state or quality of being languid.

Languish, lang'wīsh, vt. [*Fr. languir*, *pp. languissant*, from *L. languere*, to languish; akin to *laz, big, slack*.] To lose strength or animation; to be or become dull, feeble, or spiritless; to pine; to be overcome by heat or cold; to wither; to fade; to be no longer active or vigorous.
—*n.* Act of pining; also, a soft and tender look or appearance.—**Languisher**, lang'wīsh-er, *n.* One who languishes.—**Languish**, lang'wīsh-ing, *pp.* and *a.*—**Languish**, lang'wīsh-ē, *pp.* and *a.*—**Languishing**, lang'wīsh-ing, *pp.* and *a.*—**Languishingly**, lang'wīsh-ing-lē, *adv.* In a languishing manner.—**Languishment**, lang'wīsh-mēt, *n.* The state of one who languishes; the loss of force or look or mind.—**Languor**, lang'wēr, *n.* [*L. languor*.] The state of body induced by exhaustion of strength; feeble ness; listlessness; lassitude of body; dulness of intellect; listlessness; an agreeable lassitude.—**Languorous**, lang'wēr-ūs, *adj.* Characterized by languor.

Laniard, lan'yard, n. LANYARD.
Laniary, lan-i-ari, n. [*L. lanarius*, pertaining to a butcher, from *lanias*, a butcher.] Shambles: a place of slaughter; one of the canine teeth of the carnivorous animals. — *a*. Used for incising or tearing flesh (*laniary* teeth). — *Laniariform*, lan-i-ar'i-form, *a*. Shaped like the laniary.

aries or canine teeth of the Carnivora.—
Laniate, lā-ni-āt, v.t. [*L. lanio, laniatum.*]
To tear in pieces.—Laniation, lā-ni-ā-
shon, n. A tearing in pieces.

Laniferous, la-nif'er-us, a. [*L. lanifer-*
lana, wool, *fero*, to produce.] Bearing or
producing wool.—**Lanifical**, la-nifi-kal, a.
[*l. lana* and *facio*.] Working in wool.—
Lanigerous, la-ni'er-us, a. [*L. lana*, and
gero, to bear.] Bearing or producing wool.

lank, lang, *a.* [*A. Sax. hlanc*; connections doubtful.] Loose or lax and easily yielding to pressure!; languid or drooping!; not distended; not plump; of a thin or slender habit of body.—**Lankly**, langk'li, *adv.* In a lank manner; loosely; laxly.—**Lankness**, langk'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lank.—**Lanky**, lang'ki, *a.* Lank.

Lanner, lan'ér, n. [Fr. *lanier*, L. *lanarius*, *lanius*, a butcher.] A species of hawk, especially the female of the species, found in the south and east of Europe.—**Lanner-
et**, lan'ér-et, n. The male of the lanner.

Lansch, lan'se, n. [Indian name.] The fruit of a Malayan tree which is highly esteemed.

Lansquenet, lans'ke-net, n. [Originally a foot soldier. from G. *landtsknecht*, a foot

Lantern, lan'tern, *n.* (Fr. *lanterne*, L. *lanterna*, from Gr. *lampnêr*, a light, a beacon,

from *lamp*, to shine, whence also *lamp*.) A case inclosing a light and protecting it from wind and rain, sometimes portable and sometimes fixed; *arch*, an erection on the top of a dome, the roof of an apartment, &c. to give light for ventilation or

ment, used to give light, for ventilation, or for ornament; a tower which has the whole or a considerable portion of the interior open to view; a light open erection on the top of a tower; the upper part of a lighthouse where the light is shown.—*Chinese Dictionary*, II.

Chinese lantern. Under CHINESE.—*Dark lantern*, one with a single opening, which may be closed so as to conceal the light.—*Magic lantern.* Under MAGIC.—*Lantern fly*, n. A hemipterous insect of South America which emits a strong light in the

Lanthanum, Lanthanum, lan-tha'ni-um, lan-tha-ni-um, n. [Co.]

Lanthorn, lan'tern, n. An old and erroneous spelling of *Lantern*, due to the fact that lanterns used to have *horn* sides.

Lanuginos, Lanuginose, la-nū'jī-nus, la-nū'jī-nōs, a. [*L. lanuginosus*, from *lanugo*, down, from *lana*, wool.] Downy; covered with down or fine soft hair.

Lanyard, lan'yard, a. [Also written *lanier*, *laniard*, from Fr. *lanière*, a thong, strap,

Nautil (from *Nautil*, a thong, strap, originally a woollen band, from *Nautil*, wool.) *Nautil*, a short piece of rope or line used for fastening something in ships; *nautil*, a piece of strong twine with an iron hook at one end, used in firing cannon with a friction tube.

Laodicean, la-od'i-se'an, *a.* Like the Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion. —Laodiceanism, la-od'i-se'an-izm, *n.* Lukewarmness in religion.

Sw. *lapp*, G. *lappen*, a lap, a loose flap, *lappen*, to hang loose; akin to *label*, *lobe*, *limp* (a.), *lapse*; *lapel*, *lapped*, are derivatives.] The lower part of a garment that hangs loosely; the part of clothes that lies on the knees when a person sits down; hence, the upper part of the legs in this position; the part of one body which lies on and covers

a part of another (as a slate in roofing).—Lap-board, *n.* A board resting on the lap, employed by tailors for cutting out or ironing work upon.—Lapdog, lap'dog, *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap; a pet dog.—Lapful, lap'ful, *n.* As much as the lap will hold.

Lap, lap, v.t. — *lapped, lapping.* [From O.E. *læp*, to wrap, a form of *wrap* (which see).] To wrap or twist round; to infold; to fold; to lap.

—*v.i.* To be spread or laid; to be turned over; to lie over something in part (as slates on a roof).—*Lapper, lap'er, n.* One who laps or folds: one who folds cloth.

Lap, *lap*, *v.t.*—*lapped*, *lapping*. [*Sax.* *lappian*, *lappian*. Icel. *lappa*, G.D. *lappen*, *lappen*, L.G. *lappen*, to lap or lick up; allud. to *li*, *lambo*, Gr. *lappa*—to lap or lick. To take up liquor or food with the tongue. To feed or drink by licking up; to snank; a sound like that produced by taking up water by the tongue—*v.t.* To take unto the mouth with the tongue; to lick up.—*n.* A lick, as with the tongue; a sound made in this way; a sound as of water rippling against the beach—**Lapper**, *lapper*, *n.* One who laps or takes up with the tongue.

Lap, lap, *n.* [Short for *lapidary* wheel.] A wheel or revolving disk of soft metal, which by means of a polishing powder is used in cutting glass, gems, &c.

Lapel, Lapelle, la-pel', *n.* [Dim. from *lap*.

part of a garment.] That part of a garment which is made to lap or fold over; the part in the front of a coat or waistcoat that is folded back.—**Lapelled**, *la-peld'*, *a.* Furnished with lapels.

Lapidary, *lap'i-dar-i* *a.* [*L.* *lapidarius*.

lapidarius, *lapidarius*, *n.* [*L. lapidarius*, from *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone; akin *Gr. lepos*, a rock.] An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves gems or precious stones; a dealer in precious stones.—*a.* Of or pertaining to the art of polishing and engraving.

ing precious stones.—Lapidarian, lap-idar-i-an, *a.* Pertaining to a lapidary; inscribed on stone.—Lapideous, *la-pid'e-us*, *a.* [*L. lapideus.*] Of the nature of stone; stony.—Lapidescent, lap-i-des'ent, *a.* [*L. lapidescere*, to become stone.] Growing or

lapidesco, to become stone.] Growing or turning to stone; having the quality of petrifying bodies.—*n.* A substance which has the quality of petrifying bodies.—*n.*—*Lapidescence*, *lap-i-des'ens*, *n.* The state or quality of being lapidescent.—*Lapidific*.

Lapidifican, lap-i-dif'ik, lap-i-dif-i-kal, *a.* [*N. lapis*, and *facio*, to make.] Forming or converting into stone.—Lapidification, lap-i-dif-i-kā'shon, *n.* The act of lapidifying or converting into stone; the state of being lapidified.—Lapidify, lap-i-dif-i-kay, *v. t.*

of being lapidated.—**Lapidary**, lap'id-ri, *a.*—**Lapidified**, lap'id-īfīd, *v.t.*—**Lapidifying**, lap'id-īfīd-ing, *v.t.* To form into stone.—**v.i.** To turn into stone; to become stone.—**Lapidist**, lap'id-dist, *n.* A lapidary.—**Lapidozo**, lap'id-dōs, *a.* *Bot.* growing in stony places.

Lapilli, la-'pi-li, *n. pl.* [*L. lapillus*, a little stone, contr. of *lapidulus*, dim. of *lapis*, a stone. **LAPIDARY.**] Volcanic ashes which consist of small angular fragments or particles.

Lapis-lazuli, la-'pis-laz-'u-li, *n.* [*L. lapis*, a

stone, and L.L. *luculum*, this mineral; same origin as *azurite*.] An aluminous mineral of a rich blue colour, used in mosaic work and other kinds of ornament, and when powdered yielding ultramarine.

Lappet, lap'et, n. [Dim. of *lap*, a loose part of a coat, &c.] A little lap or flap on a dress, especially on a head-dress, and made of muslin.

Lapse, laps, n. [*l. lapsus*, from *labor*, *lapsus*.

to slide, to fall (as in *collapse, elapse, relapse, &c.*); akin (*lap, n., lobe, &c.* LAP.) A gliding, slipping, or gradually falling; an unobserved or very gradual advance; an unnoticed passing away (of time); a slip or error; a failure in duty or devotion.

omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice within six months after it becomes void.—*v.i.*—*lapsed, lapsing*. To pass slowly, silently, or by degrees; to glide

away; to all gradually; to slip in moral conduct; to fail in duty; to commit a fault; to fall or pass from one person to another, through some omission or negligence; *law*, to become ineffectual or void. — *Lapsable*, lap'sa-bl. *a.* Capable of lapsing. — *Lapsed*,

Lapsed, *lăp'sid*, *lăp'sid*. *a.* Lapsed, *lăp'sid*. *p.* and *a.* Exhibiting or having undergone a lapse; having fallen away from connection with any church (the *lapsed* masses).

Lap-sided, *lăp'sid*, *lăp'sid*. *a.* Lap-sided.

Lapsing, *lăp'sing*, *lăp'sing*. *v.* *imp.* *lapsing*.

leapwing, l'p wing, n. [O.E. *leapwinka*, A. Sax. *hleapwince*, equivalent to *leap-wink*; from its leaping or jerking mode of

oil, pound; u, Sc. abune—the Fr. u.

Fate, fur, fat, fall:

ōda not mōre: toke tuk kull

tile.) An argillaceous sandstone of a reddish colour, found in South India and Ceylon.—*Laterite*, *lat-er-i-tik*, *a*. Pertaining to or characterized by laterite.

Lateralis, *lat-er-sh-us*, *a*, [*L. lateralis*]. Like brick; of the colour of bricks.

Latescent, *lat-es-ent*, *a*. [*L. latesco*, to hide one's self. *LA-TEST*.] Lying hid; latent.

Latescence, *lat-es-ens*, *n*. The quality or condition of being latescent.

Latic, *lat-eks*, *n*. [*Lat*, a fluid juice.] *Bot*. The elaborated sap of plants, often a white milky fluid.

Lath, *lath*, *n*. [*A. Sax. latta*, *D* and *G. latte*, whence *Fr. latte*, *It. latia*, a lath, a pole, &c. *Akin lathe*, *Lat*.] A thin, narrow board or slip of wood that is nailed to the rafters of a building to support the tiles or covering; a thin narrow slip of wood that is nailed to a wall to support the plastering; such slips collectively; any similar piece of wood.—*v.t.* To cover or line with laths.—*Lath-brick*, *n*. A long slender brick, used in kilns to dry malt &c.

Lathen, *lath-en*, *a*. Made of lath.—*Lath-splitter*, *n*. One who splits wood into laths.—*Lath-splitting*, *n*. The act or occupation of making laths.—*Lathery*, *lat-i*, *a*. Thin as a lath; long and slender.

Lathu, *lat-u*, *n*. [*A. Sax. lathu*.] A division of a county comprising several hundreds, now confined to the county of Kent, in which there are four lathes.

Lathu, *lat-u*, *n*. [*Icei. lath*, *Dan. lad*, a lath, *dried*, a turning-lathe; in second sense it corresponds with *Sw. & G. lade*, a lay or lath in a loom.] An apparatus for turning and polishing wood, ivory, metal, &c., by supporting and causing the article to revolve while being operated on; the part of a loom to which the reed is fixed, and by the movements of which the weft-threads are driven home in weaving;—called also *laty*.

Lather, *lat-ur*, *n*. [*A. Sax. lathor*; akin to *Icei. lathur*, *lathr*, froth of sea water, also a kind of soap; *Sw. laddr*, soap; from root meaning to wash, seen also in *lure*.]

Foam or froth made by soap and water; foam or froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse.—*v.i.* To form a foam with soap and water, to become frothy.—*v.t.* To spread over with lather.

Laticiferous, *lat-i-sif-er-us*, *a*. [*Latex*, sap, and *fero*, to bear.] *Bot*. bearing or containing latex or elaborated sap.

Latifoliate, *Latifolius*, *lat-i-fol-i-āt*, *lat-i-fol-i-us*, *a*. [*Lat*, broad, and *folium*, a leaf.] Broad-leaved, as a plant.

Lathu, *lat-u*, *n*. [*L. Latium*, from *Latium*, the district of Italy in which Rome was built.] Pertaining to the Latins, a people of Latium in Italy; Roman; pertaining to or composed in the language spoken by the Latins or Romans.—*Latina Church*, the Western Church; the Church of Rome, as distinct from the Greek or Eastern Church.

—*Latin races*, the Italian, French, Spanish, &c., whose language is based on the Latin, and among whose ancestors were Roman colonists.—*n*. The language of the ancient Romans.—*v.t.* To turn into Latin.

—*Latinism*, *lat-in-izm*, *n*. A Latin idiom, a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins.—*Latinit*, *lat-in-ist*, *n*. One skilled in Latin.

—*Latinitaster*, *lat-in-tas-ter*, *n*. One who has a smattering of Latin.—*Latinity*, *lat-in-iti*, *n*. Latin style or idiom; purity of Latin style.—*Latinitization*, *lat-in-iz-ation*, *n*. The act of rendering into Latin.

—*Latinitize*, *lat-in-iz*, *v.t.* *Latinitized*, *latinitizing*. To translate into Latin; to give Latin terminations or forms to, as to foreign words.—*v.t.* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

Latrocinious, *lat-ro-sin-us*, *a*. [*Lat*, broad, *rostrum*, beak.] Having a broad beak, as a bird.

Latitude, *lat-i-tud*, *n*. [*It. latitudo*, lit. breadth, from *lat*, broad, *it. lat*, as applied in geography this term was adopted because ancient geographers thought the breadth (latitude) of the earth from north to south was much less than its length (longitude) from east to west.] Extent from side to side; breadth; width; room or scope; comprehensiveness or looseness of application; extent of deviation from

a standard; freedom from rules or limits; laxity; extent; amplitude; distance north or south of the equator, measured on a meridian and expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds, the greatest possible latitude being 90° north or south, and any latitude approaching this being a high latitude, the opposite being a low latitude;

astron. the distance of a star north or south of the ecliptic, measured on a circle at right angles to the ecliptic and passing through the body.—*Parallels of latitude*, circles parallel to the equator, used in measuring latitude.—*Latitudinal*, *lat-i-tud-i-nal*, *a*. Pertaining to latitude, to the direction of latitude.—*Latitudinarian*, *lat-i-tu-di-nar-i-an*, *a*. Embracing a wide circle or range; having a wide scope; characterized by freedom, independence, or want of respect for the usual standards of belief or opinion; lax in religious principles or views; free-thinking; liberal.

—*n*. One who is liberal or loose in his notions; one who has no respect for commonly accepted doctrines or opinions; one who indulges a latitude of thinking and is careless of orthodoxy.—*Latitudinarianism*, *lat-i-tu-di-nar-i-an-izm*, *n*. The principles of latitudinarians, freedom of opinion, particularly in theology.

Latvia, *la-tri-a*, *n*. [*L*, from *Gr. latracia*, service.] The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God, distinguished by Roman Catholics from *dulia*, or the inferior worship paid to saints.

Latrine, *la-trin*, *n*. [*Latrina*, a bath, a water-closet, from *lavo*, to wash.] A privy; water-closet.

Latten, *lat-en*, *n*. [*O Fr. laton*, *Fr. laton*, brass; *It. latia*, tin-pla; akin to *lat*, so called from the material being used in flat pieces or plates. *LATH*.] A fine kind of brass or bronze anciently used for crosses, candlesticks, brackets of sculpture, monuments, &c.; as a modern commercial term, metal in sheets or strips, especially sheet or plate brass or thin plates of mixed metal.

Latter, *lat-er*, *a*. [*An irregular comparative of late*. *LATE*.] More late or recent; the second of two; opposed to *former*; mentioned the last of two; modern; lately paid (in these latter ages).—*Latter-day Saint*, *n*. Modernly, *lat-er*, *lat-er*, *adv*. Of late; in time not long past; lately; ultimately; at last.—*Latter-math*, *n*. The latter mowing; after-math.

Lattice, *lat-is*, *n*. [*Fr. latice*, from *latte*, *Lat*.] A structure of wood or iron made by crossing laths, rods, or bars, and forming open chequered or reticulated work; a window made of laths or strips of iron which cross one another like network, as to leave open interstices.—*v.t.* *lattice*, *lat-ic-ing*. To give the form or appearance of a lattice to; to furnish with a lattice.—*Lattice-bridge*, *n*. A bridge having its sides constructed with cross-framing so as to resemble lattice-work.—*Lattice-gilder*, *n*. *A*. One who gilds the leaf of which reticulated work, which the side consists of diagonal pieces arranged like lattice-work.—*Lattice-leaf*, *n*. A leaf of which reticulated work, which the side consists of diagonal pieces arranged like lattice-work.—*Lattice-plant*, *n*. An aquatic plant of the *Utricularia* genus, which resembles lattice-work, consisting of reticulated nerves with open interstices.—*Lattice-window*, *n*. A window made of strips crossing one another, with open interstices.

Laud, *lad*, *v.t.* [*L. laudo*, to praise, from *laus*, lauds, praise; *allow* is a derivative.] To praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to extol; to celebrate.—*n*. Praise; a song or hymn of praise; *pl*. a song or hymn of praise, comprising psalms of praise, and generally including canticles.—*Laudability*, *Laudableness*, *la-da-bil-i-ty*, *la-da-bil-es*, *n*. The quality of being laudable.—*Laudable*, *la-da-bl*, *a*. [*L. laudabilis*, from *laudo*, to praise, and *abilis*, commendable.]—*Laudably*, *la-da-bl-ly*, *adv*. In a laudable or commendable manner.—*Laudation*, *la-da-shun*, *n*. Praise; commendation.—*Laudatory*, *la-da-to-ri*, *a*. Containing or expressing words tending to praise.—*n*. That which contains or expresses praise.—*Lauder*, *lad-er*, *n*. One who lauds or praises.

Laudanum, *lad-da-num*, *n*. [From *L. laudum*, a resinous juice. *LAUDUM*.] Opium prepared in spirit of wine by maceration, straining, and filtering; tincture of opium.

Laugh, *lah*, *v.i.* [*A. Sax. hleahan*, *hithhan*, to laugh; comp. *Goth. hlahjan*, *O.H.G. hlahhan*, *Icei. hlorja*, *D. lachen*, *G. lachen*, to laugh; imitative of sound made in laughing.] To make that comical or chucking noise which sudden merriment excites; when said of things, to appear gay, bright, or brilliant.—*To laugh at*, to ridicule; to treat with some degree of contempt.—*To laugh in the sleeve*, to laugh to one's self or so not to be observed, especially when apparently maintaining a demure countenance.—*To laugh on the wrong side of the mouth*, to weep or cry; to be made to feel vexation or disappointment after exhibiting a boastful or exultant spirit.—*n*. The imitative expression of sudden mirth peculiar to man.—*v.t.* To express by laughing; to ridicule or deride; with *out* or *down*.—*To laugh to scorn*, to deride; to treat with mockery, contempt, and scorn.—*Laughable*, *lah-fa-bl*, *a*. That which is an object of ridicule; but for laughter or jokes.—*Laughter*, *lah-ter*, *n*. [*A. Sax. hleahort*; *Icei. hlatr*, *O.H.G. hlah-ter*.] The act or sound of laughing; an expression of mirth, manifested chiefly in certain convulsive and partly involuntary actions of the muscles of respiration, which produce a succession of short abrupt sounds, with certain movements of the muscles of the face, and often of other parts of the body; any expression of merriment perceptible in the countenance, as in the eyes.—*Laughterless*, *lah-ter-less*, *a*. Without laughter; not laughing.—*Laughy*, *lah-i*, *a*. Inclined or disposed to laughter. [*Thick*.]

Lance, *lans*, *n*. A name of two species of lance-ends, from their lance-like form.

Launch, *lansh*, *v.t.* [Also written *lanch*, a form of *lance*; *Fr. lancer*, *O Fr. lancier*, to throw or dart.] To throw, as a lance; to dart; to let fly; to move or cause to slide from the land into the water; to set afloat for the first time after being built (to launch a ship); *fig.* to put out into another sphere of duty, another field of activity, or the like.—*v.i.* To glide forward, as a ship into the water; to enter on a new field of activity; to enter upon a new topic (to launch into a discussion).—*n*. The setting afloat of a ship or boat; a kind of boat, longer, lower, and more flat-bottomed than a long-boat, the largest boat carried by a man-of-war.

Lauder, *lad-er*, *n*. [Contr. from *O.E. lavander* from *Fr. lavandier*, *lavandière*, from *laver*, *L. lavo*, to wash. *LAVER*.] A washerwoman; a long trough used by miners for washing ore.—*v.t.* To wash; to wet.—*Lauderer*, *lad-er-er*, *n*. A man who follows the business of washing clothes.—*Laudress*, *lad-ress*, *n*. A female whose employment is to wash, and especially to dress, underclothes, &c.—*Laundry*, *lad-ri*, *n*. [Contr. for *lavandery*.] The place or room where clothes are washed and dressed.

Laureate, *la-ur-ē-āt*, *a*. [*L. laureatus*, from *laure*, *a laurel*, from *laurus*, a laurel. *LAUREL*.] Decked or invested with laurel.

—*Poet laureate*, in Great Britain, an officer belonging in virtue of his office to the royal household, who was formerly required to compose a poem in honour of the sovereign's birthday, for a great national victory, and the like—a requirement discontinued since the reign of George III., the post being now a sinecure.—*n*. One crowned with laurel, as a poet laureate.

—*laureated*, *laureating*. To honour with laurel.

Lean, *lĕan*, v.i.—pret. & pp. *leaned* or *lean't* (dent). [A. Sax. *læcan*, to make to lean.]
hlinian, to lean; O. Sax. *hlinen*, O. H. G. *hlinen*, G. *lehnen*, D. *leunen*, to lean; cogn. with Gr. *klînô*, to make to bend, and L. *clino*, *inclino*, to bend, to incline.) To slope or incline from a straight or perpendicular position or line: to slant: to incline in

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with lemon. — *Lemonade*, lem-on-ād', n. [Fr. *limonade*; Sp. *limonada*.] A liquor consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened; an aerated drink flavoured with the juice or essence of lemons. — *Lemon-grass*, a. A name of several grasses yielding a fragrant oil. — *Lemon-pool*, n. The rind of a lemon; the rind dried, preserved, and candied by cooks and confectioners. — *Lemon-yellow*, n. A beautiful, vivid, light yellow colour.

Lemur, lem'ur, n. [L., a poet; so called from its nocturnal habits and stealthy step.] A name of certain quadrumanous mammals inhabiting Madagascar, the East Indian Islands, &c., allied to the monkeys, insectivores, and rodents.

Lend, lend, v. f. — pres. pp. *lending*. [A Sax. *lentan*, to lend, from *laen*, a loan (from *lihan* = *G. leihen*, to lend); the d has erroneously attached itself to the word; comp. D. *lenen*, Dan. *laane*, Icel. *lana*, to lend. *LOAN*.] To grant to another for temporary use, to furnish on condition of the thing or its equivalent in kind being returned; to afford, grant, or furnish in general assistance, an ear to a discourse, &c.; *refl.* to accommodate; to give up so as to be assistance *to lend himself to the scheme*. — *To lend a hand to assist*. — *Lendable*, lend-ā-b'l, a. Capable of being lent. — *Lender*, lend'er, n. One who lends.

Length, length, n. [A Sax. *length*, from *lang*, long; comp. *strength*, from *strong*, *long*.] The longest measure of any object, in distinction from *depth*, *thickness*, *breadth*, or *width*; extent from end to end; one of the three dimensions of space; distance to a place; a portion of space considered as measured longwise; sometimes definite long measure to cut a rope into *lengths*; long continuance; duration of any extent in time; detail or amplification in language; extent, degree, height, as in conduct or action; to go a great *length*; extent of progress. — *At length*, at or in the full extent; with amplitude of detail; at last, after a long period; at the end or conclusion. — *Lengthen*, length-en, v. t. To make long or longer; to extend in length (often followed by *with*). — *To grow longer*. — *Lengthily*, length-i-l'y, *adv.* In a lengthy manner. — *Lengthiness*, length-i-ness, n. The state of being lengthy. — *Lengthways*, *Lengthwise*, length-wis, length-wis, *adv.* In the direction of the length; in a longitudinal direction. — *Lengthy*, length-i, a. Long or moderately long; protracted; not short or brief; applied chiefly to discourses, arguments, proceedings, &c.

Lentil, lent-il, n. [L. *lenticulus*, from *lentis*, to soften, from *lentus*, soft, mild; akin *lentus*, slow (in *reluctant*).] Softening; mitigating; acting without rigour or severity; gentle; merciful; clement. — *Lentily*, lent-il-ly, *adv.* In a lenient manner. — *Lenience*, *Leniency*, len-i-ens, len-i-ens, n. The quality of being lenient; clemency. — *Lentive*, lent-i-tiv, a. Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain; assuasive; enollent; in a medicine or application of this kind. — *Lenity*, len-i-ti, n. [L. *lenitas*.] Gentleness; clemency; tenderness; mercy.

Leno, len'o, n. A kind of cotton gauge used for window curtains, &c.

Lenz, lenz, n. pl. *Lenzes*, len'zez. [L. *lens*, a lentil — a convex lens somewhat resembles a lentil seal.] A transparent substance, usually glass, so formed that rays of light passing through it are made to change their direction, and thus cause objects to appear magnified or diminished in size; one of the glasses of a telescope, microscope, &c. Lenses are double-convex, or convex on both sides; double-concave, or concave on both sides; plano-convex, that is, with one side plane and the other convex. &c. — *Crystalline lens*. Under *CRYSTAL*.

Lent, lent, pret. & pp. of *lend*.
Lent, lent, n. [A Sax. *lenten*, spring, *lenten-fæsting*, spring fast. *Lent*; D. *lente*, G. *lenz*, spring; perhaps connected with *long*, the days being longer in spring.] A fast of forty days, beginning at Ash-Wednesday and continuing till Easter, observed in the Christian church in com-

moration of the forty days' fast of Christ. — *Lenten*, lent'en, a. Pertaining to Lent; as, meagre as the fasting diet of Lent; hence, spare; plain (*lenten fare*).

Lenticel, Lenticelle, lent-i-sel, n. [Fr. *lenticelle*, L. *lenticula*, dim. of *lentis*, a lentil. *LESS*.] Bot. one of the small oval spots found on the surface of young stems; a small lens-shaped gland on the under side of some leaves. — *Lenticellate*, lent-i-sel-āt, a. Pertaining to or having lenticels. — *Lenticular*, lent-i-sul-er, a. [L. *lenticularis*.] Resembling a lentil in size or form; having the form of a double-convex lens. — *Lenticularly*, lent-i-kul-er-li, *adv.* In a lenticular form; like a lens. — *Lenticiform*, *Lenticif*, lent-i-form, lent-i-form, a. Of the form of a lens; lenticular.

Lentigo, lent-i-g'o, n. [L. *lentigo*, a freckle, from L. *lentis*, *lentic*, a lentil.] Med. a freckly eruption on the skin. — *Lentiginose*, lent-i-ti-nos, a. Bot. covered with minute dots as if dusted. — *Lentiginous*, lent-i-ti-nos, a. Pertaining to lentigo; freckly; scurfy.

Lentil, lent'il, n. [Fr. *lentille*, from L. *lens*, *lentis*, a lentil. *LESS*.] An annual pea-like leguminous plant cultivated in Egypt, &c. Palestine from remote antiquity, having seeds used in soups, &c., and forming a very nutritious diet.

Lento, lent'o, [It. from L. *lentus*, slow.] Mus. a direction that the music is to be performed slowly.

Lentor, lent'or, n. [L.] Slowness; sluggishness.

Lenvoy, Lenvoy, len'voi, n. [Fr. *Envoy*.] A sort of postscript appended to literary compositions.

Leo, le'o, n. [L. = a lion.] The Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac. — *Leonides*, le-on-i-des, n. pl. A name for the group of meteors observed annually in November, which seem to radiate from the constellation *Leo*. — *Leonine*, le-on-in, a. [L. *leoninus*.] Belonging to a lion; resembling a lion or partaking of his qualities. — *Leoninely*, le-on-in-li, *adv.* In a leonine manner; like a lion.

Leopard, leop'ard, n. [From *Leon* or *Leontinus*, an ecclesiastic of the twelfth century, who wrote largely in this measure.] A term applied to a certain Latin measure popular in the middle ages, consisting of hexameter and pentameter verses, rhyming at the middle and end.

Leopard, leop'ard, n. [L. *leo*, lion, and *pardus*, a panther.] A carnivorous animal of the cat genus, inhabiting Africa, Persia, China, and India, of a yellowish-fawn colour variegated with dark spots.

Lepor, lep'or, n. [Originally meant the disease, being from Fr. *lepore*, L. *lepra*, from Gr. *lepra*, leprosy, from *lepra*, scaly, connected with *lepos*, a hark.] A person affected with leprosy. — *Leprousa*, lep'or-us, a. Leprous. [Shak.] — *Leprosy*, lep'or-i, n. A disease which prevailed during the middle ages, and is still met with in various parts of the world, characterized by dusky red or livid tubercles on the face, ears, and extremities, thickened or rugose state of the skin, &c. — *Leprosity*. — *Leprouseous*, lep'or-i-ti, a. Pertaining to leprosy. — *Leprous*, lep'or-us, a. Infected with leprosy. — *Leprouslly*, lep'or-us-li, *adv.* In a leprous manner.

Lepidodendron, lep-i-d'o-den'dron, n. [Gr. *lepis*, *lepidus*, a scale, *dendron*, a tree.] A genus of fossil plants common in the coal formation, many of which are large trees having characters resembling those of the conifers and club-mosses.

Lepidogamoid, lep-i-d'o-gan'oid, n. n. and a. [Gr. *lepis*, *lepidus*, a scale, *gamos*, a nuptial, *gamoid*, resemblance.] A term applied to a sub-order of ganoid fishes, covered with ganoid scales, and not plates.

Lepidoid, lep-i-d'oid, n. and a. [Fr. *lepis*, a scale, *lepid*, and *oides*, shape.] A term applied to fossil fishes covered with large rhomboidal bony ganoid scales.

Lepidolite, lep-i-d'o-lit, n. [Gr. *lepis*, *lepidus*, a scale, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral found in scaly masses, ordinarily of a violet or lilac colour, allied to mica.

Lepidopterous, *Lepidopteral*, lep-i-d'o-p'ter-us, lep-i-d'o-p'ter-al, a. [Gr. *lepis*, a scale,

and *pteron*, a wing.] Of or belonging to the order of insects called *Lepidoptera* (lep-i-d'o-p'ter-a), comprising the butterflies and moths.

Lepidotriton, lep-i-d'o-si'tron, n. [Gr. *lepis*, *lepidus*, a scale, and *triton*, a sirén, a fish found in Western Asia and South America, having both gills and lungs, and being thus enabled to live packed in the mud of their native rivers during the dry season.] Called also *Mudpole*.

Lepidolia, lep-i-d'o-li-a, n. [Gr. *lepis*, *lepidus*, a scale.] Med. a growth of scales over different parts of the body.

Lepidote, lep-i-d'ot, a. [Gr. *lepidoteus*, scaly, from *lepis*, a scale.] Bot. covered with scurfy scaly spots.

Leporine, lep'or-in, a. [L. *leporinus*, from *lepus*, *leporis*, a hare.] Pertaining to a hare; having the qualities of the hare.

Leptra, lep'ra, n. [L. *leprosy*.] Med. a non-contagious skin disease, in which scales occur, generally on the limbs. — *Leprose*, lep'ros, a. Bot. having a scurfy appearance.

Leprosy, *Leprouse*, &c. Under *LEPER*.

Lepidotactylus, lep-i-d'akt-il-us, n. [Gr. *leptos*, slender, *digitus*, a digit.] Having slender toes.

Lese-majesty, lez'maj-es'ti, n. *LEZE-MAJESTY*.

Lesion, lez'zon, n. [L. *lesio*, from *laedo*, to hurt; seen also in *collide*, *elide*.] Med. derangement; injury; a morbid change in the texture or substance of organs.

Less, les, a. serving as the comparative of *little*. [A Sax. *læs*, little, disease, in which allied to *leth*, *leaving*, weak, Icel. *læsin*, feeble; the superl. is *least*. *Little* is from a different root. Hence *lest*.] Smaller; not so large or great. — *Adv.* In a smaller or not so great as another quantity; what is below a certain standard. — *No less*, nothing of inferior consequence or moment; nothing else. — *Lessen*, les'n, v. t. To make less or smaller; to diminish; to reduce; to reduce in quantity; to depreciate; to disparage. — *i.* To become less or smaller; to decrease or diminish. — *Lesser*, les'er, a. [A double compar. from *less*.] Less; smaller; especially in comparison with the finite article, and where there is opposition to *greater*; not used in comparisons with *more*. — *adv.* *LESS*. [Shak.]

Lessee, les-ee, n. [LEASE.] The person to whom a lease is given. — *Lessor*, les'sor, n. One who leases or lets to a tenant for a term of years.

Lesson, les'n, n. [Fr. *leçon*, from L. *lectio*, *lectionis*, from L. *lepo*, *lectum*, to read. *LEARN*.] Anything read or recited to a teacher by a pupil or learner; what is assigned by a preceptor to a pupil to be learned; piece of instruction conveyed; experience; a portion of Scripture read in divine service; a doctrine or notion inculcated; a precept; a reproof or rebuke.

Lessor, Under *LESSER*.

Lest, lest, conj. [Fr. *lest*, for *les* the, shortened. A Sax. *læt* *læt* the less, the less that, lest-*th*, by that (= the in the more, &c.), *les* = *less*, the, indeclinable relative. For fear that; in case; that. [A Sax. *let*, let, v. f. = *letipian*, to let, to let, to let, to let. — *Dialect*, *let*, *letting*, I. Sax. *let*, *lassen*; allied to E. *let*, and L. *lassus*, weary.] To permit; to allow; to suffer; to give leave; not to prevent; to leave; to permit; to leave. — *Let alone*, to let alone, to leave untouched; to suffer to remain without intermeddling. — *To let be*, to suffer to be at present; to let alone. — *To let blood*, to open a vein and suffer the blood to flow. — *To let down*, to permit to sink or fall; to lower. — *To let drive* or *let fly*, to send forth or discharge. — *To let go*, to allow, or suffer to go, to relax hold of anything. — *To let in or out*, to permit or suffer to enter; to admit; to place in as

an insertion. — *To let loose*, to free from restraint; to permit to wander at large. — *To let off*, to allow to escape; to release, as from a penalty or an engagement; to discharge, as an arrow; to fire, as a gun. — *To let out*, to allow to issue; to suffer to escape; to extend; to lease or let on hire. — *To let slip*, to let go from one's hold; to let loose; to lose (an opportunity) by negligence. — *To let well alone*, to forbear trying to improve what is already satisfactory. — *v.t.* To yield a certain rent by hiring hired out; to be taken on hire. — *To let in*, to leak; to admit water.

Let, let, v.t. — *Letted, letting*. [*A Sax. lettan, from let, late; D. letten, feel, tell; comp. hinder, from hind. Lat. Let*] To hinder; to impede; to interpose obstruction to, — *n.* A hindrance; obstacle; impediment.

Letch, letch, v.t. [*A. Sax. leccan, to wet, to moisten; akin leak*] To wash, as wood ashes, by causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali. — *v.t.* To pass through by percolation. — **Letch-tub, n.** A wooden vessel or tub in which ashes are leached. — **Letchy, letch, i.** Allowing water to percolate.

Letthal, letthal, a. [*L. letalis, letalis, mortal, from letum, death*] Deadly; mortal; fatal. — **Letthality, let-thal'i-ty, n.** Mortality.

Lethargy, leth'ar-gi, n. [*L. lethargia, from Gr. lethargia, oblivion, lethargos, forgetful, from lethe, oblivion*] Unnatural sleepiness; morbid drowsiness; profound sleep, from which a person can scarcely be awakened; dulness; inattention. — **Lethargic, Lethargical, leth'ar-jik, leth'ar-jikal, a.** Affected with lethargy; morbidly inclined to sleep; dull; heavy; pertaining to lethargy. — **Lethargically, leth'ar-jikal-i, adv.** In a lethargic manner. — **Lethargize, leth'ar-jiz, v.t.** To render lethargic.

Lethe, lethe, n. [*Gr. lethe, forgetfulness; akin L. letes, to let, to let go, to let loose, the river of oblivion; one of the streams of the infernal regions; hence, oblivion; a draught of oblivion. — Lethean, lethe'an, a.* Pertaining to the river Lethe; inducing forgetfulness or oblivion.

Let's, let, n. A member of a race inhabiting the Baltic provinces of Russia. — **Let'sh, Lettie, let'sh, let'ik, a.** Pertaining to the Let's. — *n.* The language spoken by the Let's, one of the Aryan tongues.

Letter, let'er, n. [*Fr. lettre, from L. littera, a letter, from lito, lito, to besmear; same root as liquid*] A mark or character used as the representative of a sound; a character standing for a vowel, or a consonant; a written or printed message; an epistle; *printing*, a single type or character; also types collectively; *pl. learning*; erudition (as man of letters). — *The letter*, neither more nor less than what words literally express; the literal or verbal meaning. — **Letter of credit**. Under **CREDIT**. — **Letter of Marque**. Under **MARQUE**. — **Letters patent**, a writing proceeding from the crown, by which power and authority are granted to a person to do some act or enjoy some right. — *v.t.* To impress; to form letters on (to letter a book). — **Letter-book, n.** A book in which a business man inserts copies of letters despatched by him. — **Letter-box, n.** A box for receiving letters; a post-office box. — **Letter-carrier, n.** A man who carries about and delivers letters; a postman. — **Lettered, let'er-d, a.** Versed in literature or science; belonging to letters. — **Lettered, let'er-d, v.t.** To furnish with letters. — **Lettering, let'er-ing, n.** The act of impressing letters; the letters impressed. — **Letter-paper, n.** Paper for writing letters on. — **Letter-press, n.** Words impressed on type; print; a composition set in type; consisting of, relating to, or employed in, typesetting. — **Letter-writer, n.** One who writes letters; a book giving instruction in writing letters.

Letish, Lettie, a. — *n.* Under **LET**. — **Lettre-de-casuel, let'r-de-ka-sha. Under CASUEL**.

Letuce, let'is, n. [*From L. lactuca, a lettuce, from lac, lacta, milk (as in lactate)*] The popular name of several species of annual composite plants, the leaves of some of which are used as salads.

Leucin, Leucine, le'u-sin, n. [*Gr. leukos, white*] A white pulverulent substance obtained by treating muscular fibre with sulphuric acid, and afterwards with alcohol. — **Leucite, leu'sit, n.** A mineral, so called from its whiteness, found among volcanic products in Italy, especially at Vesuvius. — **Leucitic, leu-sit'ik, a.** Pertaining to leucite.

Leucocephthalmia, Leucocephthemia, le'u-ko-si-th'ma, n. [*Gr. leukos, white, ophthalmos, eye*] A disease in which the blood presents a great increase of the white corpuscles.

Leucoma, leu-ko'ma, n. [*Gr. leukoma, from leukos, white*] A white opacity of the cornea of the eye, the result of acute inflammation.

Leucopathy, leu-ko-pa-thi, n. [*Gr. leukos, white, and pathos, affection*] The condition of an albino; albinism.

Leucophlegmacy, leu-ko-shef-ma-si, n. [*Gr. leukophlegma, leukos, white, and phlegma, phlegm*] A tendency to a dropical state, with paleness and diarrhoea. — **Leucophlegmatic, leu-ko-shef-mat'ik, a.** Pertaining to leucophlegmacy.

Leucorrhoea, leu-ko-rhe'a, n. [*Gr. leukos, and rhoia, to flow*] A morbid discharge of a white or yellowish mucus from the female genital organs; the whites.

Leucosis, leu-ko'sis, n. [*Gr. leukosis, from leukos, white*] Same as **Leucopathy**. — **Levant, le-vant, n.** [*Fr. levant, the east, the direction of sunrise, from L. levare, to raise, se levare, to rise. LEVITY*] The eastern portion of the Mediterranean and its seaboard or the contiguous countries, as Syria, Asia Minor, &c. — **Levantier, le-van-ter, n.** A Levanter in the Mediterranean from the direction of the Levant. — **Levantine, le-van-tin or le-van-tin, a.** Pertaining to the Levant; designating a particular kind of silk cloth. — **Levanter, le-van-ter, n.** A vessel of the Levant; a particular kind of silk cloth.

Levant, le-vant, v.t. [*Sp. levantar, to raise, to remove; levantar la casa, to break up house—from L. levare, to raise, see above*] To discomfy; to discomfy; to raise without paying debts. — **Levantine, le-van-ter, n.** One who levants.

Levator, le-vä-ter, n. [*L., what raises, from levo, to raise*] Anat. a name applied to various muscles, such as the larynx, eyelids, &c.; a surgical instrument used to raise a depressed part of the skull.

Levee, lev'e, n. [*Fr. lever, a rising, a levee or reception; levee, a levy, an embarkment, from lever, to raise, to raise, from levo, to raise*] A morning reception of visitors held by a prince or great personage; any similar assemblage; in America, an embarkment on the margin of a river, to confine it within its natural channel.

Level, lev'el, n. [*Q. Fr. level, from lev, a level, a balance; akin delibere, equidubium*] An instrument by which to find or draw a straight line parallel to a line or surface without inequalities; usual elevation; customary height; equal elevation with something else; a state of equal natural position; position to which anything is entitled; *meaning*, a horizontal gallery in a mine. — *a.* Horizontal; coinciding with the plane of the horizon, or parallel to it; not having one part higher than another; even; flat; on the same line or plane; equal in rank or degree; having no degree of superiority. — *v.t.* — **levelled, leveling**. To make level; to remove inequalities; to raise in; to lay the surface of the ground; to reduce to equality of condition, state, or degree; to point, in taking aim, to aim; to direct or point at. — *To level up*, to raise to the level of anything higher; to raise to a higher state; *To level down*, to lower to the same level or status. — *v.i.* To accord, agree, or suit; to point a gun or the like to the mark; to aim.

Levellor, lev'el-er, n. One who levels; one who could destroy social distinctions and reduce all men to equality. — **Levelling, lev'el-ing, n.** The act of one who levels; the act or operation of ascer-

taining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth, as in surveying. — **Levelling-pole, leveling-rod, leveling-staff, n.** An instrument used in levelling in conjunction with a spirit-level and telescope. — **Levelly, lev'el-i, adv.** In a level manner; evenly. — **Levelness, lev'el-ness, n.** The condition of being level; evenness.

Lever, lev'er, n. [*Fr. levier, from lever, L. levare, to raise. LEVITY*] A bar of metal, wood, or other substance turning on a support called the fulcrum or prop, and used to overcome a certain resistance (called the weight), encountered at one part of the bar, by means of a force (called the power) applied at another part; a watch having a vibrating lever to connect the action of the escape-wheel with that of the balance. — **Leverage, lev'er-aj, n.** The action of a lever; lever power; the mechanical advantage or power gained by using a lever. — **Lever-valve, n.** A safety-valve kept down by the pressure of a spring or an adjustable weight.

Leveret, lev'er-et, n. [*Fr. levrette, dim. of O. Fr. leure, under leure, a hare, from L. lepus, leporis, a hare*] A hare in the first year of its age.

Leverock, lev'er-ok, n. A lark.

Leviable. Under LEVY.

Levitation, le-vä-tä-shun, n. [*Heb. hith'aphan, a term which etymologically seems to mean a long jointed monster*] An aquatic animal described in the book of Job, ch. ii.; a fabulous sea-monster of immense size.

Levigate, lev'i-gät, v.t. — **levigated, levigating**. [*L. levare, from levus, smooth*] To make smooth; to polish; to rub or grind to a fine impalpable powder, especially with the use of a liquid. — **Levigable, lev'i-gä-bl, a.** Capable of being levigated. — **Levigation, lev-i-gä-shun, n.** The operation of grinding or rubbing a solid substance to a fine impalpable powder.

Levin, lev'in, n. [*O. E. levne, levning, connected with light, and Prov. E. luce, luce, light, flame*] A name for lightning. — **Levirate, lev'i-rä-tä, n.** [*L. levir, a husband's brother; akin Gr. deir*] Pertaining to marriage with a husband's brother; applied to the Jewish law according to which a woman whose husband died without issue was to be married to the husband's brother. — **Leviration, lev-i-rä-shun, n.** Marriage according to the levirate law.

Levitate, lev'i-tät, v.t. [*L. levitas, lightness, from levis, light*] To cause to become buoyant in the atmosphere; to cause to float in the air. — **Levitation, lev-i-tä-shun, n.** The act of making light or buoyant; lightness; buoyancy.

Levite, lev'it, n. [*From Levi, one of the sons of Jacob*] In Jewish history, one of the tribe or family of Levi; a descendant of Levi; more particularly, an inferior or subordinate priest. — **Levitical, lev'i-tä-kal, a.** [*L. levir, a husband's brother; akin Gr. deir*] Belonging to or connected with the Levites; priestly. — **Levitical degrees, lev'i-tä-kal, n.** Degrees of kindred within which persons are prohibited in the book of Leviticus to marry. — **Leviticallly, lev'i-tä-kal-i, adv.** In a Levitical manner. — **Levites, lev'i-tä-s, n.** A book of the Old Testament containing the ceremonial law or the laws and regulations relating to the priests and Levites and to offerings.

Levity, lev'i-ti, n. [*L. levitas, from levis, light; akin to E. light, G. leicht, easy, slight, Gr. elachys, small, L. levis gives lever, lev, elevate, alleviate, relieve, &c.*] Lightness, especially of thought; levity; levity; want of seriousness; disposition to trifle; recklessness; capriciousness; volatility.

Levy, lev'i, n. [*Fr. levee, from lever, L. levare, to raise. LEVITY, LEVEE*] The act of raising, collecting, or collecting troops; the raising of taxes; the raising of a levy; a body of troops raised. — *v.t.* — **levied, levying**. To raise or enlist (troops); to collect (taxes). — *To levy war*, to raise or begin war; to raise troops for attack. — **Leviable, lev'i-ä-bl, a.** One who levies. — **Levied, lev'ed, n.** [*O. E. lewed, A. Sax. leated,*

lay, ignorant, pp. of *laetian*, to weaken, to betray; akin *leel*, *le*, *Goth. laic*, *crick* (N.T.); given or pertaining to the unlawful indulgence of lust; lustful, libidinous; lascivious.—*Leader*, *le-der*, *adv.* In a lead manner.—*Lewdness*, *le-wed-nis*, *n.* The state or quality of being lewd; lechery; lasciviousness.

Lewis, *le-wi-sun*, *le-wis-sun*, *n.* An instrument of iron used in raising large stones, operating by the dove-tailing of one of its ends into the stone.
Lexicon, *lek-si-kon*, *n.* [*Gr. lexikon*, from *lexis*, a speaking, speech, a word, from *legō*, to speak. *LEXON*.] A dictionary; a book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words of a language, with the definition or an explanation of the meaning of each; usually applied to dictionaries of the Greek or Hebrew tongues.—**Lexicologist**, *lek-si-kon-ist*, *n.* A writer of a lexicon.—**Lexical**, *lek-si-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to a lexicon.—**Lexically**, *lek-si-kal-ly*, *adv.* According to lexicography or a lexicon.—**Lexicographer**, *lek-si-kog-ra-fer*, *n.* The author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.—**Lexicographic**, *Lexicographical*, *lek-si-kog-raf-ik*, *lek-si-kog-raf-ikal*, *a.* Pertaining to lexicography or a lexicon.—**Lexicography**, *lek-si-kog-ra-fi*, *n.* The art or art of compiling a lexicon or dictionary; the occupation of composing dictionaries.—**Lexicologist**, *lek-si-kog-ist*, *n.* One skilled in lexicology.—**Lexology**, *lek-si-kol-ō-jī*, *n.* The science of words, their derivation and signification; that branch of learning which treats of the proper signification and just application of words.—**Lexographic**, *Lexographical*, *lek-si-graf-ik*, *lek-si-graf-ikal*, *a.* Pertaining to lexicography.—**Lexigraphy**, *lek-si-gra-fi*, *n.* The art or practice of defining words; lexicography.

Lexpheant, *lek-si-fan-ik*, *a.* [*Gr. lexis*, a word, and *phaino*, to show.] Grandiloquent; bombastic; turgid; inflated.—**Lexpheantism**, *lek-si-fan-iz-m*, *n.* Grandiloquence; an inflated style.

Ley, *le*, *n.* Same as *Lea*.

Leyden-phial, *Leyden-jar*, *le-iden*, *n.* [So named from having been invented at *Leyden*, Holland.] A glass phial or jar coated inside and outside, usually with tin-foil, to within a third of the top, that it may be readily charged with electricity.

Leze-majesty, *lez-maj-es-ti*, *n.* [*Fr. leze-majeste*, high treason, from *le*, *lessa* unjust—*lezo*, *lesion*, to injure (whence *lesion*), and *majestas*, majesty.] Any crime committed against the sovereign power in a state; treason.

Liab, *li-a-bl*, *a.* [Either from the verb *to lie*, with the sense of *lytner* open or subject to, or from *li*, *to bind*, and hence akin to *ally*, *lien*. *Comp. rely* and *reliable*.] Answerable for consequences; bound to make good a loss; responsible; apt or not unlikely to incur something undesirable; subject; exposed; with *to*.—*Liability* is used chiefly with regard to what may befall; subject to what is likely to do so, and does so customarily.—**Liability**, *li-a-bl-i-ti*, *n.* The state of being liable; that for which one is liable; pl. *li-abil-i-ties*, *n.* The state or condition of being liable; that for which one is under obligation to pay; debts.—**Limited Liability**. Under **LIMITED**.—**Liabilities**, *li-a-bl-i-tes*, *n.* The state of being liable; liability.

Lialion, *li-a-zion*, *n.* [*Fr.* from *li*, *liatio*, a binding, from *li*, *ligare*, to bind. *LIAS-MER*.] A bond of union; an entanglement; commonly, an illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.

Liana, *li-a-na*, *n.* [*Fr. liane*, from *lier*, *li*, *ligare*, to bind; akin *lie*. *LIASON*.] A term applied to the larger climbing and twining plants in tropical forests.

Liar, *li-er*, *n.* One who tells lies. Under **LIE**.

Lias, *li-as*, *n.* [*Fr. lias*, *O. Fr. lias*, *Arm. lias*, *Gael. lias*, a stone.] That series of strata, consisting principally of thin layers of limestone, embedded in thick layers of light argillaceous clay, lying at the basis of the colitic series, and above the triassic or new red sandstone.—**Liasic**,

li-as-ik, *a.* Pertaining to or of the age of the lias formation.

Libant, *li-bant*, *n.* [*Li*, *libans*, pp. of *libo*, to taste. *LIBANTIS*.] Sipping; touching lightly.

Libation, *li-ba-shon*, *n.* [*Li*, *libatio*, *libationis*, from *libo*, to taste, to make libation, *Gr. libo*; same root as *liquid*.] The act of pouring a liquid, usually wine, either on the ground or on a victim in sacrifice, in honour of some deity; a position of wine or liquor poured out in honour of a deity by a person who is to drink.—**Libatory**, *li-ba-to-ri*, *a.* Pertaining to libation.

Libel, *li-bel*, *a.* [*Fr. libelle*, *li*, *libellus*, a libel or lampoon, lit. a little book, dim. of *liber*, the inner bark or rind of a tree used for paper, and hence a book; akin *libary*.] A defamatory writing; a malicious publication containing representations tending to bring a person into contempt, or expose him to public hatred or derision; *law*, the plaintiff's allegations.—*to be libelled*, *libelling*. To publish a libel against; to defame by libel; to lampoon.—**Libellant**, *li-bel-ant*, *n.* One who brings a libel in court.—**Libeller**, *li-bel-er*, *n.* One who publishes a lampoon.—**Libellous**, *li-bel-us*, *a.* Containing matter of the nature of a libel; defamatory.—**Libellously**, *li-bel-us-ly*, *adv.* In a libellous manner.

Liber, *li-ber*, *n.* [*Li*, *libera*.] The inner bark of the bark of exogenous trees; euphorium; bast.

Liberal, *li-ber-al*, *a.* [*Li*, *liberalis*, from *liber*, free; akin to *libet*, *libet*, it pleases; it is agreeable, *Skr. libh*, to desire, *li*, *liber*, gives also *liberate*, *liberty*, *libertine*, *libery*, *liberty*.] Befitting, a freeman or one well-born (the liberal arts, a liberal education); of a free heart; bountiful; generous; giving largely; ample; large; abundant; profuse (education, supply, &c.); not characterized by selfish, narrow, or contracted ideas or feelings; favourable to civil, political, and religious liberty; favourable to reform or progress, and in politics often opposed to conservatism; not too literal or strict; free. It is used in various self-explanatory compounds; as, *liberal-hearted*; *liberal-minded*; *liberal-souled*.—*n.* An advocate of freedom from restraint, especially in politics and religion; a member of that party which advocates progressive reform.

—**Liberalism**, *li-ber-al-izm*, *n.* Liberal principles; the principles or practice of liberals.—**Liberalistic**, *li-ber-al-ist-ic*, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by liberalism.—**Liberality**, *li-ber-al-i-ti*, *n.* [*Li*, *liberalitas*, *Fr. liberalite*.] The quality of being liberal; largeness of mind or view; disposition to give largely; munificence; generosity; a particular act of generosity; in this sense with a plural.—**Liberalize**, *li-ber-al-iz*, *v.t.*—**Liberalized**, *liberalizing*. To render liberal; to free from narrow views or prejudices.—**Liberally**, *li-ber-al-ly*, *adv.* In a liberal manner; generously; bountifully; liberally; largely.

Liberate, *li-ber-at*, *v.t.*—**Liberalized**, *liberalizing*. [*Li*, *libero*, *liberationis*, from *liber*, free. *LIBERAL*.] To release from restraint; to deliver; to set at liberty; to free; to deliver; to emancipate.—**Liberation**, *li-ber-a-shon*, *n.* [*Li*, *liberatio*.] The act of liberating.—**Liberator**, *li-ber-a-ter*, *n.* One who liberates.—**Libertarian**, *li-ber-tar-ian*, *n.* One tending to liberate or set free.—**Liberty**, *li-ber-ti*, *n.*—*to be at liberty*, *liberty*. Letting out or liberating nerve-force.

Libertarian. Under **LIBERTY**.

Liberticide, *li-ber-ti-sid*, *n.* [*Liberty*, and *li*, *cedo*, to kill.] Destruction of liberty; the loss of liberty.

Libertine, *li-ber-tin*, *n.* [*Li*, *libertinus*, a freedman, from *liber*, free. *LIBERAL*.] A freedman or manumitted slave (N.T.). One unconfined, one free from restraint or control; one who indulges his lust without restraint; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake.—*a.* Licentious; dissolute.—**Libertinism**, *li-ber-tin-izm*, *n.* The conduct of a libertine or rake.—**Libertine**, *li-ber-tin-iz-m*, *n.* [*Fr. liberté*, *li*, *libertas*, from *liber*, free. *LIBERAL*.] The state or condition of one who is free; the power, from restraint; power of acting as one

pleases; freedom; permission granted to do something; leave; immunity enjoyed; a special privilege or exemption; a place or district within which certain exclusive privileges may be exercised; freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum; freedom from occupation or engagements; state of being disengaged.—**Liberty of the press**, the free power of publishing what one pleases, subject only to punishment for publishing what is mischievous to the public or injurious to individuals.—**Cap of liberty**, a red cap worn by French revolutionaries. *Syn.* under **LEAVE**.—**Libertarian**, *li-ber-tar-ian*, *n.* Pertaining to the doctrine of free-will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity.—*n.* One who holds the doctrine of the freedom of the will.—**Libertarianism**, *li-ber-tar-i-an-izm*, *n.* The principles or doctrines of libertarians.

Libidinous, *li-bid-i-nus*, *a.* [*Li*, *libidinosis*, from *libido*, *libido*, lust, from *libet*, *libet*, it pleases. *LIBINAT*.] Characterized by lust or lewdness; having a carnal pleasure or sexual indulgence; fitted to excite lustful desire; lustful; lewd.—**Libidinously**, *li-bid-i-nus-ly*, *adv.* In a libidinous manner.—**Libidinousness**, *li-bid-i-nus-i-ty*, *li-bid-i-nus-ness*, *n.* The quality of being libidinous; lustfulness.—**Libidunist**, *li-bid-i-nist*, *n.* One who indulges in lust.

Libra, *li-bra*, *n.* [*Li*, a balance.] The Balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac, the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September.

Library, *li-brar-i*, *n.* [*Li*, *librarian*, a book-keeper, *libraria*, a bookseller's shop, from *liber*, a book. *LIBRA*.] A collection of books belonging to a private person or to a public institution, &c.; an apartment, suite of apartments, or a whole building appropriated to the keeping of a collection of books.—**Librarian**, *li-brar-i-an*, *n.* The keeper of a library.—**Librarianship**, *li-brar-i-ship*, *n.* The office of a librarian.

Librate, *li-brat*, *v.t.*—**Librated**, *librating*. [*Li*, *libro*, *librationis*, from *libro*, a balance, a level. *LIBRE*.] To hold in equilibrium; poised; to balance.—*to be librated*, *librating*.—**Libration**, *li-bra-shon*, *n.* The act of balancing; a state of equipoise; astron. a real or apparent motion like that of a balance before coming to rest; an apparent irregularity of the moon's motion, whereby these parts very near the border of the lunar disc alternately become visible and invisible.—**Libratory**, *li-bra-to-ri*, *a.* Moving like a balance; oscillating.

Libretto, *li-br-et-to*, *n.* [*It.*, a little book. *LIBEL*, *LIBRARY*.] A book containing the words of an extended musical composition, as an opera.

Libran, *li-bran*, *a.* Of or pertaining to *Libra*, the ancient name of a large portion of North Africa, and sometimes applied to all Africa.—*n.* A group of tongues, otherwise called *Berber*.

Lice, *li*, *pl. of louse*.

Licence, *li-sen-s*, *n.* [*Fr. licence*, *li*, *licentia*, from *leas*, it is permitted (seen also in *licent*, *leasur*; akin to *lingue*, to leave.)] Authority given to act in a particular way; power conferred upon a particular person by law, &c., to do particular work by profession, &c.—*to be licensed*, *licensing*. Having a licence; permitted by authority.—**Licenceable**, *li-sen-s-a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being licensed.—**Licensed**, *li-sen-s-ed*, *a.* One who is licensed.—**Licenceless**, *li-sen-si-less*, *a.* One who has no licence to practise some profession; a person licensed in medicine or theology.—**Licentious**, *li-sen-si-us*, *a.* [*Fr. licencieux*, *li*, *licentia*, from *leas*, it is permitted, &c. &c.] Characterized by licentiousness; profligate; dissolute; libidinous.—**Licentiousness**, *li-sen-si-us-i-ty*, *adv.* In a

tall lived on ships for the maintenance of lighthouses, &c.—**Lighten**, *lit'n*, *v.* To exhibit the phenomenon of lightning; to give out flashes; to flash; to become lighter; to become less dark or gloomy; to dissipate darkness from; to illuminate; to enlighten; to flash forth.—**Lighter**, *lit'er*, *n.* One who or that which lights.—**Light-house**, *lit'ous*, *n.* A tower or structure erected as a guide or warning of danger to navigators at night; a pharos.—**Light-keeper**, *n.* One who has charge of the lights in a lighthouse, light-ship, &c.—**Like**, *lit'k*, *adj.* Resembling; similitude of; not giving out light.—**Lightness**, *lit'nes*, *n.* Want of darkness or intensity; clearness.—**Lightning**, *lit'ning*, *n.* [From verb to lighten.] A flash of light; the result of a violent discharge of electric fluid.—**Lightning-conductor**, **Lightning-rod**, *n.* A metallic rod attached to buildings or vessels to protect them from lightning by conducting it into the earth or water.—**Light-shin**, *lit'shin*, *n.* A shimmering light.—**Light-sun**, *lit'sun*, *n.* A light to serve as a lighthouse.—**Lightsome**, *lit'sum*, *adj.* Bright; light; gay; cheering.—**Light-somely**, *lit'sum-ly*, *adv.* In a light-some manner.—**Light-someness**, *lit'sum-ness*, *n.*—**Light**, *leht*, *G. lecht*, *Icel. leitr*, *Dan. lejt*, *lit*; allied to *L. lev*is (hence *levity*, *G. elachys*, *Skr. laghu*), *lit*. Hence *light*, *lighter*, *weight*, *lightness*.—**Light**, *lit*, *adj.* Not heavy; not burdened; easy to be lifted, borne, or carried; not oppressive; easy to be suffered or endured; easy to be performed; not difficult; easy to be digested; easy to be pressed; to the effect of; not heavily armed with light weapons; swift; nimble; not dense or gross; not strong; not copious or vehement (a light rain); inconsiderable; easily to be moved by small causes; not unsteady; volatile; trifling; gay; airy; untamed; unchaste; not of legal weight (*light coin*); loose; sandy; easily pulverized (a light soil); having a sensation of coolness (a light wind); a light porter.—**Light**, *lit*, *adj.* To play in light; to slight; to treat as of no importance.—**To make light of**, to treat as of slight consequence; to slight; to despise.—**Lighten**, *lit'n*, *v.* To lighten; to lighten; to relieve of a certain amount of weight; to make less burdensome or oppressive; to alleviate.—**Lighter**, *lit'er*, *n.* A large open flat-bottomed boat or barge used in lightening or loading.—**Light-fingered**, *n.* A Thievish; addicted to petty thefts: often applied to pickpockets.—**Light-footed, *n.* Nimble in running or dancing; a light-footed headed *n.* A light-footedness or giddiness in the head; dizzy; delirious; thoughtless; heedless; weak; volatile; unsteady.—**Light-headedness**, *n.* State of being light-headed; dizziness; giddiness; lightness of head.—**Light-happy**, *adj.* Merry; gay; cheerful; Free from grief.—**Light-heartedness**, *n.*—**Light-horse**, *n.* Light-armored cavalry.—**Light-horseman**, *n.* A light-armored cavalry soldier.—**Light-infantry**, *n.* A light company of soldiers.—**Light**, *lit*, *adv.* In a light manner; with little weight; nimble; airy; easily; slightly; cheerfully; gaily.—**Light**, *lit*, *n.* One; a thing.—**Light**, *lit*, *adj.* Quality of being light; lightness; levity.—**Lights**, *lit's*, *pl.* The lungs. [Colloq.]—**Light-weight**, *n.* Sporting; a man or animal being light.—**Light**, *lit*, *adj.* To slight; to treat as of no importance.—**Light**, *lit*, *v.* To descend, alight, from *leht*, light, not heavy; to alight from horseback or a vehicle is to make it to descend, as by relieving it of weight.—**Light down**, *adv.* To fall as a horse, to fall with down, *adv.* From; to fly or fall and settle; to come to rest; to fall or come by chance; to happen to find; on or upon.—**Light** is from *L. Lign-aloes*, *lit'us*, *Aloes-wood* or *agalchum*.—**Ligneous**, *lit'ne-us*, *adj.* Of wood; woody.—**Lignum**, *lit'num*, *n.* A kind of wood; a woody stem.—**Light**, *lit*, *adj.* Producing**

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ch, chain; ch, Sc. lock; g, go; j, job; ñ, Fr. ton; ng, sing; ru, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.

limit or boundary, a line inclosing a field of combat or tournament ground; hence, pl. the ground or field inclosed for a combat or competition; a roll or catalogue (a list

ch, chain; ch, So. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; ru, then; th, thin; w, wing; wh, whig; zh, azure

perative very rarely *littlest*. [A. Sax. *lytel*, *lyttele*, *lyt*, *lyttil*, *Sw. liten*, *Dan. liten*, *Ger. Gölle*, *Teils*, *little*; same root as *loud*.] Small; small in size or extent; not great or large; small in duration; small in quantity or amount; of small dignity, power, or importance; of small force or weight; slight; inconsiderable; small in mind; petty; mean; narrow.—*n.* That which is little; a small quantity, space, etc.; small degree or scale, infinitesimal.—*a little*, somewhat; to or in a small degree; to a limited extent.—*By little and little*, by small degrees; gradually.—*adv.* In small quantity or degree.—*Littleness*, *littleness*, *n.* The state or quality of being little.

Littoral, lit'-ə-rəl, a. [*L. littoralis*, from *litus*, *litōra*, the shore.] Pertaining to or inhabiting the sea-shore.—**Littoral zone**, the interval between one sea-coast and the other, between high and low water marks.

Lituate, Litiniform, lit'-ū-it, lit'-i-tin, a. [*L. litatus*, a staff used by the augurs in taking omens, with a curled end.] Curled or bent at one end somewhat similar to a bishop's pastoral staff.—**Lituito**, lit'-ū-it, n. A fossil cephalopod shell of a spiral form at its smaller extremity.

Liturgy, li-tér-jí, n. [*Gr. leitourgia*—*leitós*, public, from *laos*, *laós*, the people, and *ergon*, work.] The ritual or established formulas for public worship in those churches which use prescribed forms.—**Liturgical**, li-tér-jik, li-tér-jik-al, a. Pertaining to a liturgy or to public prayer and worship.—**Liturgics**, li-tér-jiks, n. The doctrine or theory of liturgies.—**Liturgiology**, li-tér-jí-ol-ó-jí, n. The science or system of public ecclesiastical ceremonies.—**Liturgist**, li-tér-jist, n. One who favours or adheres to a liturgy.

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faith or hope); fresh; bright: said of colours.—*adv.* In a lively manner.—*Live-oak*, *n.* A species of oak of the United States yielding very valuable timber.

Liver, *liv'ər*, *n.* 1. A. *Sar. liver*, D. and Dan. *lever*, Ice. *lifr*, G. *leber*; root doubtful. The glandular organ with a lobed surface. It secretes the bile; in man placed in the right upper side and towards the front of the abdominal cavity. — **Liver-colour**, *liv'ər-kol'ərd*, *a.* Of the colour of the liver; reddish-brown. — **Livered**, *liv'əd*, *a.* Having a liver; used in composition (white-lived). — **Liver-fluke**, *n.* A fluke-worm. — **Liverwort**, *liv'ər-wört*, *n.* [From the appearance of the plants.] One of an order of cryptogamic plants, closely allied to the mosses.

LIV-ry, *liv-er*, *n.* [*Fr. livrée*, a giving out, something given out or delivered over, from *livre*, *pp* of *livrer*, to deliver, from *l.*, *libero*, to liberate. **LIV-ER-AL**] Release; deliverance (*Mit-liv*); an allowance of food or clothing given out, as to a family, to servants, to horses, etc.; a coat of arms, as in a hoze: that is kept and fed at a certain rate (to keep horses at *livery*); a distinctive dress in which the male servants of some person or position are clad; a distinctive dress worn by the body of members of persons; the body or character of persons wearing such a garb; characteristic covering or outward appearance (the *livery* of May, of grief;—*v.* To clothe in, or as in *livery*). — **LIV-ery-com-pa-ny**, *n.* A company of persons in *livery*. — **LIV-er-y-man**, *n.* One who wears a *livery*, a member of one of the free guilds or companies of the city of London. — **LIV-er-y-ser-vant**, *n.* A servant who wears a *livery*. — **LIV-er-y-stable**, *n.* A stable where horses are kept for hire.

livid, livid, a. [*L. lividus*, from *livco*, to be black and blue.] Black and blue; of a lead colour; discoloured, as flesh by confusion.—**Lividity**, **Lividness**, *li-vid'i-ti*, *liv-id-nēs*, n. The state of being livid.

livraison, lē-vrā'zon, n. [Fr., from *livrer*, to deliver. **LIVERY.**] One of the parts or numbers of a book issued in parts.

livre, lē-vr, n. [Fr., from *L. libra*, a pound.]
An old French money of account, superseded by the franc.

lixiviat, Lixiviatum *lik-siv-i'at, lik-siv'-u*, *n.* (*L. tirivius*, made into lye, *lixivium*, lye, from *lix*, ashes.) Pertaining to lye or the water impregnated with alkaline salt extracted from wood-ashes; of the nature of lye; obtained by lixiviation. —**Lixivate**, *lik-siv-i'at, v.t.* To subject to the process of lixiviation. —**Lixivation**, *lik siv-i'ā-shon, n.* The process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes by pouring water on them, the water passing through them taking up the salts and thus forming lye. —**Lixivium**, *lik-siv-i'um n.* Lye, that is, water impregnated with alkaline salts.

lizard, liz'erd, n. [*Fr. lizard*, from *L. lizarda*, a lizard.] The popular name of many four-footed, tailed reptiles; *navt.* a piece of rope with one or more iron thimbles in it for ropes to lead through.

lanos, lan'oz or lyā'nōz, n. pl. [Sp., from *L. planus*, level.] Vast and almost entirely level grassy plains in the northern part of South America. — Llanero, lyā-nēr'ō, n. [Sp., from *llano*.] An inhabitant of the llanos of South America.

loyd's, loidn. [Because the headquarters of the underwriters were originally (from 1716) Lloyd's coffee-house.] A society of underwriters and others in London for the collection and diffusion of maritime intelligence, the insurance, classification, and certification of vessels, and the transaction of business of various kinds connected with shipping—*Lloyd's List*: a daily publication, containing information on shipping matters—*Lloyd's Register*, a register of British and foreign shipping, published yearly.
 lo, lo, leximo. [A Sax. *lōd*] Look; see; behold; observe.

Loach, Loche, löch, *n.* [*Fr. loche*, a loach; origin unknown.] A small fish inhabiting clear streams in England, and esteemed dainty food.

duffy, *dū'fē*. *n.* [O. *est*, a head, from A. Sax. *duffian*, to load, press, lead; LAFEL.] What is laid on or put upon anything, as a burden; a burthen; as much as can be carried at one time by any conveyance; a grievous weight; an encumbrance; something that oppresses the mind or spirits.—*v.t.* To charge; to add weight to lay a burden on; to weigh down, oppress, encumber; to bestow or confer in great abundance; to fill; to stuff; to make heavier for some purpose by adding special weight; to load a vessel with powder, or with powder and ball or shot.—*v.i.* To load;—*a whip*, to make it serve as a weapon by weighting it with lead or iron.—*To load dice*, to make one side heavier than the other, so as to cause the opposite to come up.—*To load a gun*, to load, to drug.—*Load-house*.—*Loader*, loader.—*Lead*.—*No load*.—*Load-line*, *n.* *Naut.* A line on the side of a vessel to show the depth to which she sinks when not overladen.

oadstar, Lodestar, lod'star, lod'star, n. [*Lode, load*, is from A. Sax. *lād*, course, way (the termination of *livelihood*), from *līthan*, to go akin to *lead*.] A star that leads or serves to guide; especially the pole-star. — **Loadstone, Lodestone, lod'stōn, n.** An ore of iron; the magnetic oxide of iron, which possesses the property of attracting iron, and the power of communicating this property to iron and steel, thus forming arti-

ical magnets; hence, a magnet.
leaf, lîf, n. pl. Leaves, lövz. [*A. Sax.* *hlâf*,
Icel. *hlæfr*, Goth. *hlaiba*, *hlaifs*, O.H.G.
chleib, *G. laib*, *Is.* allied to Rus. *chleb*,
Pol. *chleb*, bread, loaf. This word forms
part of *lord*, *lady*, and *lammias*.] A regu-
larly shaped or moulded mass of bread of
some size; a conical lump of sugar.—*Loaf-*
sugar, *n.* Sugar refined and formed into a
conical mass.

oaf, loaf, v.t. [The verb is from the noun *oaf*, *G. lauffer*, *D. looper*, one that runs or gads about. *Alkin leap*.] To lounge; to idle away one's time.—v.t. To pass or spend in idleness, as time; to spend lazily.—*Loafer*, *lofer*, *n.* A lazy or disreputable lounge; a lazy fellow who picks up a living anyhow.

loam, *līm*, *n*. [*A. Sax. līm*; *D. leem*, *G. lehm*, loam, clay, allied to *E. lime*, and probably *L. limus*, slime, mud.] A rich soil compounded of sand, clay, vegetable mould, &c.; a mixture of sand, clay, &c., used for moulding in iron-founding.—*v. t.* To cover with loam; to clay.—*Loamy*, *līm*, *a*. Consisting of loam; partaking of the nature of loam.

loan, *v.* *transitive*. To lend; to give, as one thing for another, or money for its use, without buying it. *transitive*. To borrow; to take from another, as one thing for another, or money for its use, without selling it. *intransitive*. To be lent; to be borrowed. *adjective*. Lending; that which is lent; especially, a sum of money lent at interest.—*n.* That which is loaned.—*Loanable*, *loan-able*, *a.* That may be lent.—*Loan-office*, *n.* An office where money is lent, usually to be repaid by instalments—a pawnbroker's place.—*Lend-money*, *s.* A pawnshop.—*Loan-society*, *a.* A society for advancing money to the industrious classes and receiving back the same by instalments, with interest.

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played with five cards, now commonly with three.—**Loop-table**, *n.* A round table for a sitting-room, often used for playing at **loo**. **Looby**, *looby*, *n.* [Allied to **lob**, **lubber**; *W. laka*, a looby; *Irish*, a blockhead.] An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber.

Look, *luk*, *vt.* [A. Sax. *lōcan*, to look; akin Prov. G. *lügen*, O.H.G. *lūgen*, to look; to look, G. *loch*, a hole.] To direct the eye toward an object; to gaze; to apply the mind or understanding; to consider; to have expectation or anticipation; to expect; to take heed or care; to mind; to have a particular direction or situation; to face; to front; to appear; to have a particular aspect; to give certain indications; to have or assume any of or commands;—**To look about**, to look on all sides or in different directions.—**To look after**, to tend; to take care of; to seek; to search for.—**To look down on** or **upon**, to regard as an inferior; to regard with contempt; to despise.—**To look for**, to expect; **To look for news**, to seek or search for.—**To look into**, to inspect closely; to examine.—**To look on**, to regard; to consider; to think or judge.—**To look over**, to examine one by one.—**To look to**, to watch; to take care of; to depend on for fulfilling some expectation.—**To look through**, to see through; to penetrate with the eye or with the understanding; to take a view of; to consider;—**To look up**, to express or manifest by a look.—**To look out**, to search for and discover.—**To look up**, to look for; to find; to pay a visit to. [Colloq.]—**n.** Cast of countenance; the face; aspects; the act of looking or seeing.—**Looker**, *luk-er*, *n.* One who looks.—**A looker on**, a mere spectator.—**Looking-for**, *n.* Anticipation; expectation.—**Looking-glass**, *n.* A glass silvered on the back and intended to show by reflection the person looking on it; a mirror.—**Look-out**, *n.* A careful looking or watching for any object or event; a place from which such observation is made; the person or party watching.

Loom, *lom*, *n.* [O.E. *lōm*, A. Sax. *lōma*, tool, utensil, vessel; connections unknown.] Hence **loom**, *n.* A frame or machine by means of which thread is worked into cloth, being either driven by the person weaving (a hand-loom) or driven and worked by steam or other mechanical power (a power-loom); that part of an ear which is within the loam when used in rowing.

Loam, *lom*, *vt.* [Teel. *lōman*, to shine, *lōm*, a ray, A. Sax. *lōman*, to shine, a ray or beam.] To appear larger than the real dimensions and indistinctly; to show large in darkness or fog; said of distant objects; to appear to the mind faintly or as at a distance.—**Loaming**, *loam-ing*, *n.* The indistinct and magnified appearance of objects in particular states of the atmosphere.

Loon, *lon*, *n.* [Same word as O.D. *loen*, a stupid man.] A sorry fellow; a rogue; a rascal; a worthless fellow. [Shak.]

Loon, *lon*, *n.* [O.E. *lōn*, *lōn*, A. Sax. *lōm*, G. *lōne*, *lōnne*, a loon.] A bird, the great northern diver.

Loop, *lop*, *n.* [Ir. *lup*, Gael. *lup*, *lup*, loop, nose, thong, &c.] The hooked part of a string, rope, chain, &c.; a noose; a loop; anything resembling a loop, as the bend of a river.—**v.t.** To form into a loop or loops; to fasten or furnish with a loop or loops.—**Loop-line**, *n.* A line of railway running out of the main line and returning to it again.

Loop, *lop*, *n.* [G. *luppe*, a loop, akin *lupp*, runnet; same root as E. *leap*, D. *loopen*, to run; comp. *ren*, in sense of melting.] A mass of half-melted iron taken from the furnace in a pasty state for the forge or hammer.

Loophole, *lop-hol*, *n.* [D. *luipen*, to peep.] A small aperture in the wall of a fortification through which small arms are fired at an enemy; a hole that gives a passage or means of escape; fig. an underhand or unfair method of escape or evasion.—**Loopholed**, *lop-hol-d*, *adj.* Full of holes or openings for escape.—**Loop-light**, *n.* A small narrow light or a window; a loophole for the admission of light.

Loose, *los*, *a.* [A. Sax. *lōs*, D. and G. *los*, Dan. *Sw. lōs*, Teel. *laus*, loose; Goth. *laus*, empty; same as term. *lose*, loose, are closely allied.] Not attached together or to something fixed; untied; not fastened or confined; fig. free from ties, not tight or close (a loose garment); not dense, close, or compact (loose texture); not precise or exact; vague; indeterminate; lax; careless; unconnected; rambling; having lax bowels; dissolute; unchaste;—**To break loose**, to escape from confinement; to gain liberty by violence; fig. to cast off moral restraint.—**To let or set loose**, to free from restraint or confinement. Used substantively in the phrases—**On the loose**, escaped from restraint; leading a loose life.—**To give a loose**, give free vent. [Thackeray.]—**loosed**, *loos-ing*. [Partly from the adj., partly from the allied A. Sax. *lōsian*, to set free.] To untie or unbind; to free from any fastening; to set free; to liberate; to loose; to loose; to free from obligation, burden, or the like.—**Loose-box**, *n.* A roomy stall in a stable for a horse that is not tied.—**Loosely**, *lōs-ly*, *adv.* In a loose manner; laxly; slockly; carelessly; negligently; dissolutely.—**Loosen**, *lōs-en*, *vt.* To make loose; to set free; to untie; to loose; to free from restraint, tightness, tension, firmness, or fixedness.—**v.i.** To become loose.—**Loosener**, *lōs-en-er*, *n.* One who or that which loosens.—**Looseness**, *lōs-ness*, *n.* The state of being loose or relaxed; slackness; laxity; dissoluteness.

Loat, *lot*, *n.* [Hind. *lāt*, plunder.] Booty; plunder; especially such as is taken in a sacked city.—**v.t.** To plunder, as a sacked city; to ransack in search of plunder.—**Loater**, *lot-er*, *n.* One who loots.—**Loaver**, *lov-er*, *n.* **Loav-er**.

Lop, *lop*, *v.t.*—**lopped**, *lopping*. [Akin O.D. *luppen*, to maim.] To cut off, as the top or extreme part of anything or superfluous parts; to trim by cutting.—**n.** The act of lopping; that which is lopped off.—**Lopper**, *lop-er*, *n.* One that lops.

Lop, *lop*, *v.i.* [Allied to *lop*.] To be pendulous, as the ears of some varieties of rabbits.—**Lop-eared**, *adj.* Having pendulous ears.—**Lop-ey**, *adj.* Having a loping gait; pendulous.—**Lop-sided**, *adj.* Heavier at one side than the other; lying or inclining to one side.

Lophobranchiate, *lo-fō-brang-ki-āt*, *n.* [Gr. *lōphos*, a crest or tuft, and *branchia*, gills.] Having the gills disposed in tufts along the branchial arches, as in the pipefish and hippocampus.

Lophophore, *lo-fō-fōr*, *n.* [Gr. *lōphos*, a crest, and *phorō*, to carry.] Zool. the disc or organ upon which the tentacles of the Polyzoa are borne.

Loquacious, *lo-kwa-shus*, *a.* [L. *loquax*, *loquax*, from *loquor*, to speak; *Gr. lōp*, to speak; to talk, seen also in *location*, *colloquy*, *eloquent*, *eloquent*, &c.] Talkative; given to continue talking; prating.—**Loquaciously**, *lo-kwa-shus-ly*, *adv.* In a loquacious manner.—**Loquaciousness**, *Loquacy*, *lo-kwa-shus-ness*, *lo-kwa-si-ty*, *n.* The quality of being loquacious, talkativeness.

Loquat, *lōkwat*, *n.* A Chinese and Japanese evergreen tree of the apple family, yielding a fruit the size of a large gooseberry, with the flavour of an apple.

Lorate, *lōrāt*, *a.* [L. *lorum*, a thong, a strap.] Bot. shaped like a thong or strap.—**Lorcha**, *lor-cha*, *n.* A light Chinese sailing vessel, carrying guns, and built after the European model, but rigged like a junk.

Lord, *lori*, *n.* [O.E. *lōrd*, *lōrd*, &c.] A. Sax. *hlaford*, a lord, from *hlaf*, bread, a loaf, and *weard*, E. *ward*, that is breadward. *Lady* also has *loaf* as first element.

A person possessing supreme power and authority; a husband; a ruler, governor, monarch; the proprietor of a manor; a nobleman; a title in Britain given to those who are noble by birth or realm (dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons), and by courtesy to the sons of dukes and marquises, and to the eldest sons of earls; an honorary title of certain lords, especially in the British navy, designation (*Lord*) chancellor, *Lords*, *mayor*, *Lord-provost*. Also, and in this usage

always with a capital letter, a designation of the Supreme Being; Jehovah; applied to Christ, especially in the expression *our Lord*—**The Lord's Supper**, the sacrament of the eucharist.—**Lords of Session**, the judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.—**Lords temporal**, those lay peers who have seats in the House of Lords.—**Lords spiritual**, the archbishops and bishops who have seats in the House of Lords.—**House of Lords**, that branch of the British legislature which consists of the lords spiritual and temporal assembled in one house.—**v.i.** To domineer; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway; often followed by *over* and an indefinite *it* (to lord it over).—**Lord-lieutenant**, *n.* An official of high rank representing the sovereign, the principal official in a county.—**Lordlike**, *lor-dik*, *adj.* Becoming a lord; haughty; proud.—**Lordliness**, *lor-din-ess*, *n.* The state or quality of being lordly.—**Lordling**, *lor-ding*, *n.* A little or diminutive lord.—**Lordly**, *lor-dli*, *adj.* Pertaining to, befitting, or suitable for a lord; large; liberal; haughty; imperious.—**ade**. Proudly; imperiously; despotically.—**Lord-day**, *n.* The first day of the week; Sunday.—**Lordship**, *lor-dship*, *n.* The state or quality of being a lord; (with *his*, *your*, *their*), a title given to a lord; a title used in addressing judges and certain other persons in authority and office; dominion; sovereignty; the authority over which a lord holds jurisdiction.

Lore, *lor*, *n.* [A. Sax. *lār*, from stem of *lærnan*, to teach; D. *leer*, *laer*, *lære*, G. *lehre*, *lore*, LEARN.] The store of knowledge which exists regarding anything; learning; erudition.—**Lorum**, *lor-um*, *n.* [L. *lorum*, a strap.] Ornith. the space between the bill and the eye of a bird; entom. a horny process observed in the mouth of some insects.

Lorgette, *lor-jet*, *n.* A sport, from *lorgner*, to squint or peep.

Lorica, *lor-ik-ka*, *n.* [L. originally a corselet of leather thongs, from *lorum*, a thong.] An ancient Roman cuirass or corselet; a kind of lute or clay with vessels are coated before firing, and the result is the same as in chemical processes.—**zool.** The protective case with which certain infusoria are provided.—**Loricata**, *lor-ik-āt*, *v.t.*—**loricated**, *lor-ik-āt-ed*, *adj.* Covered or plated over; covered as with plates of mail.—**Lorication**, *lor-ik-āt-shun*, *n.* The act of lorication; a protective crust or covering.

Lorikeet, *lor-ik-ēt*, *n.* [A dim. of *lorio*, formed on the name of a parakeet.] The name of certain small Australian birds belonging to the parrot tribe.

Loriot, *lor-i-ot*, *n.* [Fr. *loriot*, for *loriot*, *loriot*, from L. *aureolus*, golden, from *aurum*, gold.] The golden oriole of Europe.

Loria, *lor-i-a*, *n.* [Native name.] A quadrumanous mammal allied to the lemur.

Lorn, *lor-n*, *a.* [An old or poetic pp. of *lose*.] Fontions.] Undone; forsaken; forlorn.

Lorrie, *lor-ri*, *n.* [Comp. Prov. E. *lorry*, to pull or carry.] A cart or wagon such as is used on tramways in mines; a long wagon without sides, and with four wheels, for carrying goods.

Lory, *lor-i*, *n.* [Malay *lori*.] A name of certain Oriental birds of the parrot family with brilliant plumage.

Lose, *lōz*, *vt.*—**lost** (pret. & pp.), *losing*. [A. Sax. *lōsian*, to become loose, to lose, from the compound *lōs*, to lose, usually in the compound *lōsian*, *forlōsian*, like Goth. *frislutan*, Dan. *forlōse*, D. *verleeren*, *verleeren*. The old pp. was *lōren*, hence E. *lorn*.] To cease to have in possession, as through accident; to become dispossessed or rid of unintentionally; to cease to possess; to forfeit, as by unsuccessful contest; not to gain or win; to wander from and not be able to find; to miss; to cease to perceive, as from distance or darkness; to cease or fail to see or hear.—**To lose one's self**, to lose one's way; to be bewildered.—**To lose one's temper**, to become angry.—**To lose sight of**, to cease to see; to overlook; to omit to take into calculation.—**v.t.** To forfeit anything in contest; to fail in a competition; not to win; to suffer by

with lycanthropy. — **Lycanthropy**, li-kant'-thro-pi, *n.* A kind of insanity in which the patient supposes himself to be a wolf.

Lyceum, li-sē-um, *n.* [*L. Lyceum*, Gr. *Lykeion*, from a temple dedicated to Apollo *lykeos*, Apollo the wolf-slayer, from *lykos*, a wolf.] A building at ancient Athens where Aristotle taught; hence a building appropriated to instruction by lectures; a literary institute; a school preparatory to the university.

Lycopod, li-kō-pōd, *n.* [*Gr. lykos*, a wolf, and *pous*, foot, a foot.] A plant belonging to an order intermediate between mosses and ferns, and in some respects allied to the conifers. — **Lycopode**, li-kō-pōd, *n.* Vegetable brimstone, the highly inflammable powder contained in the spore-cases of some lycopods. — **Lycopodium**, li-kō-pōd-i-um, *n.* A genus of lycopods.

Lyddite, lid-it, *n.* [*From Lydd*, in Kent.] An explosive prepared from picric acid.

Lydian, li-dian, *n.* Pertaining to ancient *Lydia* in Asia Minor, a term applied to one of the ancient Greek modes of music of a soft pleasing character — *Lydian stone*, a Jasper like siliceous rock used by the ancients as a touchstone.

Lye, li, *n.* [*A. Sax. līh, G. lauge, D. loog*, lye; allied to feel *laug*, a bath, and probably *L. lavo*, to wash.] Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood; a solution of an alkali used for cleaning purposes.

Lye, li, *n.* [*Probably from lye*, to rest.] A siding on a railway in which a train may

stand for a time, wagons remain for loading, &c.

Lycencephalous, li-en-sēf'-a-lus, *a.* [*Gr. lyō*, to loose, and *encephalos*, the brain.] Having the cerebral hemispheres without folds: applied to a primary division of mammals, including the monotremes and marsupials.

Lying, lī-ŷing, *pr. of lie*, to recline. Being prostrate. — **Lying-in**, *n.* The act of bearing a child; *in-lying*, *pr. of* — *in-lying* in childbirth; pertaining to childbirth [*lying-in hospital*].

Lying, lī-ŷing, *pr. of lie*, to utter falsehood. — **Lyingly**, lī-ŷing-lī, *adv.* In a lying manner; falsely; by telling lies.

Lymph, limf, *n.* [*Fr. lymph*, *L. lymph*, allied to *limpidus*, clear or limpid.] Water, or a clear transparent fluid like water; a fluid in animal bodies contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics*, which differs from the blood in its corpuscles being all of the colourless kind. — *Vaccinia lymph*, the fluid used in vaccination. — **Lymphatic**, lim-fat-ik, *a.* Pertaining to lymph; phlegmatic; sluggish. — *n.* A vessel or duct in an animal body containing lymph. — **Lymph**, limf, *a.* Containing or like lymph. — **Lynch-law**, *n.* [*Said to be from a Virginian farmer of the name of Lynch*, noted for taking the law into his own hand.] To indict punishment upon, without the forms of law, as by a mob or by unauthorized persons. — *the practice of punishing men by unauthorized persons without a legal trial*.

Lynx, lingks, *n.* [*L. and G. lynx*; same root as in *L. lux*, light, from its bright eyes.] A name given to several carnivorous mammals of the cat family, long famed for their sharp sight. — **Lyne-eyed**, *a.* Having extremely acute sight. — **Lyneean**, lin-sē-an, *a.* Pertaining to the lynx.

Lyons-king-at-arms, *n.* The official in Scotland who has the chief supervision of coats of arms and other heraldic matters.

Lyre, lir, *n.* [*Fr. lyre*, *G. lyra*, and *Gr. lyra*; etymology uncertain.] One of the most ancient stringed instruments of music, used by the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Greeks.

— **Lyrate**, ly-rat-ed, *ad. ly-rat-ed*, *a.* Shaped like a lyre; *but*, pyramidal with large terminal lobe and smaller ones towards the petiole. — **Lyrebird**, *n.* An Australian bird somewhat smaller than a pheasant, having erect tail-feathers in form resembling an ancient lyre. — **Lyric**, lyr-ik, *ad. lyr-ik*, *a.* [*L. lyricus*].

Pertaining to lyre or harp. — **Lyric poetry**, among the ancients, poetry for the lyre; in modern usage, songs and that class of poetry which has reference to the poet's own thoughts and feelings. — **Lyric**, *n.* A composer of lyric poems; a lyric poem. — **Lyricism**, lir-ik-iz-um, *n.* A lyric composition; a lyrical form of language. — **Lyrist**, lir-ist, *n.* A musician who plays on the lyre.

Lysis, lī-sis, *n.* [*Gr.*, a solution, from *lyō*, to dissolve.] *Med.* the solution or termination of a disease gradually, and without critical symptoms.

M.

M is the thirteenth letter and tenth consonant of the English alphabet, representing a labial and nasal articulation.

Ma, mā, *n.* A childish or shorter form of *Mama*.

Mam, mām, *n.* A colloquial contraction for *Mother*.

Mac, mak, *a.* A Gaelic word signifying son, and prefixed to many surnames, as *Mac Donald*, *Mac Grigor*, &c.

Macadamize, mak-ad-am-iz, *v. t.* — *macadamized*, *macadamizing*. [*From Macadam*, the inventor.] To cover, as a road, with small broken stones, which, when consolidated, form a firm surface. — **Macadamization**, mak-ad-am-iz-esh-ŷon, *n.* The art or art of macadamizing.

Macaque, mak-ak'-a, [*Fr.*] An Old World monkey with short tail and prominent eyebrows.

Macarize, mak'-ar-iz, *v. t.* [*Gr. makarizō*, from *makar*, blessed.] To bless; to wish joy to; to congratulate.

Macaroni, mak-a-rō-ni, *n. pl.* *Macaronis* or *Macaronies*, mak-a-rō-ni. [*Fr.* and *Prov. It. macaroni*, *It. a maccheroni*, originally a mixture of flour, cheese, and butter.] A dough of fine wheaten flour made into a tubular or pipe form, a favourite food among the Italians; a medley, a sort of droll or fool; a name formerly given to tops or dandies. — **Macaronic**, mak-a-rō-nik, *a.* Pertaining to the food macaroni; pertaining to or like a macaroni; applied to a species of burlesque verse, consisting of a mixture or jumble of ill-formed or ill-connected words, as of vulgar words Latinized or Latin words modernized. — *n.* A confused mixture of several things; a macaronic verse or poem. — **Macaron**, mak-a-rō-ni, *n.* A small sweetcake, with almonds in it.

Macassar-oil, mak-sa-sar, *n.* An oil used for promoting the growth of the hair, named from *Macassar*, in Celebes, from which it was originally procured; also a perfumed mixture of castor-oil and olive-oil.

Macaw, mak'-u, [*Native name in the Antilles*.] One of a genus of beautiful birds of the parrot tribe, having cheeks destitute of feathers, and long tail-feathers. — **Macaw-tree**, *a.* A name for several species of palm-trees, natives of tropical America.

Macabean, mak-ka-bē-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Jewish princes called *Macabees*. — **Macabees**, mak'-ka-bēz, *n. pl.* The name of two books treating of Jewish history under the Macabean princes, included in the Apocrypha.

Mace, mās, *n.* [*O. Fr. mace*, *Fr. mace*, *L. mazza*, a club, from *L. mallea* (only found in the dim. *malleola*), a kind of mallet.] A weapon of war consisting of a staff with a heavy metal head frequently in the form of a spiked ball; an ornamental staff of metal borne before magistrates and other persons in authority; the heavier rod used in billiards. — **Mace-bearer**, *n.* A person who carries a mace before public functionaries. — **Macer**, mās'-er, *n.* A mace-bearer; an officer attending on several courts of Scotland.

Mace, mās, *n.* [*Fr. maceis*, *It. mace*, *L. maceis*, *macis*, *Gr. maker*, an Indian spice.] A spice, the dried aril or covering of the seed of the nutmeg, chiefly used in cooking or in pickles.

Macerate, mās'-er-at, *v. t.* — *macerated*, *macerating*. [*L. macero*, *maceration*, to make soft; same root as *mace*, a lump.] To steep in liquid; to soften; to soften a substance by the parts of by steeping in a fluid, or by the digestive process; to mortify; to harass. — **Maceration**, mās'-er-a-shŷon, *n.* The act of macerating; state of being macerated.

Machairodus, mak-kī-rō-dus, *n.* [*Gr. machaira*, a sabre, and *odous*, a tooth.] An extinct carnivorous animal of considerable size, having very formidable upper canines.

Machiavellian, mak-i'-vē-li-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Machiavel* (Nicolo *Machiavello*), an Italian writer, secretary and historiographer of the Republic of Florence (died 1527); in conformity with Machiavel's principles; cunning in political management; crafty. — *n.* One who adopts the principles of Machiavel. — **Machiavellianism**, *Machiavellism*, mak-i'-vē-li-an-iz-um, mak-i'-vē-li-an-iz-um, *n.* The principles or system of statesmanship of Machiavel, who inculcated the systematic subordination of right to expediency; political cunning and artifice.

Machicolation, mak-chik'-o-lā-shŷon, *n.* [*Fr. machicolis*, *machecoulis*; origin doubtful.]

Milit. arch. a vertical opening in the floor of a projecting gallery, parapet, &c., for hurling missiles or pouring boiling lead, pitch, &c., upon the enemy; a part thus projecting, as at the top of a tower, without any such opening. — **Machicolate**, mak-chik'-o-lat, *v. t.* To fortify with machicolations. — **Machicolated**, mak-chik'-o-lat-ed, *a.* Having machicolations.

Machinate, mak-i-nāt, *v. t.* and *i.* — *machinated*, *machinating*. [*L. machinator*, *machinator*, from *machina*, *Machina*.] To plan; to contrive; to form as a plot or scheme. — **Machination**, mak-i-nā'-shŷon, *n.* The act of machinating; a plot; an artful design or scheme formed with deliberation. — **Machinator**, mak-i-nā'-tēr, *n.* One who machines or plots with evil designs.

Machine, ma-shēn, *n.* [*Fr. machine*, *L. machina*, from *Gr. mēchanē*, *machine*, device, contrivance, from *mēchos*, means, expedient, same root as *maka*.] Any contrivance or appliance which serves to increase or regulate the effect of a given force, or to produce motion (simple machines or mechanical powers being such as the lever, pulley, &c.); a complex structure, consisting of a combination of parts for modification of the mechanical powers; a term of contempt applied to a person whose actions do not appear to be under his own control, but to be directed by some external agency; one who is entirely under the control of another; a mere tool or creature, a term sometimes applied to a public coach; in Scotland, any sort of light vehicle. — *v. t.* To apply machinery to; to produce by machinery.

Machiner, ma-shēn'-er, *n.* A machinist. — **Machinery**, ma-shēn'-er-iz, *n.* A complicated apparatus, or combination of mechanical powers, designed to increase, regulate, or apply motion and force; machines in general; any complex system of means and appliances designed to carry on any particular work or effect a specific purpose. — **Machine-shop**, *n.* A workshop in which machines are made. — **Machine-tool**, *n.* An adjustable machine for cutting metals into any required shape. — **Machinist**, ma-shēn'-ist, *n.* A workman who works on a machine, as distinguished from that done by manual labour. — **Machinist**, ma-shēn'-ist, *n.* A constructor of machines; one who tends or works a machine.

above what is low, mean, or ungenerous; said of persons; exhibiting nobleness of soul; said of actions, &c.—**Magnanimously**, *mag-nan-i-mu-si-li, adv.* In a magnanimous manner.—**Magnanimity**, *mag-na-ni-mi-ti, n.* The quality of being magnanimous; greatness of mind; elevation or dignity of soul.

Magnase, *mag-nas, a.* An excellent black pigment which dries rapidly mixed with oil.

Magnate, *mag-nat, n.* [*fr. magnates* (pl.)], powerful persons, the great, from *magnus*, great. **MAGNITUDE**, *a.* A person of rank; a noble or grandee; a person of note or distinction in any sphere.

Magnesia, *mag-nesh, n.* [*From Magnesia in Asia Minor, whence also magnet*]. Oxide of magnesium, a white tasteless earthy substance, possessing alkaline properties.—**Sulphate of magnesia**, Epsom salts.—**Magnesian**, *mag-nesh-ian, a.* Pertaining to magnesia; containing or resembling magnesia.—**Magnesian limestone**, a rock composed of carbonates of lime and magnesia, more or less useful for building or ornamental purposes; dolomite.—**Magnesium**, *mag-nesh-um, n.* The metallic base of magnesia, a white malleable metal, obtained by decomposing chloride of magnesium by means of potassium.—**Magnesia light**, a dazzlingly bright light produced by burning magnesium wire.

Magnet, *mag-net, n.* [*From magnesia, from Gr. magnēs, from magnēs in Asia Minor, whence the stone was first brought*]. The loadstone; also a bar or mass of iron or steel to which the peculiar properties of the loadstone have been imparted, either by contact or by other means.

ELECTRO-MAGNET, *HOESE-SHOK MAGNET*.—**Magnetic**, *mag-net-ik, a.* Pertaining to the magnet or magnetism; possessing the properties of the magnet, or corresponding properties; pertaining to the earth's magnetism; attractive, as if magnetic.

—**Magnetic amplitude**, *azimuth, &c., n.* the amplitude, *azimuth, &c., indicated by the compass*.—**Magnetic battery**, a kind of battery formed of several magnets (usually horse-shoe magnets) combined together with all their poles similarly disposed.—**Magnetic compass**, a contrivance connected with a ship's compass for compensating or neutralizing the effects upon the needle of the iron of the ship.

—**Magnetic dip**. Under *Dip*.—**Magnetic elements**, the magnetic declination, inclination, and intensity for any place.—**Magnetic equator**, a line passing round the globe near its equator, in every part of which the dip of the needle is nothing.

—**Magnetic intensity**, the force of attraction which magnets exert on surrounding bodies capable of being influenced by them.—**Magnetic iron-ore**. Same as *Magnetite*.—**Magnetic meridian**, a great circle, the plane of which at any place corresponds with the direction of the magnetic needle at that place.—**Magnetic needle**, any small magnetized iron or steel rod turning on a pivot, such as the needle of the mariner's compass.—**Magnetic north**, that point of the horizon which is indicated by the direction of the magnetic needle.

—**Magnetic oval** of iron, *magnétique*.—**Magnetic poles**, nearly opposite points on the earth's surface where the dip of the needle is 90°, at some distance from the earth's poles.—**Magnetic storm**, a violent disturbance in the earth's magnetism; a sudden alteration in the magnetic elements of a place.—**Magnetical**, *mag-net-ik-al, a.* Magnetic.—**Magnetically**, *mag-net-ik-ly, adv.* In a magnetic manner.

—**Magnetism**, *mag-net-iz-m, n.* The science or principles of magnetism.

—**Magnetism**, *mag-net-iz-m, n.* A peculiar property possessed by certain bodies, whereby, under certain circumstances, they naturally attract or repel one another according to determinate laws; that branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet, and magnetic phenomena in general, power of attraction.—**Auriferous magnetism**, *Mag-net-iz-m, n.* Ferri-ferrous magnetism, the magnetic force exerted by the earth.—**Magnetician**, *Mag-*

net-ist, n. **Magnet-ist**, *mag-net-ist, n.* One versed in the science of magnetism.—**Magnetite**, *mag-net-ite, n.* A black oxide of iron which sometimes possesses polarity, and is highly magnetic; magnetic iron ore.—**Magnetizable**, *mag-net-iz-a-bl, a.* Capable of being magnetized.—**Magnetization**, *mag-net-iz-a-shon, n.* The act of magnetizing, or state of being magnetized.

—**Magnetize**, *mag-net-iz, v.t.*—**Magnetizer**, *mag-net-iz-er, n.* One who communicates magnetic properties to, to attract as if by a magnet; to put under the influence of animal magnetism.—**Magnetometer**, *mag-net-om-eter, n.* One who or that which communicates magnetism.—**Magneto-electric**, *mag-net-o-elect-ric, a.* Pertaining to magneto-electricity.—**Magneto-electric induction**, the communication of magnetic properties to iron by means of electric currents.—**Magneto-electricity**, *n.* Electricity evolved by the action of magnets; the science which treats of phenomena connected with both magnetism and electricity.—**Magnetometer**, *mag-net-om-eter, n.* An instrument for measuring magnetic currents.—**Magnetometrical**, *mag-net-om-et-ri-cal, a.* The method, as the dip, inclination, and intensity, especially the latter.—**Magnetometric**, *mag-net-om-et-ric, a.* Pertaining to the magnetometer.

Magnificent, *mag-nif-i-cent, a.* [*L. magnificus—magnus, great, facis, to make, potest, to stutue*]. Grand in appearance; splendid; fond of splendour; showy; stately.—**Magnificently**, *mag-nif-i-cent-ly, adv.* In a magnificent manner.—**Magnificable**, *mag-nif-i-ca-bl, a.* Capable or worthy of being magnified.—**Magnifico**, *mag-nif-i-ko, n.* [*L. magnificus, nobile, splendid*]. Grand; splendid; illustrious.—**Magnificently**, *mag-nif-i-ka-bl-ly, adv.* In a magnificent manner.—**Magnificence**, *mag-nif-i-cent-s, n.* [*L. magnificus, nobile, splendid*]. The condition or quality of being magnificent.—**Magnifico**, *mag-nif-i-ko, n.* [*L. magnificus, nobile, splendid*]. A grandee; a magnate.—**Magnifier**, *mag-nif-i-er, n.* One who or that which magnifies.—**Magnifying**, *mag-nif-i-ing, v.t.*—**Magnifying**, *mag-nif-i-ing, v.t.* [*fr. magnifico, L. magnificare*]. To make great or greater; to increase the apparent dimensions of; to enlarge; to augment; to increase the power or glory of; to sound the praises of; to extol; to exalt; to represent as greater than reality; to exaggerate.—**Magnify**, *mag-nif-i, v.t.* To possess the quality of causing objects to appear larger than reality; to increase the apparent dimensions of objects.—**Magnifying glass**, a plano-convex or double-convex lens, so called because objects seen through it have their apparent dimensions increased.

Magniloquence, *mag-nif-i-kuwens, n.* [*L. magniloquentia—magnus, great (MAGNIFICO), loquens, speaking (LOQUENT)*]. A lofty manner of speaking or writing; tumid, pompous words or style; grandiloquence; bombast.—**Magniloquent**, *mag-nif-i-kuw-ent, a.* Big in words; speaking in a lofty manner; tumid; grandiloquent.—**Magniloquently**, *mag-nif-i-kuw-ent-ly, adv.* In a magniloquent manner.

Magnitude, *mag-ni-tud, n.* [*L. magnitudo, from magnus, great, same root as Gr. megas, great, E. mag, might, much, more, &c.*]. More or less akin are *magnate, majesty, master, &c.* Greatness; the comparative of bulk, size, quantity, or amount of anything that can be measured; any quantity that can be expressed in terms of a quantity of the same kind taken as a unit; *poena*, that which has one or more of the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness; importance; consequence (as an affair of *magnitudo*).

Magnolia, *mag-nol-i-a, n.* [*After Pierre Magnol, professor of botany at Montpellier, a kind of tree and shrubs, chiefly natives of North America, China, Japan, &c., much admired for their flowers and foliage*].

Magnum, *mag-nu-m, n.* [*L. a large thing, a serving up*]. A bottle holding two English quarts.—**Magnum bonum**, *n.* [*fr. magnum bonum*]. A kind of large plum; a large-sized barrel-pen.

Magot, *mag-et, n.* [*Fr.*] The Barbary ape.

Magpie, *mag-pi, n.* [*Mag, from Magaret, and pie, a magpie, from L. pica, a pie or magpie; com. a Jenny-wren, Robin-redbreast, &c.*]. A well-known bird of the crow family, about 18 inches in length, plumage black and white, tail very long.

Magyar, *mag-yar; Hung. pron. mod-yor, n.* A Hungarian nation, race, &c., said to the Turks and Finns; the language of the Hungarians, belonging to the Turanian class of tongues.

Mahaleb, *ma-ha-leb, n.* [*Ar. mahleb*]. A species of cherry of the middle and south of Europe.

Maharajah, *ma-ha-ra-jā, n.* [*Skr. mahā, great, and rājā, a prince or king*]. The title assumed by some Indian princes ruling over a considerable extent of territory.—**Maharaj**, *ma-ha-ra-j, n.* [*Skr. great queen or princess*]. A female Indian ruler.

Mahdi, *ma-dī, n.* [*Ar. the director*]. A name assumed by some of the successors of Mohammed; a descendant of Mohammed who is to arise and at the head of the world spread Mohammedanism over the world.

Mahee, *ma-hi, n.* [*Hind.*] The gallnut of the tamarisk-tree, imported from India for dyeing and photographic purposes.

Mah-elek, *ma-hi-stik, n.* [*Mah-elek, mahogany, mahosh, an, n. (Mahogany, native American name)*]. A valuable timber-tree, the wood of which is of a reddish colour, very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish; a dinner-table or table in general, called the mahogany.

Mahomedan, *ma-hom-e-dan, &c., ma-hom-e-dan, ma-hom-e-tan, n.* **MAHOMEDAN, &c.** **MAHOUND**, *ma-hound, n.* An old corruption of Mohammed; also applied to the devil or other evil spirit.

Mahout, *ma-hout, n.* [*Hind.*] In the East Indies, an elephant driver or keeper.

Mahratta, *ma-ra-ta, n.* One of a race of Hindus inhabiting Central India.

Maid, *maid, n.* [*Short for maiden, a Sax. maegen, dim. of mageth, a maiden, Goth. magadha, & magad, akin A. Sax. magru, Goth. magra, Icel. magr, a boy, a young allied to Gael. mac, a son*]. A young unmarried woman; a virgin; an unmarried woman who has preserved her chastity; a female servant; a female slave.

—**Maid of all work**, a female servant who does house-work of every kind.—**Maid-child**, *n.* A female child; a girl.—**Maiden**, *maiden, n.* A young unmarried woman; a virgin or maid; an instrument of capital punishment formerly used in Scotland resembling the guillotine.—**Maiden**, *n.* Pertaining to a maiden or virgin; consisting of virgins; like a maiden; fresh; unpolluted; unused.—**Maiden avow**, an avowal at which there are no criminal cases.—**Maiden speech**, the first public speech made by a person, especially in parliament.—**Maiden sword**, a sword hitherto unused and stained with blood.—**Maidenhead**, *n.* A young female; a virgin; a young female found growing on rocks and walls.

Maidenhead, *maiden-head, n.* [*Maiden, and term-head*]. Virgin purity; virginity.—**Maidenhood**, *maiden-hood, n.* The state of being a maid or maiden; the state of an unmarried female; virginity.—**Maiden-like**, *maiden-like, a.* Like a maid.—**Maidenliness**, *maiden-ness, n.* Behaviour that becomes a maid; modesty.—**Maidenly**, *maiden-ly, a.* Like a maiden; modest.

Maidhood, *maiden-hood, n.* Virginity.—**Maid-servant**, *n.* A female servant; a female domestic.

Maisette, *ma-ti-ik, a.* [*Gr. maisetkos, pertaining to midwifery, from maitis, midwife, serving to assist or accelerate childbirth*]. Pertaining to the obstetric art; aiding in bringing forth, in a metaphorical sense.

Maigre, *ma-gr, a.* [*Fr. lean, spare, meagre*]. Cookery, a term applied to a preparation cooked merely with butter.—**Maigre dishes**, *maigre food*, dishes used by Roman Catholics on the days when their church forbids flesh-meat.

Mall, *mal, n.* [*Fr. maille*], the mesh of a

net, a link of mail; from *L. macula*, a spot, a mesh. **MACULA**, *Armour*; a defensive covering for warriors, and sometimes their steeds; any defensive covering, as the shell of a lobster. *To put on mail or armour*; to arm defensively. **Mail-clad**, *a.* Clad with a coat of mail. **Mailed**, *mald*, *p.* and *a.* Covered with mail or armour; *soot*, protected by an external covering of scales or hard substance.

Mail, *mail*, *n.* [*Fr. maille*, O.Fr. *maille*, a bag, a mail; either from *Armor*, mail, fr. and Gael. *mala*, a bag, or from O.H.G. *malaha*, a wallet; Icel. *mailr*, a knapsack.] Originally, a bag; hence, a bag for the conveyance of letters and papers; the letters, papers, &c., conveyed in such a bag; the person or conveyance by which the mail is conveyed.—*v.t.* To put in the mail; to post.—**Mailable**, *mail-a-ble*, *a.* Capable of being carried by the mail.—**Mail-bag**, *n.* A bag in which the public mail is carried.

Mail-boat, *n.* A boat which carries the public mail.—**Mail-coach**, *n.* A coach that conveys the public mails.—**Mail-guard**, *n.* An officer having charge of the mail.—**Mail-out**, *n.* A mail in which the mails are conveyed.—**Mail-steamer**, *n.* A steamer for conveying the mails.—**Mail-train**, *n.* A railway train that conveys the mails.

Mail, *mail*, *n.* [Icel. *mail*, stipulation, agreement; *maela*, to stipulate.] A term in Scots law for a rent or sum payable regularly.

Main, *main*, *v.t.* [O.E. *main*, to hurt or maim; from O.Fr. *meinhimer*, *Pr. meinhimer*, *It. meinhimer*, to maim; origin doubtful.] To deprive of the use of a limb; to mutilate; to cripple; to disable.—*n.* An injury by which a person is maimed or mutilated.—**Mainedness**, *main-ed-ness*, *n.* A state of being maimed.

Main, *main*, *a.* [Icel. *meign*, *meignin*, main, strong, mighty; *meign*, might, main, main part; A.Sax. *maen*, *maen*, power, strength; same root as *may*, *might*.] Principal, chief, or most important among other things; may be regarded as *or* *contended*; first in size, rank, importance, &c. (the main branch of a river, the main timbers of an edifice, the main consideration; mighty; vast (the main ocean); directly applied; used with all one might (main strength).—**Main body**, the corps of an army which marches between the advance and rear guard.—**The main chance**, the chance of making gain; one's own interests generally.—*n.* All one's strength; violent effort (in the phrase 'with might and main'); the chief or main portion; the gross, bulk, greater part; the ocean, the great sea, the high sea; a principal gas or water pipe in a street, as distinguished from the smaller ones supplied by it.—*In the main*, for the most part; speaking generally.—**Main-couple**, *n.* *Carpenter*, the principal truss in a roof.—**Main-hatch**, *n.* *Naut.* the hatch which gives entrance to the main-deck, the central portion of the hold.—**Main-keel**, *n.* The principal keel, as distinguished from the false keel.—**Mainland**, *main-land*, *n.* The continent; territory of great extent as compared with an island near it.—**Main**, *main*, *adv.* In the main; chiefly; principally.—**Main-mast**, *n.* *Naut.* the principal mast in a ship or other vessel; the middle lower mast of a ship.—**Main-rigging**, *n.* The rigging of the main-mast.—**Main-sail**, *n.* *Naut.* the principal sail in a ship; the chief sail on the main-mast bent on the main-yard.—**Main-sheet**, *n.* *Naut.* a rope at one or both of the lower corners of a mainsail to keep it properly extended.—**Main-spring**, *n.* The principal spring of any piece of mechanism, as in a watch; *fig.* the main cause of any action.—**Main-stay**, *n.* *Naut.* the stay extending from the top of the main-mast to the deck; hence, *fig.* chief support.—**Main-top**, *n.* *Naut.* a platform placed at the head of the main-mast.—**Main-yard**, *n.* *Naut.* the yard on which the main-sail is extended.

Main, *main*, *n.* [*Fr. main*, *L. manus*, hand.] A hand at dice; a match at cock-fighting.

Mainperneur, *main-per-ner*, *n.* [*Fr. main*,

the hand, and *perneur* for *perneur*, a taker, from *prendre*, to take.] *Law*, formerly a surety for a prisoner's appearance in court on a fixed day.—**Mainprize**, *Mainprize*, *n.* [*Fr. mainprize*, *mainprize*, taken.] *Law*, a writ formerly directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties for a prisoner's appearance.

Maintain, *main-tain*, *v.t.* [*Fr. maintenir*, *main*, the hand, and *tenir*, *L. tenere*, to hold.] To preserve, to keep in any particular state or condition; to keep up or in action or operation; to support; to keep possession of, not to lose or surrender; to continue (a conversation); to support with food, clothing, &c.; to uphold; to vindicate or justify one's right or cause; to assert, as a tenet or opinion; to allege.—**Maintainable**, *main-tain-a-ble*, *a.* Capable of being maintained.—**Maintainer**, *main-tain-er*, *n.* One who maintains.—**Maintenance**, *main-ten-ance*, *n.* The act of maintaining, upholding, or keeping up; support; vindication; that which maintains or supports; means of support; *law*, intermeddling in a suit in which the person has no interest, by assisting either party with money or means to procure a verdict.—*Cap of maintenance*, a cap of dignity carried before the sovereigns of England at their coronation.

Maize, *miz*, *n.* [Sp. *maiz*, from Haytian *maiz*, the maize name.] A cereal, a native of America, now commonly cultivated in the warmer parts of the world.—**Maizena**, *ma-ze-na*, *n.* The starch prepared from maize, corn-flour.

Majesty, *ma-jes-ti*, *n.* [*Fr. majesté*, from *majus*, compare, form of *magnus*, great.] **MAGNITUDE**, *mag-ni-tude*, *n.* Grandeur or dignity of rank, character, or manner; imposing loftiness of person or mind; stateliness; dignity or elevation of literary style; sublimity; the title of emperors, kings, and queens; generally with a possessive pronoun (may it please your majesty).—**Majestic**, *ma-jes-tic*, *a.* Possessing majesty; having dignity of appearance; august; splendid; sublime; majestic; *fig.* majestic, *ma-jes-tic-ally*, *adv.* In a majestic manner.

Majolica, *ma-jol-i-ca*, *n.* [*It. Maiolica* or *Majolica*, for *Majorica*, whence the first syllable came.] A kind of earthenware used for making dishes, vases, &c.; afterwards applied to the ware itself, which resembles porcelain.

Major, *ma-jor*, *a.* [*L.*, compare of *magnus*, great, and *maior*, the greater.] The greater in number, quantity, extent, or dignity; the more important; *music*, applied to the notes in which the third is four semitones above the tonic or key-note, *maior* to intervals consisting of four semitones.—**Major tone**, an interval, represented by the ratio of 8 to 9, while a minor tone is represented by the ratio of 9 to 10.—**Major term** of a syllogism, in *logic*, the predicate of the conclusion, the *major* premise is that which contains the major term. **MAJOR**, *n.* An officer in the army next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel; the lowest field-officer; *law*, a person of full age to manage his own estate; *fig.*, both in male and female, twenty-one years complete; *logic*, the first proposition of a regular syllogism, containing the major term.—**Majorate**, *ma-jor-ate*, *n.* The office or rank of major.—**Major-domo**, *ma-jor-do-mo*, *n.* [*It. maggiordomo*—*L. major*, greater, and *domus*, a house.] A man who takes charge of the management of a large household; a steward; a chief minister or great officer of a household.—**Major-general**, *n.* A military officer the next in rank below a lieutenant-general.—**Major-generalship**, *n.* The office of a major-general.—**Majority**, *ma-jor-i-ty*, *n.* [*Fr. majorité*.] The over-number; the greater number; the greater number; more than half; the number by which one quantity which can be counted exceeds another; full age; the age at which a person acquires a vote; *fig.*, to manage his own affairs; the office, rank, or commission of a major.—**Majorship**, *ma-jor-ship*, *n.* Office or rank of major; *majority*.

Majuscule, *ma-jus-cul*, *n.* [*L. majuscula*,

(*littera*, letter, understood, from *majuscula*, somewhat great, dim. from *major*, *majus*, greater.) A capital letter; opposed to *minuscule*.—**Majuscule writing**, writing composed entirely of capital letters, as in ancient manuscripts.

Make, *mak*, *v.t.* [*Fr. faire*, *L. facere*, to make, *p.p. making*.] [*A.Sax. macian*, *LG. and D. maken*, *G. machen*, to make; same root as *may*, and *L. magnus*, great.] To cause to exist, as distinct things; to create, frame, fashion, fabricate; to produce or effect, as agent or cause (money makes friends); to cause to be or to become; with words expressive of the result or condition of the object (to make a matter public; to make a man king; to constrain, compel, cause, occasion, with infinitives after the object (to make a person laugh; to the sign of the infinitive, being omitted); to gain, acquire (money, profit, &c.); to get or ascertain, as the result of consultation or calculation; to pass over in sailing or travelling; to put in a desired or desirable position or condition; to prepare for use (a bed, a fire); to compose, as parts united in a whole; to constitute; to serve as a basis for (she makes a good foundation); to complete, as by being added to a sum; *naught*, to arrive at; to have within sight (to make a port, land).—**Make** is often used periphrastically with substantives, the two together being equivalent to a single verb; thus, *to make complaint*—to complain; *to make answer*—to answer; *to make haste*—to hasten, &c.—*To make believe*, to pretend, to make pretence.

To make good, to maintain, to establish (to make good one's feelings; to accomplish (to make good one's word); to supply an equivalent for (to make good a loss).—*To make little of*, to treat as insignificant; to be able to get little or no meaning or satisfaction from (to make little of a suit; to court.—*To make much of*, to treat with fondness; to consider as of great value.—*To make nothing for*, to have no effect in assisting or supporting.—*To make nothing of*, to regard or think of as nothing; to treat as of no value; to be unable to understand; to get no satisfaction from (I can make nothing of him).—*To make out*, to discover; to decipher; to produce or substantiate; to argue; to make (to find to the full); as, he was not able to make out the whole sum.—*To make over*, to transfer the title of; to convey; as, he made over his estate in trust.—*To make suit* (said), to improve the quality of suit already set.—*To make shift*, to contrive or manage with such means or appliances as are available.—*To make up*, to make full or complete; to collect into a sum or mass; to compose, as ingredients or parts; to constitute; to compensate for or make good (to make up a loss); to reconcile, settle, adjust quarrels, &c.; to bring to a definite conclusion (to make up one's mind).—*To make a man*, to lead, as a ship; to void the urine.—*To make way*, to make progress; to open a passage; to clear the way.—*i.* To act or do often with adjectives to express the manner of acting (to make bold, &c.); *ii.* To move or proceed (to make one's way toward home; he made after the boy; to rise or flow toward land; said of the tide.—*To make against*, to tend to injure; to be adverse to; to form an argument or objection; to tend to disprove.—*To make as if*, to act as if; to pretend that.—*To make at*, to make a hostile movement against.—*To make away* with, to take away and put out of reach; to remove by killing.—*To make away with*, to remove by killing.—*To make leave* or liberty (to make bold to say).—*To make free* with, to make free with (to make free with one's argument).—*To make free* with, to treat with freedom or without ceremony; to make free use of.—*To make light of*, to regard as trifling or of no consequence; to belittle out of reach; to succeed in an attempt.—*To make rare*, to ascertain with certainty.—*To make sure of*, to consider as certain; to secure to one's self.—*To make up*, to dress, &c., as an actor.—*To make up for*, to serve as compensation for.—*A structure*, construction; shape; form (a man of slender make).

malma, *mam*, *n*. [*A. Sax. mealm*, Goth *malma*, sand; akin to *meal*, from root meaning to grind.] A soil in the south

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eastern counties of England, rich in lime, phosphoric acid, and potash, and especially suited for the growth of hops.—*a.* Composed of the soil malin.—**Malm-rock**, *n.* A calcareous sandstone in Surrey and Sussex.

Malmsey, *mām'zī*, *n.* [*O.E. malvesia*, *Fr. Malvoisie*; from Napoli di *Malvasia*, in the Morea, the white and red wines produced at which first received the name.] A kind of grape; a strong sweet white wine made in Malvoisie.

Malodour, *mal-ō'dēr*, *n.* [*Prefix mal*, *bad*.] An offensive odour.—**Malodorous**, *mal-ō'dēr-us*, *a.* Having a bad or offensive odour.

Malpighian, *mal-pi-gi-an*, *a.* [*After Malpighi*, an eminent Italian anatomist and botanist.] *Anal.* applied to certain small round bodies in the cortical substance of the kidney, and to corpuscles in the spleen.—**Malpighiaceae**, *mal-pi-gi-ā'ē-sus*, *a.* *Bot.* applied to hairs which are attached by the middle to a stalk.

Malposition, *mal-pō'zish-on*, *n.* [*Prefix mal*, *bad*.] A wrong position.

Malpractice, *mal-prak'tis*, *n.* [*Prefix mal*, *bad*.] Evil practice; misbehaviour.

Malstick, *mal'stik*, *n.* *Matrices*.

Malt, *mal't*, *n.* [*Sax. mælt* (*teel*, *Sw. Dan. malt*, *D. mout*, *G. malz*), from *mellan*, to melt, *MELT*.] Grain, usually barley, steeped in water and made to germinate, the starch of the grain being thus converted into saccharine matter, after which it is dried in a kiln, and then used in brewing and distilling; liquor produced from malt; beer.—*vt.* To make into malt.—*vi.* To be converted into malt.—**Malt-barn**, *n.* A barn in which malt is made.

Malt-drink, *Malt-liquor*, *n.* A beverage prepared from malt.—**Malt-dust**, *n.* The grains or remains of malt.—**Malt-floor**, *n.* A floor on which malt is dried in a malt-kiln.—**Malt-house**, *n.* A house in which malt is made.—**Malt-kiln**, *n.* A heated chamber in which malt is dried.

Maltman, *Maltster*, *mal't-man*, *mal't-ster*, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make malt.—**Malt-mill**, *n.* A mill for grinding malt.—**Malt-vinegar**, *mal't-vin-ē-gar*, *n.* Vinegar from an infusion of malt.—**Maltworm**, *mal't-wōrm*, *n.* A person fond of beer or other liquor; a tippler.

Maltese, *mal'tez*, *n. sing. and pl.* A native or natives of Malta.—*a.* Belonging to Malta.

Maltha, *mal'tha*, *n.* [*Gr.*, a mixture for caulking ships.] A variety of bitumen like pitch, intermediate between liquid petroleum and solid asphalt.

Malthusian, *mal-thū'zian*, *a.* Relating to the theory of the Rev. T. R. Malthus, that population, when unchecked, goes on increasing in a higher ratio than the means of subsistence can be made to increase, and hence, that early marriages should be discouraged.—*n.* One who holds the doctrines of Malthus.—**Malthusianism**, *mal-thū'zi-an-izm*, *n.* The doctrines inculcated by Malthus.

Maltreat, *mal-trē't*, *vt.* [*Prefix mal*, *badly*.] To treat ill.—**Maltreatment**, *mal-trē't-ment*, *n.* The act of maltreating; ill-usage.

Malvaceous, *mal-vā'shus*, *a.* [*L. malva*, *malv*.] Pertaining to the plants of the mallow family.

Malversation, *mal-vēr-sā'shon*, *n.* [*Fr. malversation*.] *L. male*, *badly*, and *versor*, to occupy one's self, from *certo*, *versum*, to turn.—*Versus*.] Evil conduct; fraud; trick; misbehaviour in an office or employment, as fraud, breach of trust, &c.

Mama, *Mamma*, *mā-mā*, *n.* [*A repetition of the infant's utterance*, *mā*.] *See* *Mamma*. A word of tenderness and familiarity used chiefly by young persons.

Mameluke, *Mameluk*, *mām-a-lūk*, *mām-el-lūk*, *n.* [*Fr. mamlik*, that which is possessed, a slave, a vassal, to possess.] One of the former mounted soldiery of Egypt, a powerful body broken up and massacred in 1811. Written also *Mamlouk*.

Mamelon, *mām-el-on*, *n.* [*Fr.*, a small hill from *L. mamma*, a breast.] A small hill or mound with a rounded top.

Mamma. *See* *MAMA*.

Mamma, *mām'mā*, *n. pl.* *Mammae*, *mām'mē*, [*L.*, the female breast, from root meaning to swell, to swell with juice.] The breast; the organ in females that secretes the milk.—**Mammal**, *mām'māl*, *n.* An animal of the class *Mammalia*.—**Mammalian**, *mām-mā-li-an*, *a.* Pertaining to breast-animals. The highest class in the animal kingdom, whose distinctive characteristic is that the female suckles the young.—**Mammalian**, *mām-mā-li-an*, *a.* Pertaining to the mammals.—**Mammifer**, *mām-mif-er-us*, *a.* *root*, containing mammalian remains.—**Mammalogist**, *mām-māl-ō-jist*, *n.* A naturalist who treats of the mammalia.—**Mammalogy**, *mām-māl-ō-jī*, *n.* The science of the mammals.—**Mammary**, *mām-mār-ī*, *a.* Pertaining to the female breasts or paps.—**Mammifer**, *mām-mif-er*, *n.* A mammal.—**Mammiferous**, *mām-mif-er-us*, *a.* Having the distinguishing characteristics of a mammifer.—**Mammiform**, *mām-mif-orm*, *a.* Having the shape or form of paps.—**Mammilla**, *mām-mil-lā*, *n.* [*L. mamilla*, a little breast.] A little breast; something of this form.—**Mammillary**, *mām-mil-lār-ī*, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a nipple or pap; and applied to two or three tubercles like nipples in the brain; mineral, studded with mammiform protuberances.—**Mammillate**, *mām-mil-lāt*, *a.* In the form of a pap or nipple, having small tubercles like nipples.—**Mammillation**, *mām-mil-lā'shon*, *n.* A small mammillary prominence.—**Mammilloid**, *mām-mil-lōid*, *a.* Shaped like a pap or nipple.

Mammee, *mām-mē*, *n.* An American tree yielding a large and nourishing fruit.—**Mammee-Sapota**, *mām-mē-sā-pō'tā*, *n.* A large tree of the West Indies and tropical America, yielding a fruit which is called natural marmalade.

Mammeller, *mām-mē-lēr*, *n.* [*Fr. mamlère*, from *mamelle*, *L. mamilla*, dim. of *mamma*, a breast.] In *anc. armor*, one of two circular plates fastened to the surcoat right above the breasts of a knight.

Mammon, *mām-mōn*, *n.* [*L. mammon*, *Gr. mammon*, mammon, riches, from Chal. *mammon*, *mām-mōn*.] The Syrian god of riches, mentioned in the New Testament as a personification of worldliness, hence, riches, wealth.—**Mammonism**, *mām-mō-nizm*, *n.* Devotion to the service of Mammon, or the pursuit of wealth.—**Mammonist**, *Mammonite*, *mām-mō-nist*, *mām-mō-nit*, *n.* A person entirely devoted to the acquisition of wealth.

Mammoth, *mām-mōth*, *n.* [*Rus. mamant*, *mamont*, from Tart. *manma*, the earth, because their remains being found in the earth the natives believed that they burrowed like moles.] An extinct species of elephant of enormous size and covered with dense, shaggy hair, the remains of which are found in Siberia and elsewhere.—*a.* Resembling the mammoth in size; very large; gigantic.—**Mammoth tree**, *n.* A gigantic coniferous tree of North-western America, some specimens of which have a height of upwards of 300 feet.

Man, *mān*, *n. pl. Men*, [*A Sax. man, man, man, Icel. manni, manni, Dan. mand, Goth. manni; from root man, to think, seen in Skr. man, to think, manas, mind, manushya, man, and also in the mind word, to think, L. mens, the mind* particularly, a male adult of the human race; the human race, mankind; in this sense without article or plural (*man*), born to trouble, a miscreant, an adult under his direction; a piece with which a game, as chess or draughts, is played.—*Man* of straw, a man of no substantial value, an influence, or means; in commercial language, a person destitute of capital put forward by way of decoy.—*Man*, *mān*, *n.* To supply with a sufficient number; to furnish with a sufficient force or men; to furnish with men; to infuse courage into.—**Man-at-arms**, *n.* A term applied to a fully equipped or heavily armed soldier of the middle ages.—*a.* Cannibal; one of those things which have

acquired a special preference for human flesh.—**Man-engine**, *n.* A sort of elevator for the workmen in a mine; a vertical rod with platforms working up and down in a shaft.—**Manful**, *mān-fūl*, *a.* Manly; bold; brave.—**Manfully**, *mān-fūl-lī*, *adv.* In a manful manner.—**Manfulness**, *mān-fūl-nēs*, *n.* The quality of being manful.—**Manhole**, *mān'hōl*, *n.* A hole through which a man may creep into a drain, cess-pool, steam-boiler, &c., for cleaning or repairing.—**Manhood**, *mān'hūd*, *n.* The state of being a man; the quality of, or becoming a man.—**Manikin**, *mān'kīn*, *n.* [*Man*, and dim. ending *-ikin*, *-kin*.] A little man; a dwarf; a pigmy.—**Mankind**, *mān-kind* or *mān'kīn*, *n.* The human race; man taken collectively; the males of the human race.—**Manlike**, *mān'lik*, *a.* Resembling a man; having the qualities proper to a man.—**Manliness**, *mān'lin-ēs*, *n.* The quality of being manly.—**Manly**, *mān'lī*, *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a man, having the nobler attributes of a man; self-reliant; brave.—**Man-mercenary**, *mān-mēr-sē-ri*, *n.* One who deals by retail in clothes, &c., for male attire.—**Man-of-war**, *mān-ōf-wār*, *n.* A man who practices the unlawful, and often cruel, trade of man-stealing.—**Manish**, *mān'ish*, *a.* Characteristic of or resembling a man; as applied to a woman, masculine; unwomanly.—**Manishly**, *mān'ish-lī*, *adv.* In a manish manner.—**Manishness**, *mān'ish-nēs*, *n.* The state or quality of being manish.—**Man-of-war**, *mān-ōf-wār*, *n.* A government vessel employed for the purposes of war.—**Man-of-war's-man, *n.* A seaman belonging to a ship of war.—**Man-ropes**, *mān-rōp-es*, *n.* One of the ropes suspended on each side of a gangway, hatchway, &c.—**Man-servant**, *mān-sēr-vānt*, *n.* A male servant.—**Man-slaughter**, *n.* The slaughter or killing of a man or men; especially, the unlawful killing of a man without malice.—**Man-stealer**, *n.* One who steals human beings, generally for the purpose of selling them as slaves.—**Man-trap**, *n.* An engine for catching trespassers.**

Manacle, *mān'akl*, *n.* [*Fr. manicle*, *L. manaculo*, dim. of *manica*, a manacle, from *manus*, the hand, *MANAGE*.] An instrument of iron for restraining a horse; handcuff; shackle; generally in plural.—*vt.* *manacled*, *manacled*. To put handcuffs or other fastening upon; to shackle.

Manage, *mān'ā*, *vt.* *managed*, *managing*. [*Fr. manager*, the manager; from *man*, management or guidance in general; *It. maneggiare*, to handle, to manage; from *L. manus*, the hand, whence also *manacle*, *manual*, &c. *MANUAL*.] To have under control and direction; to conduct, carry on, guide, administer; to make tractable, or get under due control; to wield; to move or use in the manner desired (tools or the like); to treat a person with caution or judgment; to govern in an address.—*vt.* To direct or conduct affairs; to carry on concerns or business.—**Manageability**, *mān'ā-bil-ī-tī*, *n.* State of being manageable.—**Manageable**, *mān'ā-bil*, *a.* Capable of being managed; tractable; subservient to one's views or designs.—**Manageableness**, *mān'ā-bil-nēs*, *n.* The quality of being manageable.—**Manageably**, *mān'ā-bil-lī*, *adv.* In a manageable manner.—**Management**, *mān'ā-jē-mēt*, *n.* The act of managing; the manner of treating, directing, carrying on, or using for a purpose; conduct; administration; cautious handling or treatment; the body of directors or managers in an undertaking, company, or interest collectively.—**Manager**, *mān'ā-jēr*, *n.* One who manages, one who has the guidance or direction of anything, one who is directly in the management of, or of belonging to a manager.—**Managerial**, *mān'ā-jēr-ī-āl*, *a.* The office of a manager.

Manakin, *mān'ā-kīn*, *n.* [*Dim. of man*; as applied to birds, originally the name of a species with a beard-like tuft of feathers on the chin.] A small bird, a name for certain species of tropical American birds.

Manatee, *Manatin*, *mān-a-tē*, *mān-a-tīn*, *n.* [*Haytian*.] The sea-cow, an aquatic herbivorous mammal allied to the cetaceans.

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acquired a special preference for human flesh.—**Man-engine**, *n.* A sort of elevator for the workmen in a mine; a vertical rod with platforms working up and down in a shaft.—**Manful**, *mān-fūl*, *a.* Manly; bold; brave.—**Manfully**, *mān-fūl-lī*, *adv.* In a manful manner.—**Manfulness**, *mān-fūl-nēs*, *n.* The quality of being manful.—**Manhole**, *mān'hōl*, *n.* A hole through which a man may creep into a drain, cess-pool, steam-boiler, &c., for cleaning or repairing.—**Manhood**, *mān'hūd*, *n.* The state of being a man; the quality of, or becoming a man.—**Manikin**, *mān'kīn*, *n.* [*Man*, and dim. ending *-ikin*, *-kin*.] A little man; a dwarf; a pigmy.—**Mankind**, *mān-kind* or *mān'kīn*, *n.* The human race; man taken collectively; the males of the human race.—**Manlike**, *mān'lik*, *a.* Resembling a man; having the qualities proper to a man.—**Manliness**, *mān'lin-ēs*, *n.* The quality of being manly.—**Manly**, *mān'lī*, *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a man, having the nobler attributes of a man; self-reliant; brave.—**Man-mercenary**, *mān-mēr-sē-ri*, *n.* One who deals by retail in clothes, &c., for male attire.—**Man-of-war**, *mān-ōf-wār*, *n.* A man who practices the unlawful, and often cruel, trade of man-stealing.—**Manish**, *mān'ish*, *a.* Characteristic of or resembling a man; as applied to a woman, masculine; unwomanly.—**Manishly**, *mān'ish-lī*, *adv.* In a manish manner.—**Manishness**, *mān'ish-nēs*, *n.* The state or quality of being manish.—**Man-of-war**, *mān-ōf-wār*, *n.* A government vessel employed for the purposes of war.—**Man-of-war's-man**, *n.* A seaman belonging to a ship of war.—**Man-ropes**, *mān-rōp-es*, *n.* One of the ropes suspended on each side of a gangway, hatchway, &c.—**Man-servant**, *mān-sēr-vānt*, *n.* A male servant.—**Man-slaughter**, *n.* The slaughter or killing of a man or men; especially, the unlawful killing of a man without malice.—**Man-stealer**, *n.* One who steals human beings, generally for the purpose of selling them as slaves.—**Man-trap**, *n.* An engine for catching trespassers.

Manacle, *mān'akl*, *n.* [*Fr. manicle*, *L. manaculo*, dim. of *manica*, a manacle, from *manus*, the hand, *MANAGE*.] An instrument of iron for restraining a horse; handcuff; shackle; generally in plural.—*vt.* *manacled*, *manacled*. To put handcuffs or other fastening upon; to shackle.

Manage, *mān'ā*, *vt.* *managed*, *managing*. [*Fr. manager*, the manager; from *man*, management or guidance in general; *It. maneggiare*, to handle, to manage; from *L. manus*, the hand, whence also *manacle*, *manual*, &c. *MANUAL*.] To have under control and direction; to conduct, carry on, guide, administer; to make tractable, or get under due control; to wield; to move or use in the manner desired (tools or the like); to treat a person with caution or judgment; to govern in an address.—*vt.* To direct or conduct affairs; to carry on concerns or business.—**Manageability**, *mān'ā-bil-ī-tī*, *n.* State of being manageable.—**Manageable**, *mān'ā-bil*, *a.* Capable of being managed; tractable; subservient to one's views or designs.—**Manageableness**, *mān'ā-bil-nēs*, *n.* The quality of being manageable.—**Manageably**, *mān'ā-bil-lī*, *adv.* In a manageable manner.—**Management**, *mān'ā-jē-mēt*, *n.* The act of managing; the manner of treating, directing, carrying on, or using for a purpose; conduct; administration; cautious handling or treatment; the body of directors or managers in an undertaking, company, or interest collectively.—**Manager**, *mān'ā-jēr*, *n.* One who manages, one who has the guidance or direction of anything, one who is directly in the management of, or of belonging to a manager.—**Managerial**, *mān'ā-jēr-ī-āl*, *a.* The office of a manager.

Manakin, *mān'ā-kīn*, *n.* [*Dim. of man*; as applied to birds, originally the name of a species with a beard-like tuft of feathers on the chin.] A small bird, a name for certain species of tropical American birds.

Manatee, *Manatin*, *mān-a-tē*, *mān-a-tīn*, *n.* [*Haytian*.] The sea-cow, an aquatic herbivorous mammal allied to the cetaceans.

fruit of which is about the size of an orange,
most delicious.

Mangrove, man'-gro-vu. [*Malay mangrove*,
manggi.] A tropical tree growing on the
banks of rivers and on the sea-coast, re-
markable for giving off adventitious roots
from the stem and branches.

Mange, Under **MANGE**.

Manahaden, man'-a-den, n. **MENHADEN**.

Manhood, Under **MAN**.

Mania, ma-ni'-a, n. [*L.* from *Gr.* allied to
Gr. menos, the mind; *E. mind* and *man*.]
Madness; also rage or eager desire for any-
thing; in an or morbid craving. — **Maniac**,
ma-ni'-ak, n. A person suffering from
madness; proceeding from disordered in-
tellect; mad. — **a.** One raving with madness;
a madman. — **Maniacal**, ma-ni'-a-kal, *a.*
Pertaining to or connected with madness.

Manicule, man'-i-ku-l, *a.* [*L. maniculus*,
sleeved hand, from *manus*, from *manus*,
the hand.] *Bot.* covered with hairs in-
woven into a mass that can be easily sepa-
rated from the surface.

Manichean, **Man chee**, **Manichæst**, man'-
i-kan, man'-i-ke, man'-i-ke-ist, *n.* [*From*
the name of the founder of the Manichean
lived in the third century.] One of a sect
in Persia who maintained that there are
two supreme principles, the one good, the
other evil, which produce all the happi-
ness and misery of the world. — **Mani-
chean**, *a.* Pertaining to the Manicheans
or their doctrines. — **Manicheanism**, **Mani-
cheism**, man'-i-ke-an-izm, man'-i-ke-izm, *n.*
The doctrines of the Manicheans.

Manikord, **Manikordon**, man'-i-kord, man'-
i-kor-don, [*Gr.* *manichion*, *monichion*,
monichord; from *Gr. manachord*, *monichor-
do*.] A musical instrument in the form of a
spinnet.

Manifest, man'-fest, *a.* [*L. manifestus*,
manifest, from *manis*, to reveal, hold by the hand
— *manus*, the hand, and *fero*, to carry, to
lead, to dash against (as in *offendi*).] Clearly
visible to the eye or obvious to the un-
derstanding; not obscure or difficult to be
understood; evident; plain. — **a.** A docu-
ment or paper, especially one presented at
the place of lading, to be exhibited to the
custom-house, containing a description
of the ship and her cargo, the destina-
tion of the ship, and the goods, &c. — **v. t.**
To disclose to the eye or to the under-
standing; to show plainly; to display; to
exhibit. — **Manifestable**, **Manifestible**,
man'-fes-ta-bl, man'-fes-ti-bl, *a.* Capable
of being manifested. — **Manifestation**,
man'-fes-ti'-shun, *n.* The act of manifest-
ing; a making evident to the eye or to the
understanding; the exhibition of anything
by clear evidence; display; what is the
means of displaying. — **Manifestly**,
man'-fes-ti-bl, *adv.* Manifestly; manifestly
clearly; evidently; plainly. — **Manifestness**,
man'-fes-tis, *n.* The condition or quality
of being manifest. — **Manifesto**, man'-i-
fes-a, [*It.*] A public declaration, usually
of a sovereign.

Manifold, man'-i-fold, *a.* [*Many and fold*.]
Numerous and various in kind or quality;
many in number; multiplied (*manifold* *fac-
tors*); exhibiting or embracing many
points, features, &c. The characteristics (*the*
manifold wisdom of God). — **v. t.** Many
times, or by many times. — **v. t.** To multi-
ply impressions of, as of a letter, by means
of a manifold-writing. — **a.** A copy made by
a manifold-writing. — **Manifoldly**, man'-i-
fold-l, *adv.* In a manifold manner.

Manifoldness, man'-i-fold-nes, *n.* — **Mani-
fold-writer**, *n.* A writing apparatus for
taking several copies of a letter or docu-
ment at once.

Maniform, man'-i-form, *a.* [*L. manus*, the
hand.] Shaped like the hand.

Manihot, man'-i-hot. Same as **Manioc**.

Manila, Under **MAN**.

Manilla, ma-ni'-la, *n.* A kind of a root
manufactured in **Manilla**, the capital of
the Philippine Islands. — **Manilla-hemp**,
n. A fibrous material from a plant which
grows in the Philippine Isles, &c.

Manioc, ma-ni'-ok, [*Port.* and *Brazil*,
maniocão.] A plant cultivated in tropical
America and the West Indies, from the
large fleshy root of which tapioca and cas-

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Maniplo, man'-pl, a. [*L. manipulus*, *manipulus*, a handful, a company of soldiers.—*manus*, the hand, and root of *plenus*, full (as in *plenary*, &c.).] *Rom. antiq.* a company of soldiers consisting of sixty common soldiers, two centurions, and an adjutant; in the Latin Ch., originally a handkerchief, or a wreath on which a symbolical ornament attached to the left arm of the celebrant at mass.—**Manipular**, man'-i-pu-lar, a. Pertaining to a manipule.—**Manipulate**, man'-i-pu-l'it, *vt.*—**manipulate**, man'-i-pu-l'ing, *v.* [*L. manipulo, manipulanus*, to handle, to operate on with the hands, as in artistic or mechanical operations; to subject to certain processes; to operate upon for the purpose of giving a false appearance to (to *manipulate* accounts).—*vt.* To use the hands, to perform the duties, to handle, to operate on, or the like.—**Manipulation**, man'-i-pu-l'ish'on, n. The art or mode of manipulating or working by hand; the act of operating upon skillfully, for the purpose of giving a false appearance to (to *manipulation* of accounts).—**Manipulative**, man'-i-pu-l'a-tiv, a. Pertaining to or performed by manipulation.—**Manipulator**, man'-i-pu-l'a-tër, n. One who manipulates.

Manis, m'a-nis, n. [The assumed singular of *manis*, a name given to the seekers their food by night.] A genus of edentate mammals covered with large, hard scales; the pangolin or scaly ant-eater.

Manito, Manitou, man'-i-to, man'-i'to, n. Among the Americans, a name, a name of objects of religious awe or reverence; a good or evil spirit or a fetish.

manitrunk, man'i-trungk, n. [*L. manus*, the hand, and *truncus*, trunk.] *Entom.* the anterior segment of the trunk, joined to the head.

Mankind, Manly, &c. Under MAN.
[Generally derived

mannā, man' hā, *n.* Generally derived from the Heb. *man hu*, what is it? A substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia, the sweet solidified juice which is obtained by incisions made in the stem of a species of ash.—Mannite, man'it, *a.* A peculiar variety of sugar obtained from mannā.—Mannecroup, man'n-krop, *n.* A granular preparation of wheat-flour deprived of bran, used for soups, puddings, &c.

Manner, *man'èr*, s. [From *Fr. manière*, manner, *O. Fr. manier*, belonging to the hand, from *L. manare*, to flow, to run.] *MANAGE*, *MAN'UJL*. The mode in which anything is done; the way of performing or effecting anything; a person's peculiar or habitual way of carrying on his business, or of managing his property, or of his carriage or behaviour, considered as decorous or indecorous, polite or impolite, pleasing or displeasing, ceremonious behaviour; or polite, or becoming deportment in his use having often the sense of a plural-sorts, kinds (all *manner* of things).—*In a manner*, in a certain degree or measure; to a certain extent it is in a *manner* of the already mentioned kind. *CRUEL*, *CRU'EL*. Having manners of this or that kind, exhibiting the peculiar style of an author or artist, more particularly in its objectionable form. *MANNERISM*, *man'èr-iz-um*. *Etymology*. The quality of a characteristic mode or manner of action or treatment; a personal and prominent peculiarity of style, as in a writer or an artist. *MANNERLESS*, *man'èr-lis*. *Etymology*. *Manner*, *man'èr*. *Line*, *lin'è*. The quality of being mannerly. *MANNERLY*, *man'èr-ly*, a. Showing good manners; correct in deportment; polite; respectful; agreeable. With *manners*, without rudeness.

Mannheim Gold, man'him, n. [From *Mannheim*, in Baden, where it was originally made.] A brass containing 80 parts copper and 20 parts zinc, used by jewellers to imitate gold.

Mannish, &c. Under MAN.
Mannite. Under MANNA.
Manœuvre, ma-nô'vër or ma-nô'vër, n. [Fr.
manœuvre—main, l. manus, the hand,
and œuvre, l. opera, work. Manure is the

same word.] A regulated, dexterous movement, particularly in an army or navy; any movement of troops, ships, &c., for attack on or defence against an enemy; management with address or artful design; an adroit procedure; intrigue; stratagem. —*v.i.* *manœuvred, manœuvring*. To perform manœuvres, especially military or naval manœuvres; to employ intrigue or stratagem to effect a purpose. —*v.t.* To make to perform manœuvres or evolutions. —*Manœuvrer*, *man-ô-vêr-er* or *man-ô-vêr-er*, *n.* One who manœuvres.

Man-of-war, *Under Man*.
Manometer, *Manoscope*, *man-nom'et-er*,
 man'ō-skōp, *n* [*Gr. manōs*, rare, not dense.]
 An instrument to measure the elastic
 force of gases or vapours. — **Manometric**,
Manometrical, *man-ō-met'rik*, *man-ō-*
met'ri-kal, *a*. Pertaining to the mano-

Manor, *man'or*, *n.* [O.Tr. *manoir*, *manoir*, *manoir*, L.L. *manerium*, a dwelling-place, a mansion, from L. *maneo*, to stay, to dwell, *MASSON*] The land belonging to a lord or nobleman, or so much land as a lord formerly kept in his own hands for the use and subsistence of his family; a residence with a certain portion of land annexed to it.—**Manor-house**, *n.* The mansion belonging to a manor.—**Manorial**, *ma-no'ri-al*, *a.* Pertaining to a manor.

Маноскопъ, и. MANOMETER.

Mansard-roof, *n.* [From François Mansard, a French architect, the inventor, who died in 1693.] A curb-roof.

Manse, mans, n. [*L. l. mansus, mansum*, a residence, from *L. maneo, mansum*, to stay, to dwell. *Mansion*.] In Scotland, properly the dwelling-house of a parochial clergyman; also the dwelling-house reserved for the minister of any Presbyterian church.

Man-servant. Under **Max.**
Mansion, man'shon, *n.* [*L. mansio, man-*
stions, from *manus, manus*, to dwell (seen
also in *manor, menial, remanin, remnant*,
&c.).] A dwelling or residence, especially
one of considerable size and pretension;
a habitation; an abode.—**Mansion-house, n.**
A mansion; a manor-house.—*The Mansion-*
house, the official residence of the Lord-
mayor of London.

Man-slaughter. Man-stealer. Under MAN.
Mansueto, man'swē, a. [*L. mansuetus*,
tame—*manus*, the hand, and *avesco, suetum*,
to become accustomed.] Tame; gentle.

Mantel, Mantel-piece, mantel, *n.* [O. Fr. *mantel*, Fr. *manteau*—same as *mantle*.] The ornamental work above a fireplace; a narrow shelf or slab there. — Mantel-shelf, *n.* The shelf above the lintel of a fireplace.

Blantelet, Mantlet, man'tel-et, mant'let, n.
[Dim. of *manile*.] A small cloak worn by women; *fort*, a kind of movable parapet or penthouse set on wheels for protecting sappers from musketry fire.

Mantle, *man'tik*, *a.* [*Gr. mantikos*, from *mantis*, a prophet.] Relating to prophecy or divination; prophetic.

Mantilla, man-till'a, *n.* [Sp.; same origin as *mantle*.] A hood; a Spanish head covering for women, which falls down upon the shoulders and may be used as a veil; a light cloak thrown over the dress of a lady.

Mantis, mantis, n. (Gr., a prophet, the mantis.) A genus of orthopterous insects, frequently resembling twigs and leaves, the praying-mantis being so called from the position of the anterior legs resembling that of a person's hands at prayer.

Mantissa, man-tis'a, n. [*L.*, addition, increase.] The decimal part of a logarithm following the integral part.

Mantle, man'tl, n. [O. Fr. *maniel*, Fr. *man-teau*, It. *mantello*, from L. *mantellum*, *mantelium* = mantle = a nankin. Hence

mantel [*man'tel*] A kind of cloak or loose garment to be worn over other garments; a covering; something that covers and conceals; *goat*, the external fold of the skin in most molluscs. Sometimes used in same sense as *mantle*. — *v.t.* — *mantled*, *mantling*. To cloak or cover. — *v.i.* To be expanded or spread out like a mantle; to become covered with a coating, as a liquid; to send up froth or scum; to cream; to display super-

scial changes of hue. — Mantling, mant'
 ling, n. The cloak or mantle often repre-
 sented behind a heraldic escutcheon.
 Mantlet, n. MANTELET.
 Mantua, man'tu-a, n. [Either a corruption
 of *Fr. manteau*, a mantle, or from *Mantua*
 in Italy (comp. *milliner*, from *Milan*.)
 A lady's gown. — Mantua-maker, n. One
 who makes dresses for females; a dress-
 maker.

Manu', manu'-al, *a.* [fr. *manus*, pertaining to the hand, from *manus*, the hand (root *ma*, to measure), seen also in *manacle*, *manage*, *manifest*, *manner*, *maurine*, *maintain*, &c.] Performed or done by the hand; such as to require bodily exertion (*manual labour*); used or made by the hand.—*Manual alphabet*, the letters made by the fingers and hand, used by the deaf and dumb.—*Manual exercise*, the exercise by which soldiers are taught to handle their rifles and other arms.—*n.* A small book, or tract, carried in the hand or conveniently handled.—*Manuale*, the book of the Roman Catholic Church, the keyboard of an organ or the like.—*Manually*, manu'-al-ly, *adv.* By hand.

Manubrium, ma-nu-bri-um, *n.* [L., a handle, from *manus*, the hand.] *Anat.* the upper bone of the sternum.

Manufactory, man-fak'to-ri, n. [*L. manus*, the hand, and *factura*, a making, from *facio*, to make.] A building in which goods are manufactured: a factory. —

Manufactural, man-o-fak'tū-ral, *a.* Pertaining to manufactures. — **Manufacture**, man-o-fak'tūr, *n.* The operation of making wares of any kind; the operation of reducing raw materials into a form suitable for use.

reducing raw materials into a form suitable for use, by more or less complicated operations; something made from raw materials.—*v.t.*—*manufactured, manufacturing.* To make or fabricate from raw

materials, and work into forms convenient for use, especially by more or less complicated processes. — *n.* To be occupied in manufactures. — **Manufacturer**, man-ú-fak-tú-rér, *n.* One who manufactures; one who employs workmen for manufacturing; the owner of a manufactory. — **Manufacturing**, man-ú-fak-tú-ring, *pp.* and *a.* Employed in making goods; pertaining to manufactures.

manumit, man-ū-mit, v.t. — **manumitted**, **manumitting**. [*L. manumitto* — *manus*, hand, and *mitto*, to send.] To release from slavery; to free, as a slave; to emancipate. — **Manumission**, man-ū-mish'ou, n. [*L. manumissio*.] The act of manumitting; emancipation.

manure, ma-nūr', *v.t.*—*manured, manuring.*
(Originally to work by manual labour or
by the hand, the same word as *manuere*.)

To cultivate by manual labour; to enrich (soils) with fertilizing substances; to treat with manure. — *n.* Any matter or substance added to the soil with the view of fertilizing it, or of accelerating vegetation and increasing the production of the crops, such as guano, dung, bone-lust, the drainage from a dung-heap (liquid *manure*), &c. — *Manurer*, *ma-nū-rer*, *n.* One that manures lands. — *Manurial*, *ma-nū-ri-al*, *a.* Pertaining to manures.

Manuscript, man'u-script, n. [*L. manu scriptum*, written with the hand—*manus*, the hand, and *scribe, scriptum*, to write.] A book or paper written with the hand or pen; a writing of any kind, in contradistinction to what is printed: often contracted to *MS.*, pl. *MSS.*—*a.* Written with the hand; not printed.

danx, mangas, *n.* The native language of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man; *pl.* the natives of Man.—*a.* Belonging to the Isle of Man or its language.

many, men, a. [A. Sax. *many*, *monig*, *monig*; D. *many*, *Pan. mange*, Goth. *maniga*, O.H.G. *manig*, G. *manch*, *many*.] Numerous; forming or comprising a great number *many* men; always followed by *men* before a noun in the singular number (*many* a man), and then with the comparative forms. *The many*, the great majority of people; *The crowd*; the multitude. — *So many*, the same number of a certain number indefinitely. — *Too many*, too strong; too powerful; too able (colloq.).

sea (*maritime* powers); bordering on the sea; situated near the sea (a *maritime* town). — *Maritime law*, the law relating to harbours, ships, and seamen. ∴ *Maritime* refers more especially to the sea as a field of human action, to some use of the sea by man, or some human interest connected with the sea, or to position on or near the sea; *marine* refers rather to the sea in its merely physical aspect.

[illegible]

anything is currently sold; current value. — **Market-town, n.** A town in which markets are held, by privilege, at stated times.

Marking, Marks (see **Color**).
Marl, *marl*, n. [*Fr. marle*, *D. Mau*, *Sw. & G. mergel*, *U.L. margula*, from *L. marga*, *marla*—a word of Celtic origin.] A mixture of calcareous and argillaceous earth found at various depths under the soil, and extensively used for the improvement of land, there being several varieties of it, as *marl à seller*, *marl à bâtir*, &c. It is also spread or manure with marl. — **Marliaceous**, *marla'shus*, a. Partaking of the qualities of marl. — **Marlite**, *marlit*, n. A variety of marl. — **Marlitic**, *marlit'ik*, a. Partaking of the qualities of marl. — **Marlstone**, n. *Geol.* the name of certain varieties of marl, of a ceramicous structure. — **Marly**, *mar'ly*, a. Resembling marl; abounding with marl.

Marline, *mar'lin*, *n.* [*D. marlin, marlin* = *marra*, to tie, to moor, and *lin*, a line, a cord. Moon, LIX.] *Naut.* a small line composed of two strands little twisted, used for winding round ropes to prevent their slipping. *Marlin*, *mar'lin*, *n.* A wind-marline round, as a rope. Also *Marl*, in this sense. — **Marlinespike**, *Marlinspike*, *mar'lin-spik*, *n.* A sort of iron spike with an eye or hole on one end, used to separate the strands of a rope. — **Marmaid, *mar'maid*, *n.* [*Fr. marmaid*, *mar'made*, *fr. marmade*, from *marcelo*, a queen; from *L. melinctor*, *Gr. melinctor*, lit. a sweet apple—*meti*, honey, and *melon*, an apple, peach, orange.] A name applied to various fish from various fruits, especially bitter. — **Cardinals**, *fish*, such as the orange, lemon, &c. — **Marmalade-tree, *n.* The *Mammee-Sapota*. — **Marmolite**, *mar'mo-lit*, *n.* [*Gr. marmari*, to shine, and *lithos*, a stone.] A mineral of a vitreous or metallic lustre, a variety of scapolite.****

Marmorate, *Marmoratēd*, mār'mō-rāt, mār-mō-rāt-ed, [*L. marmoratēd*, from *marmor*, marble. **MARBLE**.] Covered with marble; variegated like marble.—**Marmoration**, mār-mō-rā'shon, *n*. A covering or incrusting with marble; variegating so as to resemble marble.—**Marmoraceous**, mār-mō-rā'shūs, *a*. Pertaining to or like marble.—**Marmoratum**, mār-mō-rāt-um, [*L.*] An ancient cement formed of pounded marble and lime mortar well beaten together.—**Marmoreal**, *Marmōreā*, mār-mō-rē-al, mār-mō-rē-an, *a*. Pertaining to marble; made of marble.

Marmoset, măr'mōs, n. A small species of opossum inhabiting South America.

tesque figure, from L. [*l. marmoretum*, a small marble figure, from *L. marmor*, marble.] A beautiful American monkey with long tail, long fur, and tufted ears.

Marmot, marmot, *n.* [Fr. *marmotte*; It. *marmotta*, *marmontana*, from *L. mus* (*muris*) *montanus*, mountain mouse.] A rodent quadruped, an inhabitant of northern latitudes, living in colonies, in extensive burrows, and hibernating in winter.

Marone, ma-rōn', n. [**MARON**, a colour.] Any colour or pigment produced from black and red pigments mixed.

Maronite, mā'rōn-it, n. [From *Maron*, the

Maroon, ma-rŭn', n. [Fr. *marron*, runaway, from Sp. *cimarron*, wild, unruly, from

cima, the top of a hill; *negro cimarron*, and simply *cimarron*, in Cuba, a fugitive negro.) A name given to fugitive slaves living on the mountains in the West Indian Islands and Guiana.—*v.t.* To put ashore and leave on a desolate island, by way of punishment, as was done by the

maroon, ma-rōn', *a.* [Fr. *marron*, It. *marrone*, a chestnut.] Brownish-crimson; of a colour resembling claret.—*n.* A brownish-crimson or claret colour.

Maroon, ma-rōn', *n.* A rocket having the case bound round with tarred twine, so that it explodes with a great noise.
Marque, mār'k, *n.* [*Fr. marque*, a boundary:

marque, mark, n. [Fr. *marque*, a brandmark.]

letters of marque originally empowered the receivers to cross the boundaries or marches of an enemy. **MARR, MARCH** (a frontier.) A license granted to a private vessel to make attacks on the ships or belongings of a public enemy, usually in the phrase *letters of marque or letters of marque and reprisal*, which constitute a vessel a *privateer*.

Marquee, mār-ké', n. [Fr. *marquise*, a marchioness, a marquee.] An officer's field tent; a large tent erected for a temporary purpose.

marquetry, măr'ket-ri, n. [Fr. *marqueterie*, from *marqueter*, to spot, to inlay, from *marque*, a mark. MARK.] Inlaid

work, often consisting of thin pieces of fine woods of different colours, arranged on a ground so as to form various patterns.

Marquis, Marquess, mār'kwis, mār'kwes, n.
Fr. *marquis*, It. *marchese*, L.L. *marchisus*,
marchensis, a prefect of the *marches* or
border territories. MARK, and MARCH, a
boundary. A title of dignity in Britain.

boundary.] A title of dignity in Britain next in rank to that of duke, and hence the second of the five orders of English nobility. — *Marquisate*, *mar kwis-at*, *n*. The seigniorial dignity, or lordship of a

The wife of a marquis; a marchioness.

MASCULE. *masculine*, from *mas*, *maris*, a male. **MASCULINE.**] The act of marrying; the legal union of a man and woman for life; the ceremony by which they are so united;

given by a father to his daughter at her marriage. — *Marriage settlement*, an arrangement made before marriage whereby the husband's property is conveyed to the wife and her heirs.

jointure is secured to the wife, and portions to children, in the event of the husband's death. *Marriage*, the union, or the act of forming or entering into the union; *wedding*, the ceremonies celebrat-

union; *wedding*, the ceremonies celebrating the union; *nuptials*, a more dignified word for wedding; *matrimony*, the married state; *wedlock*, the vernacular English word for matrimony. — Marriage-

able, *marrij-a-bl, a*. Of an age suitable for marriage.—**Marriageableness**, *marrij-a-bl-es, n*. State of being marriageable.—**Marriage-license**, *n*. A license for dis-

-Married, *marid*, *p.* and *a.* Formed or constituted by marriage; conjugal; conjunctive (as, *married couples*). *Married*, *mar-*

ubial (the married state).—**Marrier**, mar-
er, *n.* One who marries.—**Marry**, mar'i,
t.—**married**, *marrying*. [*Fr. marier*,
a. maritare, to marry, from *maritus*, a
husband.] To unite in wedlock or matri-

husband.) To unite in wedlock or matrimony; to constitute man and wife (the clergyman *marries* a couple); to dispose of a wedlock (as a father his daughter); to make for husband or wife; to wed. *fig.* to

mate for husband or wife, or designed to unite by some close bond of connection. — i. To enter into the conjugal state; to take a husband or a wife. — **Marrying**, *mar'ing*, *a*. Disposed to marry (*a marry-*

arrow, mar'ō, n. [A. Sax. *meark*, *meary*
= D. *mark*, *merg*, Dan. *marv*, Icel. *mergr*,
= *mark*, *marrow*; comp. A. Sax. *meary*,
= *mark*, *tender*, soft.] The fat contained

g. murw, tender, soft.) The fat contained in the osseous tubes and cells of the bones; *g.* the essence; the best part; a kind of marrow yielding an oblong fruit used as a vegetable, also called *mountain marrow*.—

Spinal marrow, the spinal cord or cord of nervous matter extending through the spine.—**Marrow-bone**, *n.* A bone containing marrow.—*To go down on one's marrow*, to be depressed, to be humbled.

ing narrow. — *Marrows*, *marrows*, to assume a kneeling position. Numerous. — *Marrow-fat*, *n.* A kind of rich pea. — *Marrowless*, *mar'lo-less*, *a.* Destitute of marrow. — *Marrow-squash*, *n.* An English name for the vegetable mar-

an American name for the vegetable marrow. — Marrowy, mar'ō-i, a. Full of marrow; resembling marrow.

ara, marz, a. A Latin deity, the god of war, identified at an early period by the Latins themselves with the Greek Arēs;

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thine; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.

the planet which comes next to the earth in the order of distance from the sun.
Marsala, *mar-sh'la*, *n.* A wine resembling sherry, from *Marsala* in Sicily.

Marsellais, *mār-say'z*, *n.* *mā'sē,* **Marselleis-** laise, *mār-ey-läz*, *n., fem.* A native or inhabitant of Marseilles.—*a.* Belonging or pertaining to Marseilles.—The **Marselleis-laïse**, the national song of the French Republic, so named because it was first sung being written in 1792, and first sung in Paris by revolutionaries from Marseilles.
Marsh, *märsh*, *n.* [*A. Sax. merec; for meres (= mære-ish), a marsh or bog; an adj. form = mæresch, mæersch; allied to L. mare, the sea.* MARINE.] A tract of low and very wet land; a fen, swamp, morass.—*a.* Pertaining to marshes or swampy places; applicable especially to birds.—**Marsh-marigold**.—**Marsh-gas**. Same as **Fire-damp**.—**Marsh-harrier**, *n.* A British bird of prey frequenting marshes, and living on water-birds, mice, frogs, fish, &c.—**Marsh-mare**, *n.* Marsh-maiden, being marshy.—**Marsh-marigold**, *n.* A marsh plant of the ranunculaceae family with a bright yellow flower.—**Marshy**, *marsh-i*, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a marsh; swampy; swampy; feebly; produced in marshy.

[illegible]

Marsipobranch, Marsipobranchiate, mā-sip'ō-brangk, mā-sip'ō-brang'ki-āt, *a. an*. [Gr. *marsipos*, a pouch, and *branchia*, gills.] Applied to certain fishes, as the hag-fishes and sea-lampreys, with pouch-like gills.

Marsupial, *Marsupiale*, *mar-sū'pi-āl*, *mar-sū'pi-āl*, *a*. [*L. marsupium*, *Gr. marsupion*, a pouch.] Having an external abdominal pouch; belonging to the order of marsupials.—**Marsupialian**, *Marsupialian*, *mar-sū'pi-āl-i-ān*, *a*. One of an extensive group of mammals, characterized by the absence of a placenta, and the consequent premature production of the fetus, which immediately on its birth is placed by the mother in an external abdominal pouch, in which are the teats, and there nurtured until fully developed.—**Marsupium**, *mar-sū'*

Mart, *mārt*, *n.* [Contr. from *market*.] place of sale or traffic; an emporium.

Martagon, mārta-gon, n. [Fr. and *martagon*.] A kind of Lily the bulbs
which are eaten by the Geese.

Martello-tower, mar-tel'lo-tou-er, n. [Fr. *Martello* in Corsica, where a tower of this kind made a strong resistance to an English naval force in 1794.] A small circular-shaped fort, with very thick walls, built to defend the seaboard.

Marten, *marten*, *n.* [Older *marten*, *marte*, from *D. marder*, *G. marder*, *marten*.] A carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family, very destructive to game poultry and eggs.

Martial, marshal, a. [*L. martialis*, fr. *Mars*, *Martis*, the god of war.] Pertaining to war; suited to war; military; given to war; warlike. — *Martial law*, an arbitrary kind of law, proceeding direct

from the military power, and proclaimed in times of war, insurrection, rebellion, or other great emergency.—*Martially, marshally, adv.* In a martial manner.

Martin, măr'tin, n. [From the proper name *Martin*; comp. *robin-redbreast*, &c.] A general name applied to various species of swallows, the one best known being the house-martin.

Martinet, *marti-net*, *n.* [From General *Martinet*, a very strict French officer in the reign of Louis XIV.] A military or naval officer who is an excessively strict disciplinarian; one who lays stress on a rigid adherence to the details of discipline, dress, &c.

Martingale, măr'tin-gäl, n. [Fr. *martingale*, Sp. *martingala*, a martingale, old kind of breeches; from *Martigal*, an inhabitant of *Martigues*, in Provence.] A strap from a horse's head to the girth under his belly and passing between the fore-legs, to prevent him from rearing; *naut.* a short perpendicular spar under the bowsprit.

Martini-Henry, măr-tē'nē-hen'ri, n. A rifle the breech of which is the invention of *Martini*, and the barrel that of Mr. *Alex. Henry* of Edinburgh, adopted in the British army.

Martinmas, *mártin-mas*, *n.* [*Martin* and *mas*.] The feast of St. Martin, the 11th of November, a Scotch term-day, on which rents are paid, servants hired, &c.

Martlet, märt'let, *n.* [Dim. of *martin*.]
The martin, a kind of swallow (*Shak.*).
Martyr märt'ēr *n.* [fr. *martyr* a martyr.]

[illegible]

Marvel, mar'vel, n. [*Fr. merveille*; *It. meraviglia*; from *l. mirabilis*, wonderful things, from *mirabilis*, wonderful, from *miror*, to wonder. MIRACLE.] A wonder, an object of great astonishment. — *u. t.* — *marvelled*, *marvelling*. To be struck with wonder, or to wonder. — *marvellous*, *mar'vel-us*, *a.* Extraordinary; wonderful; strange; astonishing; surpassing credit; partaking of the miraculous or supernatural. — *The marvellous* things almost beyond belief; what exceed natural power, or is preternatural. — *Marvelously*, *mar'vel-us-ly, adv.* In a marvel-
lous manner. — *Marvellousness*, *mar'vel-*
ous-ness, n.

Mary-bud, *n.* The marigold. [*Shak.*]
 Mascle, *māsk'l*, *n.* [*O. Fr. mascle, Fr. macle*]

Mascot, mas'kot, *n.* [Fr. *mascotte*.] A thing or person supposed to bring good luck.

Masculine, *masku-lin*, *a*. [*L. masculinus*, from *masculus*, male, from *mas*, *maris*, male; of same origin are *marry*, *marital*, *male*.] Of the male sex; not female; strong; robust; powerful; manly; not soft.

or effeminate; (said of a woman) coarse, bold, forward, or unwomanly (her manner are rough and *masculine*); *gram*, denoting or pertaining to the gender of words which

or pertaining to the gender of words which are especially applied to male beings or things regarded grammatically as male — *n.* *Gram.* the masculine gender; a word of this gender — *Masculinely*, mas'ku-lin-ly, *adv.* In a masculine manner. — *Masculineness*, Masculinity, mas'ku-lin-ness, mas'ku-lin-i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being masculine.

Mash, mash, n. Iakin to Dan. *mash*,
mash, Sw. *mäska*, to mash, Sc. *mash*, t

infuse, as *ma, G. meisch*, mesh (of malt), *metischen*, to mash, *mish*, *E. mase*, a mixture. A mixture of ingredients beaten or blended together in a promiscuous manner; especially, a mixture for feeding swine, *maish*, *E. mash*, mash, mash and warm water yielding wort.—*tu*, to beat into a confused mass; to crush by beating or pressure; to mix (malt) and steep in warm water for brewing.—*Maish*, *E. mash*, [from *maish*], suppose *maish* the heart of the brew.—*maish*, an affected fop who dresses in the extreme of fashion, and lounges about fashionable resorts; a weak, would-be gallant, (Isang.) *maish*, a weak fellow, a weakly man, a weak container for the *maish* in breweries.

Mask, maske, n. [*Fr. masque*, from *Sp.* and *Itg. mascara*, a mask, from *Ar. maskharat*, a buffoon, jeer, laugh, from *sakhira*, to ridicule.] — *A* cover for the face, often pretended to conceal identity; a disguise, pretence, or subterfuge; a masquerade; a piece of mimicry; a sort of play or histrionic spectacle, much patronized during the carnival and anniversary of St. John. — *To cover the face with a mask*, to disguise for concealment. — *Masked mask, p. n.* Having the face covered; wearing a mask; concealed; disguised. — *Masked battery*, a battery so situated and constructed as not to be perceived by the enemy till it opens fire upon them. — *Masked ball*, a ball at which the company wear masks, or appear in disguise. — *Mask, masquer, n.* one that wears a mask; one that plays in a mask or masquerade.

Mason, máz'on, [Fr. *magon*; L.L. *maecio*, *machio*, *machionis*, from root seen in L. *maeceria*, a wall.] A builder in stone or brick; one who constructs the walls of buildings, &c., a member of the fraternity of freemasons.—*Mason lodge*, a place where the members of the fraternity of freemasons hold their meetings.—*Masonic*, má-s'n'ik, a. Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of freemasons.—*Masonry*, má's'n-ri, n. [*Fr. maçonnerie*.] The art or occupation of a mason; the work produced by a mason; the mysteries, principles, and

practices of freemasons.
Mask-a-boat, *mask-a-la*, *n.* A large East Indian boat used on the Coromandel coast.
Mask-a-lake, *n.* A kind of theatrical spectacle. *Mask-a-Masquerade*, *n.* A ball, *ad.* *n.* [Fr. *masquerade*.] An assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with various diversions, as dancing, walking in procession, &c. a disguise.—*v.t.* *masqueraded, masquerading.* To wear a mask; to take part in a masquerade; to go in disguise.—*Masquernder, mas-ker-ner, n.* One who takes part in a masquerade; one disguised.

Maíz, *mas*, *n*. [*Fr. mase, L. massa*, a lump, from *Gr. máza*, a barley-cake, from *masos*, to knead; akin *macerate*.] A body of matter collected into a lump; a lump, a collective body of fluid matter; a great quantity collected; an assemblage in *masa* (mass); *masa* (mass), the material body of things collectively; the *masa* (mass) the bulk (the *mass* of the people); *physics*, the quantity of matter in any body, or the sum of all the material particles of a body; always proportional to the weight whatever the bulk or figure. — *The masses*, the

great body of the people, more especially of the working-class and lower orders; the populace.—*v.t.* To form into a mass; to collect into masses; to assemble in crowds.—*Massiness*, *massive*, *a.* The state of being massy.—*Massive*, *massiv*, *a.* [*Fr. massif*.] Forming or consisting of a large mass; having great size and weight; ponderous; *mineral*, having a crystalline structure, but not a regular form as a whole.—*Massively*, *massiv-ly*, *adv.* With massive

ness; ponderously.—Massiveness, mas'iv-
ness, *n.* The state or quality of being mas-
sive.—Mass-meeting, *n.* A large or general
meeting called for some specific purpose.
—Massy, mas'i, *a.* Possessing great mass.

Mass, *mas*, *n*. [*A. Sax. mæsse*, *Fr. messe*, *Dan. and G. messe*, *L. L. missa*, *mass*, from the proclamation—*lte*; *missa est*: 'Go

Fate, far, fat, fall; me, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, nôve; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; g. Sc. abane—the Fr. *un*.

PUER-MATER, PUA-MATER, Materfamilias, māt-er-fā-mīl-ās, n. [L.] The mother of a family; correlative of *paterfamilias*.
Material, mā-tē-ri-āl, a. [L.] *Materialis*, material, from *mater*, mother. **MATTER.** Pertaining to matter; consisting of matter; not spiritual; not mental; pertaining to the physical nature of man, or to the body. Matter interests and concerns important; weighty; momentous; more or less necessary; *logic*, pertaining to the matter of a thing and not to the form.—What is composed of matter; the substance or matter of which anything is made.—*Raw material*, unmanufactured material in its natural state.—**Materialism, mā-tē-ri-āl-izm, n.** The doctrine which denies the existence of spirit or anything but matter; due care of our material nature.—**Materialist, mā-tē-ri-āl-ist, n.** One who holds the doctrine of materialism.—**Materialistic, mā-tē-ri-āl-ist-ik, a.** Relating to or partaking of materialism.—**Materiality, mā-tē-ri-āl-ī-ti, n.** The quality of being material; material, as opposed to spiritual existence; materialism.—**Materialization, mā-tē-ri-āl-iz-ā-shon, n.** The act of materializing; among spiritualists, the alleged assumption by a spirit of a material or bodily form.—**Materialize, mā-tē-ri-āl-iz, v.t. = materialized, materializing.** To invest with matter; to make material; to regard as matter; to explain by the laws appropriate to matter.—**Materializing, mā-tē-ri-āl-iz-ing, a.** Directed towards materialism.—**Materially, mā-tē-ri-āl-ly, adv.** In a material manner; in the state of matter; substantially; in an important manner or degree; essentially.—**Materialness, mā-tē-ri-āl-nēs, n.**—**Materia Medica, mā-tē-ri-a med-ī-ka, n. [L.]** That branch of medical science which treats of the drugs, &c., employed in medicine; collectively, all the curative substances employed in medicine.—**Materiel, mā-tā-ri-ē-əl, n. [Fr.]** Materials or instruments employed, as the baggage, &c., of an army, in distinction from the *personnel*, or the men, the buildings, &c., of a college, in distinction from its officers.
Maternal, mā-tēr-nāl, a. [L.] *Maternus*, from *mater*, mother (which is cogn. with *mother*); akin maternally, maternally (*matron, etc.*). Pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother; motherly.—**Maternally, mā-tēr-nāl-ly, adv.** In a maternal manner.—**Maternity, mā-tēr-nī-ti, n.** The state, character, or relation of a mother.
Math, math, n. [A.S.] *math*, from *matheon*, to mow. *Mow*. A mowing, or what is gathered from mowing; chiefly in composition (after *math*).
Mathematics, mā-th-ē-mat-iks, n. [L.] *mathematica*, Gr. *mathēmatikē* (*technē*, art, understanding, from stem of *manthano*, to learn), to learn. The science that treats of the properties and relations of quantities, comprising *pure mathematics*, which considers quantities abstractly, as arithmetic, geometry, algebra, trigonometry; and *mixed*, which treats of magnitude as subsisting in material bodies, and is consequently interwoven with physical considerations (astronomy, optics, &c.).
Mathematical, Mathematik, math-ē-mat-ī-kal, math-ē-mat-ī-kāl, a. [L.] *mathematicus*. Pertaining to mathematics; according to the principles of mathematics.—**Mathematically, math-ē-mat-ī-kāl-ly, adv.** In a mathematical manner.—**Mathematician, math-ē-mat-ī-sh'an, n.** One versed in mathematics.—**Mathesis, mā-th-ē-sīs, n. [Gr.]** *mathēsis*. Mental discipline; learning or science in general, especially mathematics.
Matico, mā-tē-si, n. [Peruvian.] A drug from a South American plant of the paper family, having styptic properties.
Matin, mā-tin, a. [Fr.] *matin*, from *l. matutinus*, pertaining to the morning; sunrise. *Not as matinee*. Pertaining to the morning; used in the morning.—*n.p.* Morning worship or service; morning prayers or songs; time of morning service; the first canonical hour in the Roman Church.
Matinal, mā-tī-nāl, a. Relating to the morning or to matinee.—**Matinee, mā-tī-nē, n. [Fr.]** An entertainment or reception held early in the day.

Matress, mā-trēs, n. [Fr.] *matras*, a mattress. A chemical vessel with a tapering neck used for digestion, evaporation, &c.
Matricide, mā-trī-sid, n. [L.] *matricidium*, the crime, *matricida*, the perpetrator.—*mater*, *matris*, mother, and *cæco*, to slay. The killing or murder of one's mother.
Matricide, mā-trī-sid, n. [Fr.] *matricide*, the murderer of one's mother.
Matricial, mā-trī-si-āl, a. Pertaining to matricide.
Matriculate, mā-trī-k'ū-lāt, v.t. = matriculated, matriculating. [L. *matricula*, a public register, dim. of *matris*, a womb, a parent stem, mother.—*matr*, from *mater*, a mother. **MATERNAL.** To enter in a register; to enrol; especially, to admit to membership in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register.—*v.t.* To be entered as a member of a society.—*a.* Maternal and maternal.—*n.* One who is matriculated.—**Matriculation, mā-trī-k'ū-lā-shon, n.** The act of matriculating.
Matrimony, mā-trī-mō-ni, n. [L.] *matrimonium*, from *mater*, *matris*, a mother. **MATRIMONIAL.** Marriage; the nuptial state.—**Matrimonial, mā-trī-mō-ni-āl, a. [L.]** *matrimonialis*. Pertaining to matrimony or marriage; connubial.—**Matrimonially, mā-trī-mō-ni-āl-ly, adv.** In a matrimonial manner.
Matron, mā-trōn, n. pl. Matrices, mā-trī-sēz, [L.] *matrō*, from *mater*, mother. The womb; that which incloses anything or gives origin to anything, like a womb; the form or mould in which something is shaped; the rock or main substance in which a crystal, mineral, or fossil is embedded; *dyer*, one of the five simple colours, black, white, blue, red, and yellow.
Matron, mā-trōn, n. [Fr.] *matrone*, *l. matrona*, from *mater*, mother. **MATRICAL.** A married woman, especially an elderly married woman; the mother of a family; a head nurse in a hospital; the female head or superintendent of an institution.—**Matronage, mā-trōn-ā-j, n.** The state of a matron; matrons collectively.—**Matronal, mā-trōn-āl, a. [L.]** *matronalis*. Pertaining to a matron.—**Matronhood, mā-trōn-hūd, n.** State of a matron.—**Matronize, mā-trōn-iz, v.t.** To render matronlike; to act as a mother to; to chaperon.—**Matronized, mā-trōn-īz, a.** Becoming a wife or matron; resembling a matron or what belongs to her; sedate.
Matter, mā-tēr, n. [O.Fr.] *matere*, Fr. *matière*, from *l. materia*, matter, from root of *mother*. That which occupies space and which becomes known to the senses; that of which the whole sensible universe is composed; body, substance; not mind; the substance of any speech or writing; the ideas or facts as distinct from the words; the meaning; as distinguished from that which forms the subject and metaph. operation, as distinguished from the form; good sense; substance, as opposed to empty verbosity or frivolous jesting; being treated; that about which we think, write, or speak; affair or business (thus the matter ended); cause or occasion of trouble, disturbance, &c. (as in the phrase, what is the matter); import; consequence; what is wanted; no matter what; indefinite amount or quantity (as matter of 7 miles); substance excreted from living animal bodies; that which is discharged in a tumour, boil, or abscess; pus.—*Matter of fact*, reality, as distinguished from what is fanciful.—*v.t.* To be of importance; to signify (in such phrases as, it does not matter; what does it matter?).—**Matterless, mā-tēr-lēs, a.** Void of matter, substance, or sense.—**Matter-of-fact, mā-tēr-ōf-fak, a.** Treating of facts or realities, not facts, imaginative, or ideal; adhering to facts, not given to wander beyond realities; prosaic.—**Mattery, mā-tēr-ē, a.** Puerile; unimportant; trifling.
Matting, mā-tīng, n. Under Mat.
Mattock, mā-tōk, n. [A.S.] *mattoce*, a mattock. A pick-axe with one or both of its ends broad instead of pointed.
Mat, mā, n. [G.] *mat*, a [G.] *mat*, dull. A kind of stupid monomania.
Mattress, mā-trēs, n. [O.Fr.] *matras*, Fr. *matelas*, *l. materassus*, from Ar. *mā-trāḥ*, a quilted cushion. A quilted bed; a bed

stuffed with hair, wool, or other soft material, and quilted.
Matty, mā-ti, n. The trade name for a small herring.
Maturate, mā-tū-rāt, v.t. = matured, maturing. [L. *maturus*, *maturatum*, to make ripe, from *maturus*, ripe, same root as *maker*, mother; to bring to ripeness or maturity; to mature; *med.* to promote perfect suppuration in.—*n.* To ripen; to come to or towards maturity.—**Maturation, mā-tū-rā-shon, n. [L.]** *maturatio*. The process of maturing or ripening; *med.* a beginning to suppuration.—**Maturative, mā-tū-rā-tiv, a.** Ripening; conducing to suppuration.—*n.* *Med.* anything that promotes suppuration. Also **Maturant, mā-tū-rānt, n.** in this sense.—**Mature, mā-tūr, a. [L.]** *maturus*, ripe. Ripe; perfected by time or natural growth; brought by natural process to a complete state of development; ripe or ready to be put in action; *med.* in a state of perfect suppuration; *com.* become payable; having reached the time fixed for payment.—*v.t.* *matured, maturing*. [L. *maturus*.] To make mature; to ripen; to make ripe or ready for any special use, *med.* to maturate.—*i.* To advance toward ripeness; to become mature or ripe; *com.* to reach the time fixed for payment, *med.* to mature.—*adv.* Maturely, fully, *adv.* In a mature manner, with ripeness, with full deliberation.—**Matureness, mā-tūr-nēs, n.** The state of being mature; maturity.—**Maturescent, mā-tūr-sēnt, a. [L.]** *maturesco*, to become ripe.] Approaching to maturity.—**Maturity, mā-tūr-ī-ti, n.** The state or quality of being mature; ripeness; a state of perfection or completeness; *com.* the time when a note or bill of exchange becomes due.
Maudlin, mā-tū-dī-nāl, a. [L.] *matulinus*, pertaining to the morning. **MATY.** Pertaining to the morning; early in the day.
Maud, mā-d, n. A plaid of undyed brown wool; a gray woollen plaid worn by shepherds in Scotland.
Mauling, mā-ūl-ing, n. [From *Mauldin*, Mary *Magdalen*, who is drawn by painters with eyes swelled and red with weeping.] Tearful; approaching to intoxication; overemotional; sickly sentimental.
Maugre, mā-grē, prep. [O.Fr.] *maugré*, Fr. *malgré*, in spite of, from *mal*, against, and *gratus*, agreeable. In spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding.
Maul, mā-l, n. [Same as Mall.] A kind of large hammer or mallet.—*v.t.* To beat with a maul, or as with a maul; to maltreat severely.
Maul-stick, mā-l-ē-tik, n. [G. and D.] *malen*, to paint, and *E. stick*. A stick used by painters to steady and support the hand in working.
Maum, mā-m, n. A kind of soft rock.
MAIM.
Maund, mā-nd, n. In the East Indies, a measure of weight, differing according to locality from a quarter of a cwt. to about three lbs.
Maud, mā-ud, n. [A.S.] *mand*, *mond*, *D. mand*, a basket. A handbasket. (*Shak.*)
Mauder, mā-n'd-ēr, v. [From old maund]—*a.* To beggar; to importune; *v.* To speak with a beggar's whim; to trouble; to wander in talking like a drunk or silly old person; to drive.—**Mauderer, mā-n'd-ēr-ēr, n.** One who mauls.
Maudrill, mā-drī-l, n. [Comp. maund]. A collier's pick with two points or prongs.
Maudy, mā-ū-dī, a. [O.E.] *maund*, a command, Fr. *maund*, from *l. mandatum*—the first word used in the Vulgate to render the words of our Saviour, when, after supper, he washed his apostles' feet: "*Mandatum novum do vobis*," a new commandment I give unto you (The Thursday before Good Friday, on which the sovereign of England distributes £100 to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall, and *Monday* being the first day of the month, the king gives to each small silver coins (including twopenny and penny pieces) struck for this distribution.
Maureaque, mā-rēsk, n. *MOOREQUE.*
Mausoleum, mā-sō-lē-um, n. [Gr.] *mausoleion*, from Mausoleus, king of Caria, to whom Artemisia his widow erected a stately monument so called.] A magnifi-

cent tomb or stately sepulchral monument. — Mausoleum, mā-sō-lē'an, *a.* Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental. **Mauve**, māv, *n.* [*Fr.*, mallow, *L. malva*, a mallow—its petals having purple markings.] One of the coal-tar colours, a purple dye obtained from aniline.

Mavis, mā'vis, *n.* [Fr. *mauvie*, Sp. *malvis*, from the Celtic; comp. Armor. *milvid*, a mavis.] The thristle or song-thrush.

Maw, *mā*, *n.* [*A. Sax. maga*=*D. maag*, *Icel. magt*, *O.H.G. mago*, *G. Magen*, the stomach.] The stomach of brutes; applied to the stomach of human beings in contempt or humour; the crop of fowls.—**Mawseed**, *n.* A name given to poppy-seed from its being used as food for cage-birds, especially when moulting.—**Mawworm**, *mā'-wērm*, *n.* A worm which infests the maw or stomach and bowels.

Mawkish, mak'ish, *a*. [From old *mawk*, *mawk*, a maggot; Icel. *mathkr*, *N. makk*.] Apt to cause satiety or loathing; sickly; nauseous. — **Mawkishly**, mak'ish-li, *adv*. In a mawkish way. — **Mawkishness**, mak'ish-nēs, *n*. Quality of being mawkish.

Maxilla, mak-sil'la, n. pl. **Maxillæ**, mak-sil'le. [*Lat.*, a jaw, dim. of *maxa*, a jaw, from root of *macerate*.] A term applied to each of the bones supporting the teeth of either jaw: often restricted to the upper jaw of the inferior vertebrates.—**Maxillar**, mak-sil'lar, a. Pertaining to the jaw or the maxilla (the maxillary bones or glands).—**Maxilliped**, mak-sil'i-ped, n. [*Lat.* *maxilla*, and *pes*, foot.] A jaw-foot; one of the short foot-like appendages that cover the mouth in a crab, lobster, &c.

Maxim, mak'sim-i-*n*, n. (*Fr.* *maxime*, from *L.* *maximus*, the greatest, opinion, understood), the greatest or chief opinion, *maxims*, suppletive of *magnus*, great. *MAGNITUDE*. An established principle; a principle or formula embodying a rule of conduct. — *Syn.* under *Axiomism*. — **Maximist**, mak'sim-ist, n. One who deals in maxims. — **Maximize**, mak'sim-iz, *v.t.* To make as great as possible; to raise to the maximum. — **Maximum**, mak'sim-mum, n. [*fr.* from *maximus*, the greatest.] The greatest quantity or degree attainable or attained in any given case, as opposed to minimum, the smallest.—*a.* Greatest (the maximum velocity).

May, mā, n. [Fr. *mai*, Pr. *mai*, *May*, from L. *Maius*, from the goddess *Maia*, a goddess of growth or increase, from root of L. *magnus*, great, and E. *may*, the auxiliary.] The fifth month of the year; *fig* the early part of life, hawthorn blossom, so named because the hawthorn blooms in this month. — *v.i.* To celebrate the festivities of May-day: used only as a participial noun in such phrases as *to go maying*, *to go maypoles*, *to go maying and morris dancing*.

ac.—May-betle, n. The cockchafer.
 May-bloom, n. The hawthorn flower.
 May-bug, n. The cockchafer.
 May-day, n. The first day of May, on which various
 festivities were, and are, held in some places still
 are observed.
 May-dew, n. The dew
 which falls on the first day of May, and sup-
 posed to have virtue in preserving youth-
 ful beauty.—May-duke, n. (Corruption
 of *Medoe*, in France, from which the
 cherries were introduced.)
 May-fly, n. The haw-
 thorn, which blooms in May.—May-fly, n.
 A nocturnal insect that appears first
 in May.—May-game, n. Sport or diversion,
 such as is used on the first of May.
 May-lady, n. The queen or lady of May.
 May-morn, n. The morning of
 May-day.—May-pole, n. A pole wreathed
 with flowers, and set up to be danced round
 on May-day.—May-queen, n. A young
 woman honoured as queen at the games
 held on May-day.

May, *ma*, verb auxiliary; pret. *might*. Used similarly to *can*, could. (A. Sax. *magan*, *magan*—I. G. and D. *mogen*, Goth. and O. H. G. *magan*, G. *mögen*, Icel. *mega*, Dan. *måge*, to be able; from same root are much, maid, L. *magnus*, Gr. *megas*, Skr. *mahā*, great.) Formerly often used in sense of *can*, implying personal power or ability; now to imply possibility with contingency (it *may* be so, the king *may* be killed).

opportunity; moral power; permission granted (you *may* now go); desire, as in prayer, aspiration, Imprecation, benediction, &c. (*may* he perish miserably!); frequently used to form the compound tenses of the potential mood (you *might* have gone had you pleased). — *Maybe*, *mā'be*, *adv.* [That is, 'it may be.'] Perhaps; possibly; probably. [Colloq.] — *A possibility*; a probability. — *Mayhap*, *mā'hap*, *adv.* Poradventure; it may happen; perhaps. *Mayhem*, *mā'hēm*, *n.* *Law*, the act of maiming a man. *May*.

Mayonnaise, Mayonaise, mā-on-āz, ū. [Fr.] A dish composed of yolks of eggs and salad-oil beat together, used as a sauce to lobster, salmon, &c.

Mayor, mā'ér, n. [Fr. *maire*, Sp. *mayor*, from L. *magor*, greater, compar. of *magnus*, great. **MAGNITUDE**.] The chief magistrate of an English or other city or borough; the chief officer of a municipal corporation. — **Mayoralty**, mā'ér-al-ti, n. The office of a mayor, and the time of his service. — **Mayoress**, mā'ér-es, n. The wife of a mayor. — **Mayorship**, mā'ér-ship, n. The office or dignity of a mayor.

Mazard, Mazzard, maz'ard, n. [A form of *mazer*, the head being compared to a bowl; comp. Fr. *tête*, head, from L. *testa*, a jar.] An old name for the head or skull in con-

Mazarine, maz-a-rēn', n. [After Cardinal *Mazarin*.] A deep blue colour; a particular way of dressing fowls. — **Mazarine-gown**, n. A common councilman's gown.

Mazdean, maz'dē-an, *a.* [From *Ahura-Mazda*, the chief deity of the ancient Persians, the Ormuzd of English writers.] Pertaining to or relating to Mazdeism. — **Mazdeism**, maz'dē-izm, *n.* The religion of the ancient Persians; the worship of Or-

Maze, *máz*, *n.* [Akin to Prov. E. *maze*, to wander as if stupefied; Ital. *maza*, to chatter or prattle; Dan. *maze*, to have confused; comp. also *N. maze*, to swoon. *A maze* is from this.] A confusing network of paths or passages; a winding and turning; an intricacy, labyrinth; confusion of thought; perplexity—*v.t.* *mazed, mazing*. To confound; to study to bewilder—*Mazily*, *mázli*, *adv.* In a mazy manner—*Mazily*, *mázli*, *n.* That which mazes; mazy.

ness, mā'z'-nes, *n.* The state of being mazy.
—Mazy, mā'zi, *a.* Having the character
of a maze; intricate; perplexed.
Mazer, mā'z'er, *n.* [Originally a cup made

Mazer, mazer, n. [Originally a cup made of maple or spotted wood, from O. Fr. *mazre*, spotted wood, or A. Sax. *maser*, a maple (from being spotted); O. H. G. *masar*, G. *maser*, a knur, a spot in wood, G. *mase*, a spot; akin *measles*.] A cup or large goblet, generally of valuable material.

Mazurka, Mazourka, ma-zur'ka, n. A lively Polish round dance in 3-8 or 3-4 time; the music written for this dance.

music written for this dance.
Mazzard, n. MAZARD.
Me, mē, pron. pers. [A. Sax. *mē, mec* (accusative) *mī* (dat.). G. *mich* (acc.), *mir* (dat.);

ice, *mek* (dat.), *Gr. mēkē* (acc.) *mekē* (acc.), *Icel. mik*, *Irish, Goth. mik*, *mis*, *L. me*, *me*, *mi*, *Gr. emē*, *emō*, *Skr. mām*, *mām*, *mā*, *me*, *Gr. me*]. The objective or dative as also the dative, of *ice*, the pronoun of the first person. It stands as dative in methinks; woe is *me*; give *me* a drink, and the like. *Mead*, *mēd*, [*Gr. Sax. mead = D. mede*, *Icel. mjóðr*, *Dan. mjød*, *Sw. mjöd*, *W. meidd*, *Ir. meadh*, *med*, *Gr. methy*, *wine*; *Lith. medus*, *Rus. med*, *Skr. madhu*, *honey*]. A fermented liquor made from honey and water flavoured with mices.

Meadow, med'ô, n.; *meadow*, Mead, med.
[A-Sax. *mæd*, mēad; *mead*, shorter form
mæd; *mæd*, mead; allied to *math* (after-math)
and *more*.] A low, level tract of land
under grass, and generally mown annually
or oftener for hay; a piece of grass-land in
general.—*A*. Belonging to or growing in a
meadow—Meadow-forktail, n. A plant of
great agricultural value as a green fertilizer
on meadow-land.—*B*. Meadow-grass, n. A
name of several British species of grass.—
Meadow-ore, n. A variety of bog iron-
ore.—Meadow-saffron, n. A plant. *C*
Corymb.—Meadow-sweet, n. A common
British herbaceous plant with corymbs of

white and fragrant flowers; queen-of-the-meadow.—Meadowy, med'ŭ-i, a. Pertaining to or resembling a meadow.

Meagre, *me'gr*, *a.* [*Fr. maigre*, from *L. macer*, lean; same root as *Gr. mikros*, smikros, little; *G. schindhen*, to despoil.] Having little flesh; thin; lean; wanting richness, fertility, strength, &c.; small; scanty; *mineral*, dry and harsh to the touch, as chalk. — *Meagrely*, *Meagerly*, *me'gr-l*, *adv.* Poorly; thinly; sparsely; feebly. — *Meagreness*, *Meagerness*, *me'ger-nes*, *n.* The condition of being meagre.

Meal, mēl, n. [*A. Sax. mael*, time, portion, repast; *D. and Dan. maal*, *G. mahl*, *mal*, *Icel. mál*, part, repast, time; from root seen in *measure*, *mete*, *moon*. It is the termination seen in *piecemeal*, &c.] A portion of food taken at one of the regular times for eating; occasion of taking food; a repast.—**Meal-time**, n. The usual time of eating meals.

of eating meals. — [*Sax. meol, meolo* Teol. Meol, mel, *n.* [*Lat. Sax. meol, G. mehl*, meal; from the verbal stem seen in Icel. *mala*, Goth. *malan*, *G. mahlen*, *L. molo*, to grind. MILL, MOLAR, MELLOW, MOLLIFF.] The edible part of wheat, oats, rye, barley, &c., ground into flour or a powdery state. MEAL-POWDER, *pl.* A meal, a quality in South Africa made by the Indian corn.—Mealiness, meal'ness, *n.* The quality of being meal'y. —Meal-man, Meal-monger, *n.* One who deals in meal. —Meal-tub, *n.* A large tub or barrel for holding meal.—Meal'y, meal'y, *a.* Having the qualities of meal, or meal'y. A meal'y man, *a.* One who is mixed with something that resembles meal. —Meal'y-mouthed, *a.* Unwilling or hesitating to tell the truth in plain language; inclined to speak of anything in softer terms than the truth will warrant.—Meal'y-mouthedness, *n.* The quality of being meal'y.

Mean, *mēn*, *a.* [A. Sax. *sæne*, mean, false, bad, from *mān*, evil, wickedness; Icel. *mafn*, mean; comp. *má* and *dan*.] *mēn*, Goth. *maianus*, *G. maia*, common.] *mēn*, Goth. *maianus*, *G. maia*, common.] *mēn*, Goth. *maianus*, *G. maia*, common.] *mēn*, Goth. *maianus*, *G. maia*, common.] low-minded; base; spiritless; of little value; contemptible; despicable. — **Meanly**, *mēn'ly*, *adv.* In a mean manner; in a low condition; poorly; sordidly. — **Meanness**, *mēn'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being mean; want of dignity or rank; want of spirit or honour; mean or base conduct or action. — **Mean-spirited**, *a.* Having a mean spirit.

[illegible]

ch, chain; ch, So. lead; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ug, slug; th, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.

mean, *n.* *meane*, *G.* *meinen*, *I.* think, to mean, I same root as *man*, *mind*, *mental*, *Skr.* *man*, to think.] To have in the mind, view; or contemplation; to intend; to purpose; to design; to signify or be intended to signify (what does the word *mean* *by*; to signify, to signify, to signify, to signify, to signify; to have such and such intentions (the *means* well).—*Meaning*, *men'ing*, *p.* and *a.* Significant; intended to convey some idea (a *meaning* look).—*n.* That which a person means; aim or purpose; intention; signification; sense of words; act or language; the sense of words; signification; import; force.—*Meaningless*, *men'ing-less*, *a.* Having no meaning.—*Meaningly*, *men'ing-ly*, *adv.* In a meaningful manner; as if intent at something indistinctly, significantly.

Meander, *mē-an'dēr, n.* [*L. Mæander*, Gr. *Maíandros*, a river in Phrygia proverbial for its windings.] The winding of a river; a winding course; a maze; a labyrinth; a kind of ornamental or decorative design having a labyrinthine character.—*v.t.* To wind or flow over.—*v.i.* To wind or turn; to have an intricate or winding course.—**Meandrian**, *mē-an'dri-an, a.* Winding; having many turns.

Meanly, Meanness, &c. Under MEAN (low)
Meantime, Meanwhile. Under MEAN (in
intermediate).

Mease, méz, n. [From *measure*.] The quantity of 500 (a mease of herrings).

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and uniform; slow and steady; stately; formal; restricted; within bounds; moderate.—**Measureless**, mezh'ur-les *a*. Without measure; immeasurable.—**Measurement**, mezh'ur-ment, *n*. The act of measuring; the amount ascertained by measuring.—**Measurer**, mezh'ur-er, *n*. One who measures; one whose occupation or duty is to measure work or commodities.—**Measuring**, mezh'ur-ing, *p*. and *a*. Used in measuring; serving to measure.

Meat, *mēt*, *mā*. (*A. Sax. mead = D. met, Icel. met, Dan. mad, Sw. mat, Goth. mads, food*; farther connections doubtful.) Food in general; anything eaten as nourishment; the flesh of animals used as food; the edible portion of something (the *meat* of an egg). —**Meat-biscuit**, *n.* A concentrated form of meat. —**Meat-chest**, *n.* A chest for meat. —**Meat-meat**, *n.* Meat used with meat into a bit. —**Meatiness**, *mei'nes*, *n.* The quality of being meaty. —**Meat-offering**, *n.* An offering or sacrifice consisting of meat or food. —**Meat-pie**, *n.* A pie made of meat or flesh. —**Meat-sellerman**, *n.* An agent who receives carcasses from cattle-raisers and carries them to butchers. —**Meaty**, *me'ti*, *a.* Abounding in meat; resembling meat.

Meatus, mē-ā'tus, *n.* [L., from *meo*, to go.]
A passage: applied to various ducts and passages of the body; as, *meatus auditorius*, the passage of the ear.

Mechanic, mek-an'ik, n. [*L. mechanicus*; Gr. *mechanikos*, from *mechané*, a machine. **MACHINE**.] An artisan; an artificer; one who follows a handicraft for his living; sometimes restricted to those employed in mechanical arts. **Mechanics**, mek-an'iks, n. [*L. mechanice*; Gr. *mechaniké*, from *mechané*.] **mechanics**, in the *mechanics institute*, an institution for the instruction and recreation of persons of the artisan classes, by means of lectures, a library, museum, courses of lessons, &c. — **Same as Mechanical**, but not so common. **Mechanical**, mek-an'ik-al, a. Pertaining to or in accordance with the law of mechanics; resembling a machine; hence, acting without thought or independence of judgment; done as if by a machine. **Mechanically**, mek-an'ik-al-ly, ad. **Mechanical motion**, the motion of the hand; pertaining to artisans or mechanics or their employments; acting by or resulting from weight or momentum. **Mechanical pressure**, the pressure applied to chemical ingredients. **Mechanical mixture**, that is, one where the ingredients do not lose their identity

—*Mechanical philosophy*, that which explains the phenomena of nature on the principles of mechanics. — *Mechanical powers*, the simple elements of which every machine, however complicated, must be composed. — *Mechanics*, the science of the wedge and the axle, the pulley, the inclined plane, the wedge, and the screw. — *Mechanical solution of a problem*, a solution by any art or contrivance not strictly geometrical, as by means of the ruler and compasses or other mechanical instruments. — *mek-an'ka-li, ate*. In a mechanical manner; without thought or intelligence; but the mere force of habit. — *Mechanicalness*, mek-an'ka-lee, *n*. The state of being mechanical. — *Mechanician*, mek-an'ka-shun, *n*. One skilled in mechanics. — *Mechanics*, mek-an'iks, *n*. The science which treats of motion and force; often divided into — *statics*, embracing the principles which apply to bodies at rest, and *dynamics*, the principles of equilibrium and the action of bodies in a state of motion. See also DYNAMICS, KINEMATICS. — *Practical mechanics*, the application of mechanics to practical purposes, as in the construction of machinery. — *mek-an'izm, n*. The parts collectively, the arrangement and relation of the parts of a machine, contrivance, or instrument of mechanical construction; machinery. — *Mechanist*, mek-an'ist, *n*. A maker of machines, or one skilled in mechanics. — *Mechanize*, mek-an'iz, *v*. — *mechanize, mechanizing*. To subject to contrivance to form mechanically. — *Mechanograph*, mek-an'-o-gra-f, *n*. Writing or copying the use of a machine for writing. — *Mechanography*, mek-an'-o-gra-fi, *n*. One who uses mechanography.

Mechlin, mek'lin, *n.* A species of fine lace made at *Mechlin* or Malines in Belgium.
Mechoacan, mē-chō'a-kan, *n.* [From *Mechoacan*, in Mexico.] The large thick tuber of a Mexican plant which yields a kind of jalap.

Meconic, mē-kōn'ik, *a.* [*Gr.* *mēkon*, a poppy.] A term applied to the peculiar acid with which morphia is combined in opium.—**Meconate**, mē-kōn-at, *n.* A salt of meconic acid.—**Meconin**, Meconine, mē-kōn-in, *n.* A white neutral substance existing in opium.—**Meconium**, mē-kō'ni-um, *n.* The inspissated juice of the poppy; the first feces of infants.

medal, med'al, n. [Fr. *médaille*, *it. medaglia*, from *l. metalatum*, *Gr. metallon*, *metal*.] A coin, or a piece of metal in the form of a coin, stamped with some figure or device, often issued to commemorate a notable event, or as a reward of merit. — *Medal*, med'al-*ic*, a. — *Medallion*, med'al-*ish*, n. A small figure of medal — *Medallist*, med'al-*ist*, n. A. Pertaining to a medal or to medals. — *Medallion*, med'al-*yun*, n. [Fr. *médallion*.] A large antique medal, usually of gold or silver, anything resembling such a piece of metal, or a circular or oval medallion figuring on its objects represented in relief. — *Medallist*, *Medallist*, med'al-*ist*, n. An engraver, stamper, or moulder of medals; a person skilled in medals; one who has made medals. — *Medal*, med'al, n. A reward of merit. — *Medalburg*, med'al-*erj*, n. A medal. — *Gr. erpon*, work.] The art of making and striking medals and coins.

(Middle, med'l, v.i. — *meddled*, *meddling*.
[O.E. *medlen*, to mix, from O.Fr. *médler*,
mésler (Fr. *mêler*), to mix, see *mélér de*,
to mix one's self up with; from L.L. *miscu-*
lare, from L. *miscere*, to mix. MEDLEY, MEX-
TO. To mix one's self; to deal, treat, tamper,
followed by *with*; to interfere; to take part
in; to meddle. *Meddlingly*, adv. In an inter-
meddler, or offensive manner (often
followed by *with or in*). — *Meddler*, med'ler.
n. One that meddles; a busybody. — *Med-*
dlerome, med'-l-sūm, a. Given to med-
dling; officiously intrusive. — *Meddlerome-*
ness, med'-l-sū-nēs, n. — *Meddling*, med'-
ling, p. and a. Given to meddle, officious
interfering; intruding; interfering in
other men's affairs. — *Meddlin'g*, med'-
līn-g, adv.

Mede, mēd, *n.* A native or inhabitant of *Media*, an ancient kingdom of Asia.

Media, *n. pl.* **MEDIUM**.
Mediaeval, **Medieval**, **med-i-ē'val**, *a.* [*ī*, *medius*, middle, and *avam*, ago.] Relating to the middle ages or the period between the eighth and the middle of the fifteenth century *a. d.* — **Mediaevalism**.
Medievalism, **med-i-ē'val-izm**, *n.* The spirit or principles of the middle ages. — **Mediaevalist**, **Medievalist**, **med-i-ē'val-ist**, *n.* One versed in the history of the middle ages.

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Mediastinum, mē-di-as-ti-num, *n.* [*L. mediastinus*, in the middle, from *medius* middle.] The division of the chest from the sternum backwards between the lungs dividing the cavity into two parts.—**Mediastinal**, mē-di-as-ti-nal, *a.* Relating to the mediastinum.

Mediate, *med-i-át*, *a.* [*L.* *medius*, *mediatum* to be in the middle, from *medius*, middle.]
MEDIAL, *med-i-ál*, *a.* Between two extremes
MEDIUM, *med-i-ú-m*, *n.* A means or medium; a
 direct or indirect effect; effected by the in-
 tervention of a medium.—*a.* **MEDIATELY**,
med-i-é-ti, *adv.* To interpose between parties
 as the equal friend of each; to negotiate
 between persons at variance with a view to
 reconciliation.—*v.* To effect by mediation
 or interposition between parties (*to mediate*
at a quarrel).—**MEDIATELY**, *med-i-á-ti-l*, *adv.*

Fate, far, fat, fall; mō, most, hēr; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; u, Sc. above—the Fr. u

thing; a monument; a written record; an indication of facts made to a legislative or other body or to some person; a species of informal state paper much used in diplomatic negotiations. — **Memorialist**, *mem-mō-ri-ā-lis-t*. One who writes or presents a memorial. — **Memorialize**, *mem-mō-ri-ā-līz*, *vt.* To write or present a memorial to. — **Memorializing**, *mem-mō-ri-ā-līz-ing*. To present a memorial to; to prepare a memorial. — **Memoriter**, *mem-mō-ri-tēr*, *adv.* [L.] From memory; by heart. — **Memorize**, *mem-mō-rīz*, *vt.* — **Memorialized**, *mem-mō-rī-zed*, *vt.* — **Memorializing**, *mem-mō-rī-z-ing*. To cause to be remembered; to record; to hand down to memory by writing. — **Memory**, *mem-mō-ri*, [L.] *memoria*, *mem-ō-ri*, *from memō*, *mem-mō*, to remember; capacity, or faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of past events or ideas; that faculty which enables us to treasure up and preserve for future use the knowledge which we acquire; remembrance. — **Memorial**, *mem-mō-ri-ā-l*, *adj.* That which is remembered about a person or event; the time within which a person may remember what is past. — **Memory** is the faculty or capacity of retaining in the mind and recalling what is past; *recollection* and *remembrance* are exercises of this faculty. — **Remembrance**, *rem-mem-brā-ns*, *mind*, the latter a holding in mind; *reminiscence* always, and *recollection* often, are used of the thing remembered.

Memphian, mem'f-i-ən, *a.* [From *Memphis*, the ancient metropolis of Egypt.] Pertaining to Memphis; Egyptian (*Memphian* darkness).

Mén, **menc**, pl. **nás**. *v.t.*—**menaced**, **menacing**. [*F. menacer*, from *L. minas*, threatening, *mina*, a threat, from root *min*, seen in *mineo*, to project (in prominent, eminent); akin *min*, *demean*, *amenable*, &c.] To threaten; to show a disposition to inflict punishment or other evil on: followed by *him* before the evil threatened (*threatened him with death*); to hold out threats of (to *threaten revenge*). *a. t.* Threatening; threatening, the exhibition of a probable evil. *men'as'er*, *p.* One who threatens.—**Menac-ing**, *men'as-ing*, *p.* and *a.* Threatening; indicating a threat.—**Menacingly**, *men'as-ing-lí*, *adv.* In a menacing manner.

Menage, men-izh', n. [Fr. *ménage*, a household; O. Fr. *mesage*, L. *mansuaticus*, from *L. mansio*, a dwelling. **MANSION**,] a household; housekeeping; household management. — **Menagerie**, me-naj-er-i, n. [Fr. *ménagerie*.] A collection of wild animals, especially of wild or foreign animals kept for exhibition.

Mend, *mend*, *v.t.* [Shorter form of *amend*.] To repair, as something broken, rent, decayed, or the like; to restore to a sound state; to patch up; to alter for the better; to improve (to *mend* one's manners); to better; to improve upon (to *mend* one's pace).—*v.i.* To advance to a better state; to improve; to act or behave better.—**Mendable**, *men'da-b'l*, *a.* Capable of being mended.—**Mender**, *men'd'er*, *n.* One who

Mendacious, men-dā'shūs, *a.* [*L. mendax, mendacis*, lying, from stem of *mentior*, to lie: same root as *mens*, mind (whence *mental*).] **Lying**; false; given to telling untruths. — **Mendacity**, men-das'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being mendacious; lying; falsehood; a lie.

Mendicant, men'di-kant, *a.* [*L. mendicans, mendicans*, pr. of *mendico*, to beg, from *mendicus*, a beggar (akin to *menda*, fault)]. Practising beggary; poor to a state of beggary; begging as part of religious discipline (*a mendicant friar*).—*n.* A beggar; a member of a begging order or fraternity; a begging friar.—*Mendicancy*, men'di-kan-si, *n.* Beggary; a state of begging.—*Mendication*, men-di-kā'shon, *n.* The act of begging.—*Mendicify*, men-di-fi, *n.* [*L. mendicatus*]. The state of

Menhaden, men-hă'den, *n.* [American Indian.] A salt-water fish of the herring family, abounding on the shores of New England.

Menhir, men'hîr, n. [W. *maen*, a stone, and *hir*, long.] A name for tall, rude, or

sculptured stones of unknown antiquity, standing singly or in groups.

Mental, *men-tal*, *n.* a O.E. *myneal*, &c. O.Fr. *meineal*, from *meigne*, *meignage*, *n.* household, *fr.* *meigne*, *meignage*, *origins as* *meignage*.] Pertaining to household or domestic servants; servile. — *n.* A domestic servant; especially, one of a train of servants; mostly as a term of disparagement.

Meninges, *men-in-jēz*, *n. pl.* [*Gr.* *meninges*, *méninges*, a *membrāne*.] Anat. the three membranes that envelop the brain, the *dura mater*, *mater*, and *arachnoid membrane*. — **Meningeal**, *men-in-jē-al*, *a.* Relating to the meninges. — **Meningitis**, *men-in-jī-tis*, *n.* Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord.

Meniscus, me-nis'kus, *a. pl.* **Menisci**, men-iss'i, or **Meniscuses**. [*Gr. méniskos*, a little moon, from *mén, ménos*, the moon.] **A** lens, convex on one side and concave on the other, and in which the two surfaces meet, or would meet if continued, so that it resembles a crescent.—**Meniscal**, me-nis'kal, *a.* Pertaining to a meniscus.—**Meniscoid**, me-nis'koid, *a.* Like a meniscus; crescent-shaped.

Miniver, *men'-i-vér*, *n.* **MINIVER.**
Menonite, **Menonist**, *men'-non-it*, *men'-non-ist*, *n.* [From Simon *Ménois*, the founder, 1496-1561.] One of a sect of Anabaptists who do not believe in original

Menopome. *Menopoma*, men'ō-pōm, men'ō-pō-ma, n. [Gr. *menō*, to remain, and *pōma*, a drinking-cup, because its gill-openings are permanent, though it loses its gills when adult.] A tailed amphibian of the fresh waters of North America.

Menorrhagia, men-or-ră'ji-a, n. [Gr. *mên*, *ménos*, a month, and *rheô*, to flow.] *Med.* an immoderate menstrual discharge; hæ-

menstrual, mēn'strū-əl, a. [*L. mēstris*, a month; same root as *Gr. mēn*, a month. *Menstru*]. Occurring once a month; monthly. — *Menses*, mēn'sēz, *n. pl.* The catamenial or monthly discharge of a woman. — *Menstrual*, mēn'strū-əl, *a.* [*L. mēnstrualis*, monthly]. Monthly; pertaining to the menses of females; menstruous. — *Menstruant*, mēn'strū-ant, *a.* Subject to menstruation. — *Menstruate*, mēn'strū-ā-tē, *v. t.* — *menstruated*, *menstruating* *pt. and pres. p.* Cause the menses. — *Menstruation*, mēn'strū-ā-shən, *n.* The act of menstruating; the menses. — *Menstruating*, mēn'strū-ā-shən, *v.* The act of menstruating; the menses. — *Menstruous*, mēn'strū-ūs, *a.* [*L. mēnstruus*]. Pertaining to the monthly flow of females.

Menstruum, men'strō-um, a. pl. **Menstrua**, **Menstruums**. {From *L. menstruus*, monthly, from *mensis*, a month; from some old belief of the alchemists about the influence of the moon.) Any fluid which dissolves a solid; a solvent.

measurable, men'sh'yu-bli, a. [*measurable*], from *measur-* 'to measure, from *measure*, measure, 'Measure', 'able of being measured; measurable — **Measurability**, **Measurableness**, men'sh'yu-rabil'-i-ti, men'sh'yu-rabil'-nes, a. Quality of being measurable. — **Mensural**, men'sh'yu-ral, a. Pertaining to measure — **Mensurate, men'sh'yu-rat, p.t. To measure. — **Mensuration**, men'sh'yu-rash'on, a. The act or art of measuring or taking the dimensions of something; the measurement of a figure, or its area or solid content, by means of the most simple measurements possible.**

mentagra, men-tag'ra, n. [L., from *men-*
tum, the chin, and Gr. *agra*, a seizing.]
An eruption about the chin, forming a

Mental, *men'tal*, *a.* [*Fr. mental*, from *L. mens, mentis*, *mind*. **MENTION.**] Pertaining to the mind or intellect; wholly depending on the mind; intellectual. — **Mentality**, *men-tal'i-ti*, *n.* The state of being mental; mental cast or habit. — **Mentally**, *men-tal'i-ly*, *adv.* By or in the mind of intellect; intellectually; in thought.

Men- tion, men'shən, n. [*L. mentio, mentionis*, from same root as *mens*, mind, *Skr. man*, to think. *MAN.*] A brief notice or remark in regard to something; a cursory speaking of anything: often in the phrase

to make mention of, to name or say something in regard to.—*v.t.* To make mention of.—*Mentionable*, men'shon-a-bl, *a.* That can or may be mentioned.

Mentor, men'tor, *n.* [From *Mentor*, the counsellor of Telemachus, according to Homer.] A wise and faithful adviser or monitor.—**Mentorial**, men-tō'ri-al, *a.* Containing advice or admonition.

Menu, *mē-nū*, *n.* [Fr. *lit. minute* or detailed list, from *L. minutus*, minute.] A list of the dishes, &c., to be served at a dinner, supper, or the like, a bill of fare.

Mephistophelean, **Mephistophelian**, *mef-ist-of-ē-lean*, *mef-ist-of-ē-li-an*, *a.* Resembling the character of Mephistopheles, the diabolic spirit of Goethe's Faust and the Faust legend generally; diabolical; sardonic.

Mephitis, **Mephitism**, **me-fit'is**, **me-fit'izm**, *n.* [*L. mephitis*, a pestilential exhalation, *n.*] Noxious exhalations from decomposing substances, filth, or other source. — **Mephite**, **Mephitical**, **me-fit'ik**, **me-fit'i-kal**, *a.* Pertaining to mephitis; offensive to the smell; noxious; pestilential. — **Mephitically**, **me-fit'i-kal-li**, *adv.* With mephitis. **mercantile**, **mer-kan'til**, *a.* [*Fr. mercantile*, from *L. mercans*, *mercantilis*, **MERCHANT**.] Pertaining to merchants, or their traffic; pertaining to trade or commerce; commercial.

mercaptan, mër-kap'tan, n. [From L. *mercurium captans*, absorbing mercury.] A liquid, a compound of hydrogen, carbon, and sulphur, so called from its energetic action on compounds of mercury.

mercator's Chart, Mercator's Projection, mēr-kā'tēr. [From Gerard *Mercator*, a Flemish geographer.] A projection of the surface of the earth upon a plane, with the meridians and parallels of latitude all straight lines.

Merenary, mēr'se-na-ri, *a.* [Fr. *mercenaire*; L. *mercenarius*, from *merces*, reward, wages. **MERCANT.**] Hired; obtained by hire (services, troops); that may be hired; moved by the love of money; greedy of gain; venal, sordid; entered into from motives of gain (a *merenary* marriage). — *n.* One who is hired; a soldier that is hired into foreign service. — **Merenarily,** mēr'se-na-ri-ly, *adv.* In a merenary manner. — **Merenaryness,** mēr'se-na-ri-nes, *n.* The quality or character of being merenary.

MERCER, mĕr'sĕr, *n.* [Fr. *mercier*, from *L. merx*, *mercis*, wares, commodities. **MERCHANT.**] One who has a shop for silks, woollens, linens, cottons, &c.—**Mercery**, mĕr'sĕr-ĭ, *n.* The commodities or goods in which a mercer deals; the trade.

merchant, mër'chant, n. [O.Fr. *merchant*, from L. *mercans*, *mercantis*, pp. of *mercari*, *mercatus*, to barter, to deal, from *merx*, merchandise; akin *mercari*, *mercenary*, *mercantile*, *mercy*, &c.; same root as *merit*.] One who carries on trade on a large scale;

one who carries on trade on a large scale, especially, a man who exports and imports goods and sells them by wholesale.—a. Relating to trade or commerce; commercial.—**Merchantable**, *mèr'chant-a-bl*, a. Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market.—**Merchantman**. **Merchant-ship**, *mèr'*

merchantman, *merchant-ship*, *mer-*
chant-man, *n.* A ship engaged in com-
merce, as distinguished from a ship of war;
a trading vessel.—*Merchant-prince*, *n.* A
great merchant; a merchant of great
wealth.—*Merchantry*, *merchant-ry*, *n.* The
business of a merchant; merchants collec-

business of a merchant. — **Merchant-seaman, n.** A seaman employed in a merchant-ship. — **Merchant-service, n.** The mercantile marine or trading ships of a country. — **Merchant-tailor, n.** A tailor who furnishes the materials for the garments which he makes. — **Mer-**

or the garments which
chandise, mērchān-diz, n. [Fr. *marchan-*
dis, from *marchand*, a merchant.] The
objects of commerce; wares; goods; com-
modities.
merciful, &c. Under MERCY.
mercury, mērkū-ri, n. [L. *Mercurius*, from

of *mercēs*, wares. MERCHANT.) The name of a Roman divinity, identified in later times with the Greek *Hermēs*; quicksilver, one of the heavier metals and the only metal that is liquid at common temperatures; *astron.* the planet that revolves

round the sun within the orbit of the planet Venus and next to it; a newspaper; a messenger; an intelligence;—*Mercurial*, *mer-kū-rī-al*, a. [*L. mercurialis*]. Like the god Mercury or what belongs to him; light-hearted; gay; quick; ready; flashy; fickle; pertaining to quicksilver; containing or consisting of quicksilver or mercury.—*n.* A preparation of mercury used as a drug.—*Mercurialize*, *mer-kū-rī-al-iz*, *v.t.* *Med.* To affect with mercury, as the bodily system; *photog.* To treat with mercury by exposing to its rays.—*Mercurially*, *mer-kū-rī-al-li*, *adv.* In a mercurial manner.—*Mercurie*, *Mercurous*, *mer-kū-rī-mer-kū-rū-s*, a. Containing mercury; terms used as part of the name of certain chemical compounds, the former indicating that they contain a smaller proportion of mercury than the latter.—*Mercurification*, *mer-kū-rī-fi-kā-shon*, *n.* The act or process of mercurifying.—*Mercurify*, *mer-kū-rī-fi*, *v.t.* To obtain mercury from metallic minerals; to combine or mingle with mercury; to mercurialize.

Mercy, *mer-si*, *n.* [*Fr. merci*, from *L. merces*, *mercedis*, pay, recompense, in *L.L.* *mercy*, from stem of *merito*, to deserve (hence *merit*; akin *mercantile*, *merchant*, *market*, *amercy*, &c.). That benevolence, mildness, or tenderness of heart which disposes a person to overlook injuries; the disposition that tempers justice and leads to the infliction of a lighter punishment than law or justice will warrant; clemency; an act or exercise of mercy; a blessing; compassion; pity; unrestrained exercise of will or authority; often in the phrase of *one's mercy*, that is, completely in one's power.—*To cry mercy*, to beg pardon.—*Sisters of Mercy*, members of female religious communities founded for the purpose of nursing the sick and the performance of similar works of charity and mercy.—*Mercy-seat*, *n.* The place of mercy or forgiveness; the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews.—*Merciful*, *mer-si-ful*, a. Full of mercy; unwilling to punish for injuries; compassionate; tender; not cruel.—*Mercifully*, *mer-si-ful-li*, *adv.* In a merciful manner.—*Mercifulness*, *mer-si-ful-ness*, *n.*—*Merciless*, *mer-si-less*, a. Destitute of mercy; pitiless; hard-hearted.—*Mercilessly*, *mer-si-less-li*, *adv.* In a merciless manner.—*Mercilessness*, *mer-si-less-ness*, *n.*

Mere, *mer*, a. [*Fr. mer*, *L. merus*, pure, unmixed]. This or that and nothing else; simple; absolute; entire, utter (mere folly).—*Merely*, *mer-li*, *adv.* Solely; simply; only, for this and no other purpose.

Mere, *mer*, *n.* [*A. Sax. mere*, a mere or lake; *D. meer*, *fecl. meer*, *Coth. meret*, *G. meer*, the sea, *alake*; allied to *maror*, *marsh*, *marass*, and *L. mare*, the sea. Hence the *mer* in *mermaid*.] A pool or small lake.

Mere, *mer*, *n.* [*A. Sax. mere*, *peacere*, *O.D. mer*, a boundary; *fecl. mer*, a boundary land.] A boundary; a boundary-stone.—*Merestead*, *mer'st-ed*, *n.* The land within the mere or boundary of a farm; a farm.—*Merestone*, *n.* A stone to mark a boundary.

Merenchyma, *mer-ēn-chi-ma*, *n.* [*Gr. meros*, part, and *enchyma*, an infusion.] *Bot.* Spherical cellular tissue.

Meretricious, *mer-ē-tri-shi-us*, a. [*L. meretricius*, from *meretrix*, *meretricia*, a prostitute, from *merco*, to earn. *Meretrix*, *Meretrix*.] Pertaining to prostitutes; alluring by false show; having a gaudy but deceitful appearance; showy, but in bad taste.—*Meretriciously*, *mer-ē-tri-shi-us-li*, *adv.* In a meretricious manner.—*Meretriciousness*, *mer-ē-tri-shi-us-ness*, *n.*

Merganser, *mer-gān-ser*, *n.* [*L. mergo*, to dive, and *anser*, a goose.] An arctic waterfowl, a not uncommon visitor to Britain; a grebe.

Merge, *mer-i*, *et. merged*, *merging*. [*L. mergo*, to dip, to dive; seen also in *emerge*, *immerge*, *immerison*, *submerge*.] To cause to be swallowed up or incorporated; to sink; to bury (used only in a figurative sense the smaller grief was *merged* in the greater)—*v.t.* To be sunk, swallowed, or lost.

Mercarp, *mer-i-karp*, *n.* [*Gr. meros*, a part,

and *karpus*, fruit.] *Bot.* one of the halves of the double fruits or seeds of unbelliciforous plants.

Meridian, *mer-i-dī-an*, a. [*L. meridians*, from *meridies*, for *medies*, mid-day.—*medietas*, mid-point, and *diēs*, day.] Pertaining to mid-day or noon, when the sun is on the meridian.—*Meridian altitude* of the sun or stars, their altitude when on the meridian of the place where they are observed.—*n.* Mid-day; noon; fig. the culminating point of great events; the line, one of the innumerable imaginary circles or lines on the surface of the earth passing through both poles, and through any other given place, and used in denoting the longitudes of places; a similar imaginary line in the heavens passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith at any place (often called a *celestial meridian*), noon therefore occurring at all places directly under this line when the sun is on it.—*First meridian*, that from which all the others are counted eastward and westward; the meridian which passes through London, usually the meridian of Greenwich.—*Meridian of a globe*, the brazen circle in which it turns, and by which it is supported.—*Magnetic meridian*, one of the great circles which pass through the magnetic poles.—*Meridional*, *mer-i-dī-on-al*, a. Pertaining to the meridian; hence, southern; having a southern aspect.—*Meridional distance*, *navig.* the distance or departure from the meridian; the easting for winds.—*Meridionality*, *mer-i-dī-on-al-ty*, *n.* The state of being meridional.—*Meridionally*, *mer-i-dī-on-al-li*, *adv.* In the direction of the meridian.

Merino, *mer-ē-nō*, a. [*Sp. merino*, moving from pasture to pasture, from *merino*, an inspector of sheep-walks, from *L. major*, greater.] Belonging to a variety of sheep from Spain with long and fine wool; made of the wool of the merino sheep.—*n.* A merino sheep; a variety of wool from both sides, manufactured from merino wool.

Merimatic, *mer-is-mat'ik*, a. [*Gr. merismos*, division, from *merizo*, to divide, *meros*, a part.] *Zool.* and *bot.* dividing by the middle into external portions; taking place by internal partition into cells or segments.

Merit, *mer-it*, *n.* [*Fr. mérite*, *L. meritum*, what is deserved from *merco*, to earn or to deserve.] Honour; of good or evil; excellence entitling to honour or reward; worth; reward deserved or merited; *pl.* the rights of a case or question; the essential points or circumstances.—*v.t.* To deserve, in a good sense; to have a right to claim; as a reward, regard, honour, to deserve, in a bad sense; to incur.—*Merited*, *mer-it-ed*, a. Deserved.—*Meritedly*, *mer-it-ed-li*, *adv.* Deservedly.—*Meritorious*, *mer-i-tō-ri-us*, a. [*L. meritorius*.] Possessing merit for reward; meritorious; praiseworthy.—*Meritoriously*, *mer-i-tō-ri-us-li*, *adv.* In a meritorious manner.—*Meritoriousness*, *mer-i-tō-ri-us-ness*, *n.*

Merk, *merk*, *n.* [*Mark*.] An old Scottish name for a shilling, and also for a fourpence Scotch, or thirteen pence and one-third of a penny sterling.

Merle, *mer-l*, *n.* [*Fr. merle*, *It. merla*, *L. merula*, a blackbird.] The blackbird.—*Merula*, *mer-ū-la*, *n.* [*Fr. merula*, from *L. merula*, a blackbird, meaning blackbird hawk.] A courageous species of hawk about the size of a blackbird.

Merlon, *mer-lon*, *n.* [*Fr. merlon*; comp. *L. merlo*, a bird.] Part of the part of an embattled parapet which lies between two embrasures.

Mernaid, *Mermiden*, *mer'nād*, *mer'mā-dū*, *n.* [*Mer* is same as *mere*, a lake.] A mermaid creature, having the upper part like a woman and the lower part like a fish.—*Mermaid*, *mer'mā*, *n.* The male corresponding to *mermaid*; a man of the sea, with the tail of a fish instead of a tail.

Meroblast, *mer-ō-blast*, *n.* [*Gr. meros*, a part, and *blastos*, a sprout.] *Bot.* an ovum consisting both of a protoplasmic or germinal portion and an albuminous or nutritive one, as contradistinguished from

holoblast, an ovum entirely germinal.—*Meroblastic*, *mer-ō-blas'tik*, a. Pertaining to a meroblast.

Merosome, *mer'ō-sōm*, *n.* [*Gr. meros*, a part, and *sōma*, a body.] *Zool.* one of the sections or parts of which an animal is formed.

Merry, *mer-i*, a. [*O.E. myrie*, *maurie*, *A. Sax. merg*, *maury*, perhaps from root of *meuro*, tender, soft, delicate; or from the Celtic; comp. *Ir. and Gael. maer*, *Gael. maer*, merry.] Pleasant; causing cheerful merriment; gay and noisy; indulging in good spirits; hilarious; mirthful; sportive.—*To make merry*, to be jovial; to indulge in hilarity; to feast with mirth.—*Merrily*, *mer-i-li*, *adv.* In a merry manner; with mirth.—*Merriment*, *mer-i-men't*, *n.* A gaiety with laughter or noise; mirth; hilarity.—*Merriness*, *mer'ī-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being merry.—*Merry*, *mer-i*, *n.* (From *Andrew Borde*, a physician to Henry VIII., who attracted attention by his facetious speeches.) One whose business it is to make sport for others; a buffoon.—*Merry-go-round*, *n.* A circular frame, made to revolve, and on which children are treated to a ride.—*Merry-making*, *n.* A convivial entertainment; a festival.—*Merry-man*, *n.* A merrying fellow; a fool; a clown.—*Merry-thought*, *n.* The furcula or forked bone of a fowl's breast.

Mesa, *mā'sa*, *n.* [*Sp.* from *L. mensa*, a table.] A table-land of small extent rising abruptly from a surrounding plain.

Mesalliance, *mes'al-li-āns*, *n.* [*Fr.*] A misalliance; an unequal marriage.

Mesaraic, *mes-a-rā'ik*, a. [*Gr. mesarion*—*mesos*, middle, and *araia*, intestines.] *Anat.* pertaining to the mesentery; mesenteric.

Mesem, *mes-ēm'*, *v. impersonal*—*pret. mesemed*. [Not properly a simple verb, being really an impersonal verb preceded by a pronoun in the dative—it seems to me *Comp. methinks*.] It seems to me.

Mesencephalon, *mes-en-sef-a-lon*, *n.* [*Gr. mesos*, middle, and *enkephalos*, the brain.] The middle or central portion of the brain.

Mesentery, *mes-en-tē-rī*, *n.* [*Gr. mesenterion*—*mesos*, middle, and *enteron*, intestine.] A membranous cavity of the abdomen, the use of which is to retain the intestines and their appendages in a proper position.—*Mesenteric*, *mes-en-tē-rī-ik*, a. Pertaining to the mesentery.—*Mesenteritis*, *mes-en-tē-rī-tis*, *n.* Inflammation of the mesentery.

Mesh, *mesh*, *n.* [*A. Sax. mas*, *max*, a noose, *mesere*, a mesh, a net; *D. maas*, *Dan. maske*, *fecl. maske*, *G. masche*, a mesh; *W. masg*, a mesh, *Lith. megsti*, to knit, are allied.] The opening or space between the threads of a net.—*v.t.* To catch in a net; to ensnare.—*Mesh-work*, *n.* Net-work.—*Meshy*, *mesh'i*, a. Formed like net-work; reticulated.

Mesial, *mez-i-al*, a. [*Gr. mesos*, middle.] Middle; median.—*Mesial line*, *mesial plane*, an imaginary line and plane dividing the body longitudinally into symmetrical halves, one towards the right and the other towards the left.

Meslin, *Maslin*, *mez-lin*, *ma-zlin*, *n.* [*From O.Fr. meslin*, from *L.L. mesillio*, mixed grain (*Fr. medel*), from *L. mistum*, mixed. *Mixturæ*.] A mixed crop of different sorts of grain, as wheat and rye.

Mesmerism, *mez-mēr-iz-m*, *n.* [*After Mesmer*, a German physician, who propounded the doctrine in 1778.] The doctrine that one person can exercise influence over the will and nervous system of another by virtue of a supposed emanation proceeding from him, or simply by the domination of his will over that of the person operated on; the influence itself; animal magnetism.—*Mesmeric*, *Mesmeric*, *mez-mēr-ik*, *mez-mēr-ic*, a. Pertaining to mesmerism.—*Mesmerist*, *mez-mēr-ist*, *n.* One who practises or believes in mesmerism.—*Mesmerization*, *mez-mēr-izā-shon*, *n.* The act of mesmerizing.—*Mesmerize*, *mez-mēr-iz*, *v.t.* *mesmerizing*. To bring into a state of magnetic sleep.—*Mesmerizer*, *mez-mēr-iz-er*, *n.* One who mesmerizes.

Mesne, mēn, a. [Norm. *mesne*, middle, from *l. medianus*, middle. **MEAN**, a. middle.] *Law*, middle, intervening; as, a *mesne lord*, i.e. a lord who holds land of a superior but grants a part of it to another person.

Mesoblast, mes'o-blast, n. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *blastos*, a bud.] *Physiol.* the layer between the epiblast and hypoblast, the two primary layers of the embryo.

Mesocœcum, mes'o-sē-kum, n. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *l. cœcum*.] That part of the peritoneum which embraces the cœcum and its appendages.

Mesocarp, mes'o-karp, n. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *karpōs*, fruit.] *Bot.* the middle part or layer of the pericarp, immediately under the epicarp.

Mesoccephalic, Mesoccephalotus, mes'o-se-fal'ik, mes'o-sef'al-us, a. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *kephalaî*, the head.] A term applied to the human skull when it is of medium breadth.

Mesochillum, mes'o-khī-lum, n. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *chelos*, a lip.] *Bot.* the middle portion of the labellum of an orchid.

Mesocolon, mes'o-kō-lon, n. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *l. colon*.] *Anat.* that part of the mesentery to which the colon is attached.

Mesoderm, mes'o-dērm, n. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *derma*, skin.] *Zool.* the middle layer of tissue between the ectoderm and the endoderm.

Mesogastric, mes'o-gas'trik, a. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, *gaster*, the belly.] *Anat.* applied to the membrane which sustains the stomach, and by which it is attached to the abdomen. — **Mesogastrium**, mes'o-gas'tri-um, n. *Anat.* the umbilical region of the abdomen.

Mesophloeum, mes'o-flō-um, n. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, *phloios*, bark.] *Bot.* the middle cellular layer of the bark.

Mesophyllum, mes'o-phil-lum or mes'o-phil-lum, n. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *phylon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* the tissue forming the fleshy part of a leaf between the upper and lower integuments.

Mesoperma, mes'o-sper-ma, n. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *sperma*, seed.] *Bot.* a membrane of a seed, the second from the surface.

Mesothorax, mes'o-thō'raks, n. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *thorax*, the chest.] *Entom.* the middle ring of the thorax.

Mesozoic, mes'o-zō-ik, a. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *zōē*, life.] *Geol.* pertaining to the secondary age, between the palæozoic and the caenozoic.

Mes, mēs, n. [O. Fr. *mes*, a dish, a course of dishes at table; *l. mesos*, properly that which is sent, from *l. mittere*, pp. of *mitto*, to send.] *Mission*. 1. A dish or quantity of food set on a table at one time; food for a person at one meal; a number of persons who eat together at the same table, especially in the army or navy.—*ut.* To take meals in common with others, as one of a mess; to associate at the same table.

Messmate, n. One who associates in taking meals; a fellow-sailor.

Mess, mēs, n. [Formerly *mesh*, which is *samos*, *mesh*, lit. a mixture.] A disorderly mass; a state of dirt and disorder; *fig.* mixture; a confusion or embarrassment; a muddle.

Message, mes'aj, n. [Fr. *message*, *l. messagium*, *l. L. missaticum*, message, from *l. mitto*, to send.] A dish or quantity of food set on a table at one time; food for a person at one meal; a number of persons who eat together at the same table, especially in the army or navy.—*ut.* To take meals in common with others, as one of a mess; to associate at the same table.

Messenger, mes'en-jer, n. [O. Fr. *messager*, from *l. mittere*, to send.] One who conveys despatches from one prince or court to another; one who acts as a forerunner; a harbinger; one who is employed as a messenger, an officer of state, to carry despatches both at home and abroad.

Messenger-at-arms, n. In Scotland, an officer who executes summonses, &c., connected with the Court of Session.

Messiah, mes-si'a, n. [Heb. *moshiach*, appointed, from *mosiach*, to appoint.] Christ, the Anointed; the Saviour of the world.—

Messiahship, mes-si'a-ship, n. The office of the Saviour. — **Messianic**, mes-si-an-ik, a. Relating to the Messiah. — **Messianism**, mes-si-an-izm, n. [Fr. *l. of Messie* (which see).] Sirs; gentleness; the plural of *Mr.*, employed in addressing firms or companies of several persons, and generally contracted into *Messrs.*

Messuage, mes'waj, n. [O. Fr. *messuage*, from *l. L. mansuonem*, mansuonem, from *l. mansio*, a dwelling. **MANSIO**.] *Law*, a dwelling-house, with the adjacent buildings, &c., appropriated to the use of the household; a manor-house.

Mestizo, mes-tē-zo, n. [Port. *metizo*.] The offspring of a white and a quadroon.

Mestizo, mes-tē-zo, n. [Sp. *metizo*, from *l. mizus*, pp. of *misco*, to mix.] The offspring of a Spaniard or Creole and an American Indian.

Mesobasis, mes'o-ba-sis, n. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *basis*, to go.] *Rhet.* a passing from one thing to another; transition.

Metabolic, met-a-bol'ik, a. [Gr. *metabolē*, change.] Pertaining to change or metamorphosis (as of insects).

Metacarpus, met-a-karp'us, n. [Gr. *meta*, beyond, *karpōs*, the wrist.] *Anat.* the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers. **Metacarpal**, met-a-karp'al, a. Pertaining to the metacarpus.

Metacentre, met-a-sen'ter, n. [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *kentron*, centre.] *Physics*, that point in a floating body on the position of which its stability depends, and which marks the centre of gravity in order that the body do not turn over.

Metachronism, met-a-kron-izm, n. [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *chronos*, time.] An error committed in chronology by placing an event at its real time.

Metacism, met-a-sizm, n. [L. *metacismus*, Gr. *metakismos*.] A defect in pronouncing the letter *n*.

Metage, met'aj, n. [From *meta*.] Measure of charge for measuring.

Metagenesis, met-a-jen-ē-sis, n. [Gr. *meta*, after, change, and *genesis*.] *Zool.* the changes of form which the representative of a species undergoes in passing, by a series of successively generated and modified forms, from the ovum or egg to the perfect state; alternation of generation. — **Metagenetic**, **Metagenic**, met-a-jen-et'ik, met-a-jen-ik, a. Pertaining to metagenesis.

Metagrammatism, met-a-gram-mat-izm, n. [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *gramma*, a letter.] The transposition of the letters of a name into such a connection as to express some perfect sense applicable to the person named; anagrammatism.

Metal, met'al, n. [L. *metallum*, from Gr. *metallon*, a mine, a metal.—*metalla*, after, and root meaning to go or search.] A name given to certain elementary substances, which, solid, silver, iron, lead, are examples, having a peculiar lustre and generally fusible by heat; the name given by workers in glass, pottery, &c., to the material of which they operate when in a state of fusion; *pl.* the rails of a railway.

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Metallagraphist, met-a-log'ra-fist, n. A writer on metallography. — **Metalloid**, met-a-loid, n. A term applied to the metalloids of the fixed alkalies and alkaline earths, and to all the non-metallic elementary substances. — *a.* like metal; having the form or appearance of a metal.

Metallurgical, met-a-log'i-kal, a. Pertaining to metallurgy. — **Metallurgist**, met-a-log'i-jist, n. One engaged in metallurgy.

Metalepsis, met-a-lep'sis, n. [Gr. *metalepsis*, participation.—*meta*, with, and *lepsis*, to take.] *Rhet.* the continuation of a trope or figure in one word through a succession of significations, or the union of two or more tropes of a different kind in one word. — **Metaleptic**, **Metaleptical**, met-a-lep'tik, met-a-lep'ti-kal, a. Pertaining to metalepsis. — **Metaleptically**, met-a-lep'ti-kal-ly, *adv.* In a metaleptical manner; by transference.

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man.—Middle-class, n. The class of people

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very little time intervening. — **Minute-book**, *n.* A book in which minutes are recorded. — **Minute-glass**, *n.* A glass, sand of which measures a minute. — **A**

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sponding to the 1st Psalm in the English version, beginning "Misereere mei, Domine" ("Pity me, O Lord"); a piece of music composed to this psalm. — *Misery*, *miz'eri*, *n.* [L. *miseria*, from *misere*, wretched.] Great unhappiness; extreme distress; wretchedness; calamity; misfortune; cause of misery.

Misfeasance, *mis-fei-zans*, *n.* [Fr. *mes*, wrong (L. *minus*), and *faience*, from *faire*, to do.] Law, a trespass; a wrong done.

Mist, *mis*, *n.* A wrong or bad fit; a bad match. — *vt.* To make a garment, &c., of a wrong size; to supply with something that does not fit, or is not suitable.

Misform, *mis-form*, *vt.* To make of an ill form. — *Misformation*, *mis-for-mesh-on*, *n.* An irregularity of formation.

Misfortune, *mis-for-tun*, *n.* Ill fortune; ill luck; calamity; some accident that prejudicially affects one's condition in life.

Misgive, *mis-giv*, *vt.* To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to fail; usually with "heart" or "mind," &c., as subject, and a pronoun as object. — *Misgiving*, *mis-giv-ing*, *n.* A failing of confidence; doubt; distrust.

Misgovern, *mis-guvern*, *vt.* To govern ill; to administer unskillfully. — *Misgovernment*, *mis-guvern-ment*, *n.* The act of misgoverning; bad administration or management of public or private affairs; irregularity in conduct.

Misguide, *mis-guid*, *vt.* To lead or guide into error; to direct ill; to direct to a wrong purpose or end. — *Misguidance*, *mis-guid-ans*, *n.* Wrong direction; guidance into error. — *Misguided*, *mis-guid-ed*, *p.* and *a.* Led astray by evil counsel, or wrong direction. — *Misguidingly*, *mis-guid-ing-ly*, *adv.* In such a way as to mislead.

Mishap, *mis-hap*, *n.* Mischance; evil accident; ill luck; misfortune.

Misincubate, *mis-in-kub*, *vt.* To cause to incline wrongly; to give a bad direction or inclination to.

Misinform, *mis-in-form*, *vt.* To give erroneous information to; to communicate an incorrect statement or facts to. — *Misinformation*, *mis-in-for-mesh-on*, *n.* Wrong information.

Misinterpret, *mis-in-ter-pret*, *vt.* To interpret erroneously; to understand or explain in a wrong sense. — *Misinterpretation*, *mis-in-ter-pret-a-shun*, *n.* The act of interpreting erroneously. — *Misinterpreter*, *mis-in-ter-pret-er*, *n.* One who interprets erroneously.

Misjudge, *mis-juh*, *vt.* To mistake in judging of; to judge erroneously. — *vt.* To err in judgment; to form false opinions or notions. — *Misjudgment*, *mis-juh-ment*, *n.* A wrong or unjust determination.

Mislay, *mis-lay*, *vt.* To lay in a wrong place; to lay wrongly; to lay in a place not recollected.

Misle, mizl, *vt.* [MIZLE.] To rain in very fine drops; to mizzle. — *n.* A drizzle.

Mislead, *mis-led*, *vt.* To lead astray; to guide into error; to deceive. — *Misleader*, *mis-ledd-er*, *n.* One who misleads. — *Misleading*, *mis-led-ing*, *p.* and *a.* Leading astray; leading into error; causing mistake.

Mistletoe, *mizl-tō*, *n.* *MISTLETOE.*

Mistlike, *mis-like*, *vt.* To dislike; to disapprove; to have aversion to.

Mismanage, *mis-man-aj*, *vt.* To manage. — *Mismanagement*, *mis-man-aj-ment*, *n.* Mismanagement; ill or improper management.

Mismatch, *mis-mat*, *vt.* To mate or match unis or unsuitably. — *See* *Match*.

Mismeasure, *mis-meich-ur*, *vt.* To measure incorrectly; to form a wrong estimate of. — *Mismeasurement*, *mis-meich-ur-ment*, *n.* Wrong measurement.

Misname, *mis-nam*, *vt.* To call by the wrong name.

Misnomer, *mis-nom-er*, *n.* (Prefix *mis*, from Fr. prefix *mes*, wrong (L. *minus*, less), and *nommer*, to name, nom, L. *nomen*, a name.) A mistaken or inapplicable name or designation; a misnomer.

Misogamist, *mis-og-a-mist*, *n.* [Gr. *misos*, to hate, and *gamos*, marriage.] A hater of marriage. — *Misogamy*, *mis-og-a-mi*, *n.* Hatred of marriage.

Misogynist, *mis-og-i-nist*, *n.* [Gr. *misos*, to hate, and *gynē*, woman.] A woman-hater. — *Misogyny*, *mis-og-i-ni*, *n.* Hatred of the female sex.

Misothelism, *mis-oth-ē-lizm*, *n.* [Gr. *misos*, hatred, and *theos*, god.] Hatred of God.

Misplace, *mis-plēs*, *vt.* To put in a wrong place; to put in an improper place. — *Misplacement*, *mis-plēs-ment*, *n.* The act of misplacing or putting in the wrong place.

Mispickel, *mis-pik-el*, *n.* [G.] Arsenical pyrites; an ore of arsenic, containing this metal in combination with iron.

Misprint, *mis-print*, *vt.* To print in a wrong place; to print wrong. — *n.* A mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy.

Misprision, *mis-prizh-on*, *n.* [From Fr. prefix *mis*—(L. *minus*, less), and *prizio*, a taking, from *prehendo*, to take.] Mistake; misconception; any high offence under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon. — *Misprision of treason*, a bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it.

Misprise, *Misprize*, *mis-priz*, *vt.* [O. Fr. *mespriser* (Fr. *mespriser*), to despise—prefix *mis*, *mis*—(L. *minus*, less), and *priser*—L. *pricio*, from *prehio*, to take, from *prehio*, to take.] To slight or undervalue.

Mispronounce, *mis-prō-nūn*, *vt.* or *i.* To pronounce erroneously. — *Mispronunciation*, *mis-prō-nūn-a-shun*, *n.* A wrong or improper pronunciation.

Misproportion, *mis-prō-por-shon*, *vt.* To err in proportioning one thing to another; to join without due proportion.

Misquote, *mis-kuot*, *vt.* or *i.* To quote erroneously; to cite incorrectly. — *Misquotation*, *mis-kuot-shon*, *n.* An erroneous quotation; the act of quoting wrong.

Misrate, *mis-rat*, *vt.* To rate erroneously; to estimate falsely.

Misread, *mis-red*, *vt.* To read amiss; to mistake the sense of.

Misreckon, *mis-reck-n*, *vt.* To reckon or compute wrong.

Misreport, *mis-re-pōrt*, *vt.* To report erroneously; to give an incorrect account of. — *Misreporting*, *mis-re-pōrt-ing*, *n.* A wrong or incorrect account given.

Misrepresent, *mis-reprē-zent*, *vt.* To represent falsely or incorrectly; to give a false or erroneous representation of. — *Misrepresentation*, *mis-reprē-zent-a-shun*, *n.* The act of misrepresenting; a false or incorrect representation. — *Misrepresentative*, *mis-reprē-zen-ta-tiv*, *n.* Tending to misrepresent. — *Misrepresenter*, *mis-reprē-zen-ta-tiv*, *n.* One who misrepresents.

Misrule, *mis-rol*, *n.* Bad rule; disorder; confusion. — *vt.* To rule amiss; to govern badly or oppressively.

Mis, *mis*, *n.* (Contr. from *mistress*.) An unmarried female; a young unmarried lady; a girl; a title or prefix, prefixed to the name of an unmarried female; kept mistress; concubine. — *Misish*, *mis-ish*, *adj.* Like a miss; prim; affected. — *Misishness*, *mis-ish-ness*, *n.*

Mis, *mis*, *n.* (A Sax. *missa*, from *missa*, D. and G. *missen*, *let missa*, Dan. *missa*, to miss; closely akin to Tent. prefix *mis*, avoid; root as *Sax. mīdan*, to conceal, avoid; *weiden*, to avoid.) To fail in hitting, reaching, obtaining, finding, &c., and the like; to discover the absence of; to feel or perceive the want of; to mourn the loss of; to omit; to let slip; to pass over. — *To miss fire*, to fail to go off or explode from dampness or other cause (said of a gun). — *To miss stave* (naut.). Under stave. — *vt.* To fail to hit or strike what is aimed at; to miss. — *Missing*, *miss-ing*, *adj.* Absent from the place where it was expected to be found; not to be found; wanted; lost.

Mis, *mis*, *n.* (L. *misale*, *liber misalis*, from *misal*, the mass, *M. ss.*) The Roman Catholic mass-book or book containing the office of the mass.

Misel, *Misel thrush*, *mis-el*, *n.* (From its *drusel*, *drusel*, *thrush*.) A common British thrush rather larger than the com-

Missetto, *mis-el-tō*, *n.* The mistletoe.

Mistend, *mis-send*, *vt.* To send amiss or incorrectly.

Mishape, *mis-shap*, *vt.* To shape ill; to give an ill form to; to deform. — *Mishapen*, *mis-shap-en*, *adj.* Ill formed; deformed; malformed; distorted. — *Mishapeness*, *mis-shap-ness*, *n.* The state of being mishapen; deformity.

Mistle, *mis'il*, *n.* [L. *mistilis*, from *mitto*, *missum*, to send, to throw. *Mistox*.] Capable of being thrown or projected from the hand or from any instrument or engine.

— *n.* A weapon, or projectile thrown or to be thrown with a missile intention, as a lance, an arrow, a bullet.

Mission, *mis-shon*, *n.* [L. *missio*, a sending, from *mitto*, *missum*, to send, which enters into a great many English words, as *ad-mit*, *commit*, *permit*, *remitt*, *dismiss*, *re-miss*, *promiss*, *missum*, *missus*, &c.] A sending or delegating; duty on which one is sent; a commission; an errand; persons sent by authority to perform any service; particularly, persons sent on some political business or to propagate religion; a station of missionary, the persons connected with such a station. — *Missionary*, *mis-shon-ari*, *n.* One who is sent upon a religious mission; one who is sent to propagate religion. — *n.* Pertaining to missions.

Mistish, *Mistishness*, *mis-tish*, *adj.* Misty.

Misive, *misiv*, *n.* [Fr. *missive*, a letter, from L. *missus*, sent. *Missio*.] That which is sent; a message; a letter sent. — *a.* Sent or proceeding from some authoritative or official source; intended to be thrown, hurled, or directed towards.

Misspell, *mis-spel*, *vt.* To spell wrong. — *Mis-spelling*, *mis-spel-ing*, *n.* A wrong spelling; false orthography.

Mispend, *mis-spend*, *vt.* To spend amiss, to no purpose, or to no account. — *Mispend*, *mis-spend-er*, *n.* One who mispends. — *Mispendent*, *mis-spend-er*, *adj.* Wasted.

Misstate, *mis-stāt*, *vt.* To state wrongly; to make an erroneous statement of. — *Misstatement*, *mis-stāt-ment*, *n.* The act of misstating; a wrong statement.

Mist, *mist*, *n.* [A. Sax. *mīst*, cloud, L. G. D. and Sw. *mist*, *icel. gleimr*, mist; also G. *mist*, mist; from root seen in Skt. *mā*, to sprinkle. A visible vapour suspended in the atmosphere at or near the surface of the earth; aqueous vapour falling in numerous but separately almost imperceptible drops; cloudy matter; something which dims the vision and obscures or intercepts vision. — *vt.* To cover with mist; to cloud. [Shak.] — *v.* To be misty or drizzling. — *Mistily*, *mis-ti-ly*, *adv.* In a misty manner; vaguely; obscurely. — *Mistiness*, *mis-ti-ness*, *n.* The state of being misty. — *Misty*, *mis-ti*, *adj.* Accompanied or characterized by mist; overcast with mist; dim; *fig.* obscure; not perspicuous.

Mistake, *mis-tak*, *vt.* — *pret.* *mistook*, *pp.* *mistaken*, *pp.* *mistaking*. To take in error; to select wrongly; to conceive or understand erroneously; to regard otherwise than as the facts warrant; to misjudge; to take for a certain other person or thing; to regard as one when really another. — *vt.* To be under a misapprehension or misconception; to be in error. — *To be mistaken*, to be misunderstood or misapprehended; to make or have made a mistake; to be in error. — *n.* An error in opinion or judgment; misapprehension; misunderstanding; a slip; a fault; a wrong act done unintentionally. — *Mistakable*, *mis-tak-a-ble*, *adj.* Capable of being mistaken or misconceived. — *Mistaken*, *mis-tak-en*, *adj.* Misconceived; incorrect; having made a mistake. — *Mistakenly*, *mis-tak-en-ly*, *adv.* By mistake. — *Mistaker*, *mis-tak-er*, *n.* One who mistakes.

Misteach, *mis-teach*, *vt.* To teach wrongly; to instruct erroneously. — *Misteaching*, *mis-teach-ing*, *n.* Wrongly taught or instructed.

Mister, *mis-ter*, *n.* *MASTER.*

Mistime, *mis-tim*, *vt.* To time wrongly; not to adapt to the time.

Mistle, *mis-tl*, *vt.* To call by a wrong title or name.

Mistletoe, *mizl-tō*, *n.* [A. Sax. *wiseldūn*, *icel. mistel-tēinn*; *dūn*, *teinn* (D. and Dan.

orange, *n.* A common shrub with creamy-white flowers having an odour which at a distance resembles that of orange-flowers; the syringa. — *Mock-sun, n.* A parhelion. — *Parhelion, Mock-turtle, n.* A soup prepared from calf's head, in imitation of real turtle-soup.

Mode, mod', *n.* [Fr. *mode*, from *L. modus*, *modus*, manner, measure, &c.; same root as *metr.* Akin are *moderately*, *moderate*; *mod* (in gram.) is same word.] *Manner*; method; way of speaking, acting, &c.; fashion; custom; the *mode*, the prevailing fashion or style; *grain and lope*, same as *mode*; *moda*, *n.* species of scale of which modern musicians recognize only two, the *major* and the *minor modes*. *Major*, *Mixon*. — *Modal, mod'al, a.* Relating to a mode or *modi*; pertaining to the mode, manner, or form, not to the essence. — *Modal proposition*, in logic, one which affirms or denies with a qualification or limitation. — *Modality, mod'al-i-ti, n.* The quality of being *modal*; *philos.* that quality of propositions in respect of which they express possibility or impossibility, existence or non-existence, necessity or contingency. — *Modally, mod'al-ly, adv.* In a manner or relation expressing or indicating a mode.

Model, mod'el, *n.* [Fr. *modele*, O.Fr. *modelle* from *It. modello*, a model, lit. 'a little measure', *din*, from *L. modus*, measure. *Model*] A pattern of something to be made; a form in miniature of something to be made on a larger scale; a copy, in miniature, of something already made or existing; an image, copy, facsimile; standard; that by which a thing is to be made; anything serving or worthy of serving as a pattern; an example, a person, male or female, from whom a painter or sculptor studies his proportions, details, postures, &c. — *v.t.* — *modelled, modelling.* To plan or form after some model; to form in order to serve as a model; to give form to shape. — *v.i.* To make a model; *sculp.* to form a work of some plastic material as clay. — *Modeller, mod'el-er, n.* One who models; especially, a moulder in clay, wax, or plaster.

Moderate, mod'er-ät, *v.t.* — *moderated, moderating.* [*L. moderari* and *moderor*, *moderatus*, to limit, moderate, from *modus*, a measure. *Moderate*] To restrain from excess of any kind; to reduce in intensity (rage, passion, desire, joy, &c.); to qualify; to temper; to lessen; to allay. — *v.i.* To become less violent or intense; to preside as a moderator. — *To moderate in a coll.* in a moderator. — *To moderate in a coll.* in a Presbyterian church, to preside at a meeting at which a call is addressed to a minister. — *a.* [*L. moderatus*.] Applied to persons, not going to extremes; temperate in opinions or views; applied to things, not extreme or excessive; not very great; *moderate*. — *n.* A member of a party in the Church of Scotland which claimed the character of moderation in doctrine, discipline, and church government. — *Moderately, mod'er-ät-ly, adv.* In moderate manner or degree; not excessively. — *Moderateness, mod'er-ät-ness, n.* State of being moderate. — *Moderation, mod'er-ä-shon, n.* [*L. moderatio*.] The act of moderating, tempering, or restraining; the state or quality of being moderate; the keeping of a due mean between extremes; freedom from excess; due restraint; the act of presiding as a moderator. — *Moderations*, at Oxford University, the first public examination for degrees. — *Moderatism, mod'er-ä-tizm, n.* Adherence to moderate views or doctrines. — *Moderator, mod'er-ä-tör, n.* One who or that which moderates or restrains; the person who presides at a meeting or discussion; now chiefly applied to the chairman of meetings or courts in Presbyterian churches. — *Moderatorship, mod'er-ä-tör-ship, n.* The office of a moderator. — *Modern, mod'ern, n.* [*Fr. moderne*, from *L. L. modernus, modernus*, belonging to the present mode, from *L. modus*, mode, manner. *Modex*.] Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past; recent; not ancient. — *n.* A person of modern times; opposed to ancient. — *Modernism, mod'ern-izm, n.* The state of being modern; modern cast or character; a deviation from ancient manner or practice; a modern phrase or mode of expression. — *Modernist, mod'ern-ist, n.* One who adheres to modernism. — *Modernness, mod'ern-ness, n.* The quality of being modern. — *Modernize, mod'ern-iz, v.t.* — *modernized, modernizing.* To give a modern character to; to adapt to modern times; to cause to conform to modern ideas or style. — *Modernizer, mod'ern-iz-er, n.* One who renders modern or modernizes. — *Modernization, mod'ern-iz-ä-shon, n.* The act of modernizing; what is produced by modernizing.

Modest, mod'est, *a.* [*Fr. modeste*, *L. modestus*, from *modus*, a limit. *Modex*.] Restrained by a sense of propriety; not forward or bold; unpretending; bashful; diffident; free from anything suggestive of sexual impurity; pure; moderate; not excessive or extravagant. — *Modestly, mod'est-ly, adv.* In a modest manner; with modesty; diffidently; bashfully; not wantonly; not excessively. — *Modesty, mod'est-ty, n.* [*L. modestia*.] The state or quality of being modest; absence of tendency to forwardness, pretence, or presumption; bashful reserve; absence of anything suggestive of sexual impurity; chastity; moderation; freedom from excess. — *Modicum, mod'i-kum, n.* [*L.*, a small or moderate quantity, from *modus*, moderate, from *modus*, measure. *Modex*.] A little; a small quantity; scanty allowance or allotment.

Modify, mod'i-fy, *v.t.* — *modified, modifying.* [*Fr. modifier*, from *L. modificari*, to limit, manner, and *facto*, to make. *Modex*.] To change the external qualities of; to give a new form or external character to; to alter in some respect. — *Modifier, mod'i-fy-er, n.* One who or that which modifies. — *Modifiable, mod'i-fi-ä-bl, a.* Capable of being modified. — *Modifiability, mod'i-fi-ä-bil-i-ti, n.* The capacity of being modified. — *Modification, mod'i-fi-kä-shon, n.* The act of modifying; the state of being modified; some alteration in form, appearance, or character; a particular form or manner of being; a mode. — *Modificatory, mod'i-fi-kä-tör-i, a.* Tending to modify or produce change.

Modillion, mod'il-yon, *n.* [*Fr. modillon*, from *L. modulus*, a model, *din*, from *modus*, a measure. *Modex*.] Arch. a block carved into the form of an enriched bracket used in cornices of buildings.

Modish, mod'ish, *a.* [*From mode*.] According to the mode or fashion; affectingly fashionable. — *Modishly, mod'ish-ly, adv.* In a modish manner. — *Modishness, mod'ish-ness, n.* The quality of being modish; affectation of the fashion. — *Modist, mod'ist, n.* A follower of the fashion. — *Modiste, mod'ist, n.* [*Fr. modiste*, a milliner, a modist, *modiste*, fashion.] A female who deals in articles of ladies' dress; particularly, a milliner or dressmaker.

Modulate, mod'ü-lät, *v.t.* — *modulated, modulating.* [*L. modulator, modulatus*, from *modus*, a measure, *modex*.] To proportion; to adjust, to vary in order to the sound of in such a manner as to give expressiveness to what is uttered; to vary (the voice) in tone; *music*, to change the key; to transfer from one key to another. — *v.i.* *Music*, to pass from one key into another. — *Modulation, mod'ü-lä-shon, n.* The act of modulating; adjustment; the act of inflecting the voice or any instrument musically; melodious sound; music; the change from one scale or mode to another in the course of a composition — that which modulates; the *scale*, *sol-fa* system of music, a sort of map of musical sounds representing the relative intervals of the notes of a scale, its chromatics, and its closely related scales.

Module, mod'ül, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. modulus*, *din*, from *modus*, a measure. *Modex*.] A measure taken to regulate the propor-

tions of an order or the disposition of the whole building. — *Modulus, mod'ü-lus, n.* pl. *Moduli*. *Math.* and *physics*, a term for some constant multiplier or quantity required to be used in certain calculations.

— *Modular, mod'ül-er, a.* Pertaining to a module or modulus. — *Modus, mod'üs, n.* Mode, manner, or method; a fixed payment by way of tithe. — *Modus operandi*, method of working. — *Modus vivendi*, lit. way of living; a temporary arrangement between parties pending the final settlement of matters in dispute.

Moss-Goths, mod'göts, n. [*From Goth*, a The language of the Mæso-Goths (or Goths of Mæcia), in which we have the earliest written example of a Teutonic dialect, namely, parts of the Scriptures translated by Ulfilas in the fourth century.

Mofussal, mod'fus-säl, *n.* [*Hind. mofussal*, the country.] In India, the country as opposed to the towns.

Mogul, mod'gü-l, n. [*Per.*, a Mongolian.] Lit. a Mongolian or Mongol. — *The Great Mogul*, the sovereign of the empire founded in Hindustan by the Mongols under Babr in the sixteenth century, which terminated in 1856.

Mohair, mö'här, n. [*From Ar. mohayyar*, a kind of camel or hare cloth — *Fr. moire*.] The hair of the Angora goat; cloth made of this hair; camel; a wool-and-cotton cloth made in imitation of real mohair.

Mohammedan, mö-ham'med-an, a. Pertaining to Mohammed, or the religion founded by him. — *n.* A follower of Mohammed, one who professes Mohammedanism. — *Mohammedanism, Mohammedism, mö-ham'med-an-izm, mö-ham'med-izm, n.* The religion of Mohammed, contained in the Koran. — *Mohammedanize, mö-ham'med-an-iz, v.t.* To make conformable to Mohammedanism.

Mohawk, Mohock, mö'häk, mö'hök, n. A member of a tribe of N. American Indians; one of a set of London street ruffians of the eighteenth century.

Mohur, mö'hür, n. [*Fr. mohur, mühr*, a gold coin.] A British Indian gold coin, value fifteen rupees.

Moidore, mö'idör, n. [*Pg. moeda d'ouro*, lit. money of gold. — *L. moneta*, money, current, gold. — *mon*, a coin of Portugal, valued at 21, 75, sterling.

Moisty, möi'ti, n. [*Fr. moité*, from *L. medius*, from *medius*, middle. *MEDIA*.] The half; one of two equal parts; a portion or share in general.

Moil, möi, v. [*From O.Fr. moiller*, *Fr. mouiller*, to wet, to soften, from *L. molliis*, soft. *MOLLIFY*.] To daub; to make dirty; to labour; to toil; to work with painful efforts.

Moire, mwar, n. [*Moire*.] A clouded or watered appearance on metals or textile fabrics; watered silk. — *Moire-antique, n.* Silk watered so as to resemble materials worn in older times. — *Moire-metallicque, mwa-ränt-ä-tä-ek, n.* [*Fr.*] Tinsel-like surface of which gives crystalline reflections from the action of acids.

Moist, möist, n. [*O.Fr. moiste*, from *L. modicus*, fresh, hence juicy, from *mustus*, fresh (whence *mustum*, must or new wine).] Moderately wet; damp; not dry; humid. — *Moisten, möis'n, v.* To make moist or damp; to wet in a small degree. — *v.i.* To become moist. — *Moistness, möist-ness, n.* One who or that which moistens. — *Moistness, möist-ness, n.* State of being moist; a small degree of wetness. — *Moisture, möis'tür, n.* Diffused and sensible wetness; damp.

Molar, mö'ler, a. [*L. molaris*, from *mola*, a mill; same root as *meal*. *MILL*.] Serving to bruise or grind the food in eating; grinding. — *n.* A grinding tooth; a tooth having a flattened, triturating surface; a double tooth.

Molar, mö'ler, a. [*L. molas*, a mass.] Pertaining to a mass or body as a whole.

Molasses, mö-lä-séz, n. [*Also melasses*, a better spelling, being from *Fr. melasse*, *Sp. melaza*, *L. melaceus*, honey, from *mel*, *molliis*, honey.] The uncrystallized syrup produced from sugar in the process of making.

Moldwarp, möld'warp, n. The mole.

Mole, mōl, n. [Same word as *mould*, earth, being abbreviated from the fuller name *moldwarp*, *moldwarp*, lit. earth-caster, from *mold*, earth, *warp*, to cast, so Icel. *moldvarpa*, D. mol, *moldwarp*, G. *moldwarp*.] An insectivorous animal which forms burrows or roads just under the surface of the ground, throwing up the excavated soil into the hills; a kind of plough for making drains. — **Molecat**, n. A mole-hill. — **Mole-cricket**, n. A name given to certain cricket-like burrowing insects. — **Mole-eyed**, a. Having very small eyes; having imperfect sight; blind. — **Mole-hill**, n. A heap of earth thrown up by a mole, something insignificant as contrasted with something important. — **Mole-skin**, mōl'skin, n. A strong twilled fustian or cotton cloth, so called from its being soft like the skin of a mole. — **Mole-track**, n. The course of a mole, a mole-dug hole.

Mole, mōl, n. [A. Sax. *mōl*, a blot, a spot; O. D. *mael*, *Dan. maal*, G. *mal*, a spot, cog. L. *macula*, a spot.] A spot, mark, or small discoloured protuberance on the human body.

Mole, mōl, n. [L. *mola*, a false conception.] A mass of fleshy matter in the uterus.

Mole, mōl, n. [Fr. from L. *mōles*, a mass, a dam, a mole; same root as *magnus*, great.] A mound or breakwater formed so as to partially inclose a harbour or anchorage, and protect it from the waves.

Molecule, mōl'kūl, n. [Fr. *molecule*, dim. of L. *mōles*, a mass. **MOLE** (a mound).] The smallest quantity of any substance which is capable of existing in a separate form. — **Molecular**, mōl'kūl'ār, a. Pertaining to or consisting of molecules. — **Molecular attraction**, that attraction which occurs between the molecules or particles of a body, keeping them together in one mass, as distinguished from the attraction of gravitation. — **Molecularly**, mōl'kūl'ār-i-ti, n. The state of being molecular.

Molest, mōl'est, v. t. [Fr. *molestier*, from L. *molestus*, troublesome, from *mōles*, trouble, a great mass. **MOL** (a mole).] To annoy, disturb, to vex. — **Molestation**, mōl'estāshon, n. The act of molesting; disturbance; annoyance. — **Molester**, mōl'est-er, n. One who molests. — **Molestful**, mōl'est-ful, a. Troublesome; annoying. — **Molinit**, mōl'ni-t, n. A follower of the opinions of *Molina*, a Spanish Jesuit of the sixteenth century, in respect to grace, free-will, and predestination.

Mollah, mōl'a, n. An honorary title in Turkey for any one who has acquired respect from purity of life, or who exercises functions relating to religion.

Mollify, mōl'i-fi, v. t. — **mollified**, **mollifying**. [O. Fr. *mollifier*, L. *mollificare* — *mollis*, soft, and *facio*, to make. **MOLL**, Mellow. To soften; to assuage, as pain or irritation; to pacify or make less angry; to reduce in harshness; to tone down. — **Mollifier**, mōl'i-fi-er, n. One who or that which mollifies. — **Mollifiable**, mōl'i-fi-ā-ble, a. Capable of being mollified or softened. — **Mollification**, mōl'i-fi-kā'shon, n. The act of mollifying; mitigation; pacification. — **Mollities**, mōl'i-shi-ti-z, n. [L. *softness*.] Med. diseased softening of an organ.

Mollusc, mōl'usk, n. [L. *molluscus*, soft, from *mollis*, soft. **MOLL**, One of the mollusca. — **Mollusca**, mōl'usk-a, n. pl. An animal sub-kingdom, comprising those soft-bodied animals which are provided with a shell, as mussels, oysters, land and sea snails, and all such animals, as well as the cuttle-fishes. — **Molluscan**, mōl'usk-an, n. A mollusc. — **Molluscaea**, mōl'usk-ā, n. Pertaining to the mollusca. — **Molluscaid**, mōl'usk-oid, n. A member of the mollusca. — **Molluscoidea**, mōl'usk-oid-a, n. pl. A group of animals (Polypoda, Tunicata, and Brachipoda) regarded as a class in the sub-kingdom mollusca. — **Molluskite**, mōl'usk-it, n. A dark coal-like substance found in shell-marbles, and originating in the petrification of the bodies of molluscs.

Mollycoddle, mōl'i-kōd'l, n. [From *Molly*, as general name for a female, and *coddle*,] An effeminate person. [Slang.]

Moloch, mō'lok, n. [Heb. *moloch*, king.] The chief god of the Phœnicians and of

the Ammonites, whose worship consisted chiefly of human sacrifices, ordeals by fire, intoxication, &c.; a genus of lizards found in the interior of tropical countries. — **Molochize**, mō'lok-iz, v. t. To sacrifice or immolate as to Moloch.

Molossus, mō'los-us, n. *Greek and Latin* pros. a foot of three long syllables.

Molten, mōl'tn, n. and a. Melted; made of molten metal. *Molten*, a. *Molten*, a.

Molto, mōl'tō, adv. [It.] *Mus. very, as molto allegro, very gay and lively.*

Moly, mōl'i, n. [Gr. *mōly*.] A fabulous herb of magic power spoken of by Homer. **Molybdena**, mōl'i-bē-dn-a, n. *L. Molybdenum*, from Gr. *molybdanai*, galeia, from *molybdos*, lead.] A mineral, a sulphide of molybdenum, used for preparing a blue pigment for pottery ware. — **Molybdenous**, mōl'i-bē-dn-us, a. Pertaining to molybdenum. — **Molybdic**, mōl'i-bē-dik, a. Pertaining to or containing molybdenum.

Moment, mō'mēnt, n. [L. *momentum*, movement, impulse, brief space of time, importance, contr. for *momentum*, a minute portion of time; an instant; momentum, impulsive power; importance; consequence; weight; gravity (an affair of moment).] — **Moment of inertia**, physics, the sum of the products of each particle of a rotating body, by the square of its distance from the axis of rotation. — **Momentarily**, mō'mēn-tār-i-ly, adv. Every moment; from moment to moment. — **Momentariness**, mō'mēn-tār-i-ness, n. The state of being momentary. — **Momentary**, mō'mēn-tār-i-a, n. Lasting but a moment or a very short time; fleeting. — **Momently**, mō'mēnt-ly, adv. From moment to moment; every moment. — **Momentous**, mō'mēn-tū-s, a. Of moment or importance; weighty; great consequence. — **Momentously**, mō'mēn-tū-s-ly, adv. Weightily; importantly. — **Momentousness**, mō'mēn-tū-s-ness, n. — **Momentum**, mō'mēn-tū-m, n. The force possessed by a body in motion; the product of the mass and velocity of a body, impetus.

Momier, mō'mi-er, n. [Fr. *momier*, from O. Fr. *momier*, to mummify, to mask.] A term given by the Calvinists in Switzerland to dissenters from their body.

Momus, mō'mūs, n. [Gr. *mōmos*, derision.] *Greek myth.* the god of raillery and ridicule.

Monachal, mōn'ak'al, a. [L. *monachus*, Gr. *monachos*, a monk, from *monos*, alone. **MON**.] Pertaining to monks or a monastic life; monastic. — **Monachism**, mōn'ak-izm, n. [Fr. *monachisme*.] The monastic life or system; monkery; monkishness. — **Monachoid**, mōn'ak-oid, a. [Gr. *monas*, *monados*, unity, from *monos*, alone.] An ultimate atom or simple substance without parts; *zool.* a microscopical organism of an extremely simple character, developed in or from certain solutions; *chem.* a monatomic element, such as hydrogen, chlorine, &c.; an imaginary entity in the philosophy of Leibnitz. — **Monadic**, **Monadical**, mōn'ad-ik, mōn'ad-ik'al, a. Having the nature or number of a monad.

Monadelph, mōn'adēl, n. [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *adelphos*, brother.] *Bot.* a plant whose stamens are united in one body by the filaments; *zool.* a monad in which the uterus is single. — **Monadelphia**, mōn'adēl-i-a, n. pl. *Bot.* and *zool.* the monadelphous. — **Monadelphian**, **Monadelphous**, mōn'adēl-i-an, mōn'adēl-i-us, a. Belonging to the monadelphs.

Monandria, mōn'an-dri-a, n. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *andros*, a male.] *Bot.* a monocious plant having one stamen only. — **Monandria**, mōn'an-dri-a, n. A class of plants having only one stamen or male organ. — **Monandrian**, **Monandrous**, mōn'an-dri-an, mōn'an-dri-us, a. *B.T.* monocious, and having one stamen only; belonging to the class monandria. — **Monandrous**, mōn'an-dri-us, a. Marriage to one husband only; as opposed to *polyandry*.

Monanthous, mōn-an-thūs, a. [Gr. *monos*, single, *anthos*, flower.] *Bot.* producing but one flower.

Monarch, mōn'ark, n. [L. *monarcha*, from Gr. *monarches*, a monarch, from *monos*, being alone — *monos*, alone, and *archē*, rule.] A sole ruler; the supreme governor of a state; a sovereign, as an emperor, king, queen, prince, &c.; one who is superior to others of the same kind (as *arch* is called the monarch of the forest). — **Monarchal**, mōn'ark'al, a. Pertaining to a monarch; suiting a monarch; sovereign. — **Monarchic**, **Monarchical**, mōn'ark-ik, mōn'ark-ik'al, a. Pertaining to monarchy. — **Monarchically**, mōn'ark-ik-ly, adv. In a monarchical manner. — **Monarchism**, mōn'ark-izm, n. The principles of monarchy; love or preference of monarchy. — **Monarchist**, mōn'ark-ist, n. An advocate of monarchy. — **Monarchize**, mōn'ark-iz, v. i. To play the king; to act the monarch. — **Monarchy**, mōn'ark-i, n. [Gr. *monarchia*.] A state or country in which the power is in the hands of one person, or of a family, or of the hands of a single person; the system of government according to which the supreme power is vested in a single person; the territory ruled over by a monarch; a kingdom.

Monastery, mōn-as-tē-ri, n. [L. *monasterium*, from Gr. *monasterion*, from *monastēs*, a solitary, *monas*, to be alone, from *monos*, alone, sole.] A house of monks, a retirement, or conclusion from ordinary temporal concerns, whether an abbey, a priory, a nunnery, or convent; usually applied to the houses for monks. — **Monastical**, mōn-as-tē-ri-al, a. Pertaining to a monastery. — **Monastic**, **Monastical**, mōn-as-tik, mōn-as-tik'al, a. [Gr. *monastikos*.] Pertaining to monasteries; pertaining to religious or other seclusion. — **Monastic**, n. A member of a monastery; a monk. — **Monastically**, mōn-as-tē-ri-ly, adv. In a monastic manner; reclusely. — **Monasticism**, mōn-as-ti-zm, n. Monastic life; the monastic system or condition. — **Monastion**, mōn-as-ti-kon, n. *Chem.* an acronym of monastic convents, &c. — **Monatomic**, mōn-a-tōm-ik, a. *Chem.* said of an element one atom of which will never combine with more than one atom of another element.

Monday, mōn'di, n. [A. Sax. *mōnandæg* — *mōnan*, genit. of *mōna*, the moon, and *dæg*, day.] The second day of the week.

Moade, mōn'd, n. [Fr. the world, from L. *mundus*, the world.] A French word used in certain phrases, as *beaux moades*, the world of fashion.

Monembryary, mōn-em'bri-ā-ri, a. [Gr. *monos*, single, and *embryon*, an embryo.] Having a single embryo.

Monetary, mōn-ē-tār-i, a. [L. *moneta*, money. **MONEY**.] Pertaining to money or consisting in money. — **Monetary unit**, the standard of currency. — **Monetize**, mōn-ē-ti-z, v. t. To form into coin; to coin.

Monetization, mōn-ē-ti-zā'shon, n. The act of monetizing.

Money, mōn-i, n. pl. **Monies** or **Monies**, mōn-i-z. [O. Fr. *monnaie*, *monnaie*, *monnaie*, from L. *moneta*, the mint, the originally, surname of Juno Minerva, the warrior or administrator, from *monere*, to admonish, in whose temple at Rome the money was coined; whence also *moneta*, *moneta*, coin, silver, or other metal, stamped by public authority and used as a medium of exchange; in a wider sense, any equivalent for commodities, and for which individuals readily exchange their medium; wealth; affluence (a man of money). The plural is used in the sense of sums of money or denominations of money. — *A money of account*, a sum of money used for convenience in keeping accounts, and not represented by any coin. — *To make money*, to gain money; to be in the way of becoming rich. — *Paper money*, bank notes, bills, &c., representing value in passing current as so. — *Money bill*, n. A bill brought into the House of Commons for granting aids and supplies to the crown. — *Moneyed*, mōn-id, n. Rich.

More, *mór*, *a*. Serving as the comparative of much and many; the superlative being *most*, *mót*; e.g., *more magis*, *more magnus*, *moreo*, *G. mehr*, *I. melius*, *L. maior*, *mais*, *matia*, *more*: from same root as *L. magnus*, *great*, *E. may*.] With singular nouns (as comparative of much); *greater*, *more light*; with plural nouns (*more* is comparative of many); *greater* in number, *greater numbers* (*more men*): added to some former numeral; additional (one day *more*, or one *more* day).—*Adv.* In a greater degree; with *to*, quantity in addition; besides; again (once *more*, no more); *be no more*, to be destroyed or dead; *to*

oil, pound; u. See above—the Fr. u.

have perished. *More* is used to modify an adjective (or adverb) and form the comparative degree, having the same force and effect as the termination *-er* in comparatives; as, *more wise* (= *wiser*); *more wisely*; *more industriously*; *more industriously*. — *What is more or greater, something farther or in addition.*

Moreen, *mo-rén*, n. [Connected with *mo-hair*, *Fr. more*.] A watered woollen, or woollen and cotton fabric used for curtains, heavy dresses, &c.

Moré, *mo-ré*, n. [*Fr. morelle*, nightshade, from *L.L. morella*, dark-coloured, *L. morulus*, dark. So also the moral cherry is a dark-coloured cherry.] Garden nightshade; a kind of cherry. **Moré**, *mo-ré*, n. [*Fr. morelle*, nightshade, from *L.L. morella*, dark-coloured, *L. morulus*, dark. So also the moral cherry is a dark-coloured cherry.] Garden nightshade; a kind of cherry.

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gleam.] The first part of the day, beginning at twelve o'clock at night and extending to twelve at noon; in a more limited sense, the time beginning at break of day and extending to the hour of breakfast and of beginning the labours of the day or evening; later; *the first or early part* (as of life). It is often used adjectively. — **Morning-land**, *n.* The East, a poetical name. — **Morning-star**, *n.* The planet Venus when it rises before the sun. — **Morning-tide**, *n.* Morning time; morning.

Morocco, *mo-rok'ō*, *n.* A fine kind of leather made from the skins of goats, first imported from Morocco, and extensively used in the binding of books, upholstering furniture, making ladies' shoes, &c. — **Morocco**, *mo-rok'ō*, *n.* (From *L. morus*, a mulberry.) A deep crimson colour; the colour of the unripe mulberry.

Morose, *mo-rō's*, *a.* [*L. morosus*, wayward, peevish, morose, from *mos*, moros, a custom, habit. **MOAT**, *a.* Of a sour temper; peevish; sullen and austere. — **Morosity**, *mo-rō'si-ti*, *adv.* In a morose manner; sourly; with sullen austerity. — **Moroseness**, *mo-rō'si-ness*, *n.* The quality of being morose; sourness of temper; sullenness.

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to periods of time felt to be long or tedious (ten *mortal* hours). — *n.* A being subject to death; a man; a human being. — **Mortality**, *mor-tal-i-ti*, *n.* In the manner of a mortal; in a deadly manner or manner that must cause death. — **Mortality**, *mor-tal-i-ti*, *n.* [*L. mortalitas*.] The state of being mortal; death; frequency of death; death of mortals; human nature; the human race. — *Bills of mortality*, *n.* Abstracts showing the numbers that have died during certain periods of time. — *Tables of mortality*, *n.* Tables showing how many out of a certain number of persons of a given age will probably die successively in each year till the whole are dead.

Mortar, *mor-tér*, *n.* [*From L. mortarium*, a mortar in which things are pounded, also the matter pounded; mortar; *Fr. mortier*, a mortar, mortar; from *root mor* (as in *mortal*), to grind or crush.] A vessel, usually in form of an inverted bell, in which substances are pulverized or pounded with a pestle; a short piece of ordnance, thick and wide at the base, and shells, &c., and named from its resemblance to the above utensil; a mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for stones and bricks in walls.

Mortgage, *mor-ti-jé*, *n.* [*Fr. mort*, dead, and *gage*, pledge; the estate pledged becomes dead or entirely lost by failure to pay.] An assignment or conveyance of land and house property to a person as security for the repayment of a debt due to him, and on the condition that if the money shall be paid according to contract the grant shall be void; the deed by which this conveyance is effected. — *v.t.* — **Mortgage**, *mor-ti-jé*, *v.* To grant or assign in mortgage; to pledge; to make liable to the payment of any debt. — **Mortgage**, *mor-ti-jé*, *n.* The person to whom an estate is mortgaged. — **Mortgage**, *mor-ti-jé*, *n.* The person to whom an estate is mortgaged.

Mortice, *mor-tis*, *n.* **MORTISE**.

Mortify, *mor-ti-fi*, *v.t.* — **Mortified**, *mor-ti-fi-cd*, *a.* [*Fr. mortifier* — *L. mors*, mors, death, and *facio*, to make. **MORTAL**.] To affect with grief; to mortify. To mortify the passions or bring into subjection by abstinence or rigorous severities; to humiliate; to chastise; to affect with vexation; *Soets*, *to*, to dispense of by mortification. — *v.t.* To lose vitality and organic structure while yet a portion of a living body; to become gangrenous. — **Mortifying**, *mor-ti-fi-cd*, *a.* Humiliating; causing chagrin. — **Mortifyingly**, *mor-ti-fi-cd*, *adv.* In a mortifying manner. — **Mortification**, *mor-ti-fi-ca-shun*, *n.* The act of mortifying or the condition of being mortified; *med.* the death of a part of an animal body while the rest is still living; the loss of the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence, &c.; humiliation or slight vexation; chagrin; *Soets*, *the*, the disposal of lands for religious or charitable purposes.

Mortise, *mor-tis*, *n.* [*Fr. mortise*, a mortise; origin unknown.] A hole cut in one piece of material to receive a corresponding projecting piece called a *tenon*, on another piece, in order to fix the two together. — *v.t.* — **Mortise**, *mor-tis*, *v.* To cut a mortise in; to join by tenon and mortise.

Mortling, *mor-ling*, *n.* **MORLING**.

Mortmain, *mor-main*, *n.* [*Fr. mort*, dead, and *main*, hand, *Late*, persons whose lands or tenements passed to the crown and could not be alienated, as those of a corporation; the holding of property more particularly by religious houses, which has been restricted by various statutes.]

Mortuary, *mor-tu-ri*, *n.* [*L.L. mortuarium*, from *L. mortuus*, dead, from *mori*, to die. **MORTAL**.] A place for the temporary reception of the dead, and the dead, or pertaining to the burial of the dead.

Mosaic, *mo-saic*, *n.* [*From* *mo-saïk*, *n.* Relating to *Moses*, the Hebrew lawgiver, or his writings and institutions. — **Mosaic**, *mo-saic*, *n.* The system propounded by *Moses*.]

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Mosaic, *mo-saic*, *n.* [*From* *mo-saïk*, *n.* Relating to *Moses*, the Hebrew lawgiver, or his writings and institutions. — **Mosaic**, *mo-saic*, *n.* The system propounded by *Moses*.]

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—Mumping, mump'ing, *n.* Begging tricks; peckery. —Mumpish, mump'ish, *a.* Sullen. —Mumpish, mump'ish, *adv.* In a mumpish manner; sullenly. —Mumpishness, mump'ish-ness, *n.* —Mumps, mumps, *n. pl.* [From *mump*.] Sullenness; a disease consisting in an inflammation of the salivary glands with swelling along the neck; parotitis.

Munch, munsh, *v.t.* and *i.* [Initiative of sound; akin *munsh*, *mump*.] To chew audibly; to mump; to nibble. —Muncher, munsh'er, *n.* One who munches.

Mundane, mun'dan, *a.* [From *mundanus*, from *mundus*, the world.] Belonging to this world; worldly; terrestrial; earthly.

Mundane, mun'dan-i, *adv.* In a mundane manner; with reference to worldly things.

Mundie, mun'dik, *n.* A Cornish name for iron pyrites or arsenical pyrites; marcasite.

Mundungus, mun-dung'us, *n.* [Comp. *Sp. mondongo*, paunch, tripe, black pudding.]

An old name for tobacco of an ill smell.

Muneric, mun'er-ik, *a.* [From *muneris*, *n.* a gift.] Having the nature of a gift.

Mungo, mung'go, *n.* [Perhaps from some person of this name.] Artificial short-staple wool formed by tearing to pieces and distempering old woollen fabrics; akin to *stucco*.

Mungoose, mung'go, *n.* [East Indian name.] A quadruped about the size of a rat, one of the ichneumonians, kept in houses in India to rid them of vermin.

Municipal, mun-issip'al, *a.* [From *municipalis*, from *municipium*, a town governed by its own laws; *muni*, official duties, and *capio*, to take.] Pertaining to local self-government; pertaining to the corporation of a town or city, or to the citizens of a state.

Municipal law, the law which pertains to the citizens of a state in their private capacity. —Municipalism, mun-issip'al-izm, *n.* Municipal state or condition. —Municipality, mun-issip'al-tee, *n.* A town or city possessed of local self-government; a community under municipal jurisdiction. —Municipally, mun-issip'al-ly, *adv.* In a municipal manner.

Munificent, mun-iff-ic-ent, *a.* [From *munificencia*, *n.* a gift or favor, and *facio*, to make.] The quality of being munificent; a person with great liberality; bounty; liberality. —Munificent, mun-iff-ic-ent, *a.* Liberal giving or bestowing; bounteous; generous. —Munificently, mun-iff-ic-ent-ly, *adv.* In a munificent manner; liberally.

Muniment, mun-iment, *n.* [From *munimen-tum*, a defence, from *muni*, to fortify, from *muni*, walls.] A fortification; a stronghold; support; defence; a writing by which claims and rights are defended or maintained; a title-deed, charter, record, &c. —Muniment house, *Muniment room*, a house or room for keeping deeds, charters, &c.

Munition, mun-ish-ən, *n.* [From *munitionis*, from *muni*, to fortify; hence *munitionis*.] A fortification; a store; ammunition; material for any engine of war.

Muntz's Metal, muntz'ez, *n.* [From Mr. Muntz of Birmingham, the inventor.] An alloy of 60 parts copper and 40 parts zinc, used for shooting slugs.

Murena, mu're-na, *n.* [L.] A kind of eel found in the Mediterranean.

Murage, mu'r-aj, *n.* [Fr. *murage*, from *mur*, a wall.] A money paid for keeping the walls of a town in repair.

Mural, mu'r-al, *a.* [From *muralis*, from *murus*, a wall; same root as *muni*, to fortify. *Mur*, *n.*] Pertaining to a wall; resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep. —*Mural arch*, an astronomical instrument for measuring angular distances in the meridian, permanently fixed exactly perpendicular in the plane of the meridian. —*Mural crown*, a golden crown bestowed among the ancient Romans on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place and lodged a standard. —*Mural painting*, a painting in distemper colours upon a wall.

Murder, mer'd-er, *n.* [A Sax. *morther*, *murder*, from *mor*, death, and *der*, north; *D. moorden*, *Den. &c.* *moord*, *Teut. north*; from root *mar*, to crush, whence also *L.*

more, death [E. *mortal*; Skr. *marī*, to die.] The act of unlawfully killing a human being with premeditated malice, the person committing the act being of sound mind. —*The murder is out*, something is disclosed which was wished to be kept concealed. [The spelling *Murder* is nearly given up. —*To kill* (a human being) with premeditated malice; to slay feloniously; *fig.* to abuse or violate grossly (to *murder* the queen's English). —*Murderer*, mer'd-er-er, *n.* A person who commits murder. —*Murderous*, mer'd-er-us, *a.* A female who commits murder. —*Murderous*, mer'd-er-us, *a.* Pertaining to murder; guilty of murder; accompanied or marked by murder; bloody. —*Murderously*, mer'd-er-us-ly, *adv.* In a murderous manner.

Murage, mu'r-aj, *n.* [Fr. *murage*, from *murage*, *MURAGE*.] An office appointed to see town walls kept in proper repair.

Murex, mu'reks, *n. pl.* *Murexes*, mu'r-icz, [L.] A mollusc resembling the whelk, in texture from the earliest ages, and source of the purple dye that some of them yielded, the dye itself. —*Murexide*, mu'rek-sid, *n.* A substance yielding a beautiful purple colour.

Muric, mu'r-ik, *n.* [L. *muric*, brine.] The old name for Chloride. —*Muricite*, mu'r-i-tik, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from brine or sea-salt. —*Muricite acid*, the older name of *Hydrochloric acid*. —*Muricaceous*, mu'r-i-tif-er-us, *a.* Producing muric acid; calcareous or calcareous.

Muricate, mur-ic-ate, mu'r-i-k-ate, mu'r-i-k-ate, *a.* [From *murica*, from *murex*, the point of a rock.] F. of sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles.

Muriform, mu'r-i-form, *a.* [From *murex*, a wall, and *forma*, form.] Resembling brickwork; applied to the cellular tissue of the medullary rays.

Murine, mu'r-in, *a.* [From *murinus*, from *mura*, a mouse.] Pertaining to a mouse or mice.

Murk, murk, *n.* [A Sax. *murc*, *murc*, dark; *Teut. mörk*, *Den. &c.* *mörk*, dark.] Darkness or gloom. [Shak.] —*Murky*, murk-i, *a.* Dark; obscure; gloomy. —*Murkily*, murk-i-ly, *adv.* In a murky manner; darkly. —*Murkiness*, murk-i-ness, *n.* State of being murky; darkness; gloom.

Murmur, mer'm-er, *n.* [Fr. *murmure*, from *L. murmur*, a reduplication of an imitative syllable, *murm*, seen in *murmur*, *D. muerren*, *Teut. mueren*, *Den. muerre*, to murmur.] A low sound continued or continually repeated, as that of a stream; a low indistinct sound; a hum; a complaint uttered in a low, muttering voice; a grumble or mutter. —*v.t.* To utter or give out a murmur or hum; to grumble; to utter complaints; to mutter. —*v.t.* To utter indistinctly; to mutter. —*Murmurer*, mer'm-er-er, *n.* One who murmurs. —*Murmuring*, mer'm-er-ing, *p. and a.* Making or consisting in a low continued noise; uttering complaints in a low voice or sullen manner. —*a.* A continued murmur; a low continued noise. —*Murmuringly*, mer'm-er-ing-ly, *adv.* With murmurs. —*With complaints*. —*Murmurous*, mer'm-er-us, *a.* Attended by murmurs; murmuring.

Murain, mu'r-ain, *n.* [O.Fr. *murain*, from *L. morio*, to die. *MORTAL*.] A disease that rages among cattle; a cattle plague or epizootic disease of any kind; foot-and-mouth disease. —*Murain lake*, *see*, *mur-rain* on *put*, &c., plague take you, plague upon you.

Murrey, mu'r-i, *n.* [O.Fr. *more*, a dark red colour, from *L. morium*, a mulberry; *Teut. mör*, red or mulberry colour.]

Murine, mu'r-in, *a.* [From *murina*, from *murra*, a material supposed to be fluorescent.] A name given to a delicate kind of ware recently brought from the East, and used by the Romans. —*Called also Myrrine*.

Murrian, mu'r-ian, *n.* A morion.

Murru, mu'r-i, *n.* The murru.

Muraceous, mu'r-ash-us, *a.* [From *Mura*, the name of a plant belonging to the order of plants to which belong the banana and plantain.]

Muscadel, Muscatel, Muscadine, muska-del, muska-tel, muska-din, *n.* [Fr. *moscatelle*, from *L. L. muscatella*, smelling like musk, *L. muscats*, musk. *Musk*.] The name of several sweet and strong Italian and French wines, whether white or red; the grapes which produce these wines; a fragrant and delicious pear.

Musca, mus'se, *n. pl.* [L. *musca*, a fly.] *Pathol.* specks like flies floating before the eyes.

Muscadine, muska-din, *n.* [Fr.] A fungus, the cause of a very destructive disease in silk-worms; the disease itself.

Muscate, *a.* *MUSCATE*.

Muschelkalk, musch-el-kalk, *n.* [G. *muschel*, shell, and *kalk*, lime or chalk.] A limestone of the new red sandstone of Germany, abounding in organic remains.

Muscleform, mus-i-form, *a.* [L. *muscula*, a fly, and *forma*, form.] Having the character of the common fly.

Muscite, mus-i-t, *n.* [L. *musculus*, moss.] A fossil plant of the moss family.

Muscle, mus-i, *n.* [From *mus*, from *L. musculus*, a little mouse, a muscel, a muscle, dim. of *mus*, a mouse—probably from the appearance under the skin. *Muscel* is the same word.] A definite mass or portion of an animal body, ending as in an instrument of motion and the exertion of power, and consisting of fibres susceptible of contraction and relaxation. —*Muscled*, mus-i'd, *a.* Furnished with muscles (a strong-muscled man). —*Muscular*, mus-i-kul, *a.* Pertaining to muscles; consisting of muscles (muscular fibre or tissue, that which forms the substance of muscles); performed by or dependent on muscles (muscular exertion); having well-developed muscles; strong; brawny. —*Muscular Christianity*, a well-known phrase or term often employed to denote a healthy, robust, and cheerful religion, that leads a person to take an active part in life, and indulge in harmless enjoyments; hence also the term *Muscular*.

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purely fabulous or having no existence in fact. — *Mythic*, *Mythical*, *mythik*, *mythikal*, *a*. Relating to myths; described in a myth; fabulous; fabled. — *Mythically*, *mythikally*, *adv.* In a mythical manner. — *Mythographer*, *mythographer*, *n*. A framers or writer of myths. — *Mythological*, *Mythologic*, *myth-o-logi-cal*, *myth-o-logi-cal*, *a*. Relating to mythology; proceeding from mythology; of the nature of a myth; fabulous. — *Mythologically*, *myth-o-logi-*

cal-ly, *adv.* In a mythological manner. — *Mythologist*, *Mythologer*, *Mythologist*, *myth-o-log-ist*, *myth-o-log-ist*, *myth-o-log-ist*, *n*. One versed in mythology. — *Mythologize*, *myth-o-log-ize*, *v.t.* — *mythologizing*, *mythologizing*, *v.* To relate or explain myths. — *Mythology*, *myth-o-log-y*, *n*. The science or doctrine of myths; the myths of a people or nation collectively. — *Comparative mythology*, the science which compares myths with a view to their inter-

pretation, and to discover the degree of relationship existing between the myths of different peoples. — *Mythopoeic*, *Mythopoeic*, *myth-o-poe-ic*, *myth-o-poe-ic*, *a*. (From *mythos*, and *poein*, to make.) Myth making; producing or tending to produce myths suggesting or giving rise to myths. — *Mythoid*, *myth-oid*, *a*. (From *mythos*, a mussel.) Resembling the mussel. — *Myxine*, *miki-né*, *n*. (From *Gr. myxa*, slime.) The fish called the hag.

N, the fourteenth letter and the eleventh consonant of the English alphabet.

Nab, nab, *v.t.* [Same as *Dn. knappe*, *Sw. knappa*, to snatch; comp. *D. and G. knappen*, to snap.] To catch or seize suddenly or unexpectedly. [Collog.]

Nabob, nabob, *n*. [Corruption of *Hind. nabab*, from *Ar. nabab*, *pl. of nabir*, a deputy, from *Ar. nabir*, to take one's turn.] A governor of a province or commander of an army in India under the Mogul empire; a person who has acquired great wealth in the East and uses it ostentatiously.

Nacre, nâ'ker, *n*. [Fr. *nacre*, Sp. *nacar*, from *Per. nâkar*, an ornament of different colours.] Mother-of-pearl. — *Nacreous*, *nâ'kre-ous*, *a*. Consisting of or resembling nacre or mother-of-pearl. — *Nacrite*, *nâ'krit*, *n*. A mineral of a greenish-white colour and pearly lustre.

Nadir, nâ'dir, *n*. [Fr. *nadir*, *Ar. and Per. nadir*, *nadir*, the nadir, from *nazara*, to correspond, to be opposite.] That point of the heavens or lower hemisphere directly opposite to the zenith; the point directly under the place where we stand; *fig.* the lowest point; the point or time of extreme depression.

Narvis, nê'vus, *n*. [L.] A natural mark, spot, or blemish on the skin of a person; a birth-mark.

Nag, nag, *n*. [Same as *Sc. naig*, *D. nage*, a pony; perhaps akin to *neigh*.] A small horse, or in familiar language any horse.

Nag, nag, *v.t.* and *i*. [N and *Sw. nappa*, to gnaw, irritate, scold = *G. nagen*, *E. to gnaw*, *Lith. gnaw*.] To scold pertinaciously; to find fault constantly. — *Naggy*, *nag-gy*, *a*. Given to nagging or scolding.

Nagelûth, nâ'gel-flo, *n*. [*G. nâgel*, a nail, and *O.G. and Swiss*, *thû*, a rock.] A conglomerate rock of Switzerland and Italy, the pebbles in it resembling nail-heads.

Natad, nâ'yâd, *n*. [Fr. *naute*, *naute*, a nauid, from *naû*, to flow.] A water nymph; a female deity that presides over rivers and springs. — *Naiant*, *nâ'yant*. *NATANT*.

Naték, NATÉK.

Natí, nâ'tí, *adv.* [Fr. *See NATÉK*.] Ingenuously; artless; having a natural lustre without being cut; said of jewels.

Natík, Natík, nâ'ik, *n*. In India, a sepoys corporal.

Nail, nâ'í, *n*. [*A. Sax. nâgel*, *D. and G. nâgel*, the human or a metallic nail; *Icel. nâgl*, *Dan. nâgl*, a human nail, *nâgl* and *nâgl*, a metallic nail; *cos. Lith. nâgas*, *L. nâgus*, *Skrt. nâkha*, a human nail, allied to *nag* (verb).] The horny scale growing at the end of the human fingers and toes; a similar appendage in the lower animals; a claw; a small pointed piece of metal, with some sort of a head, used for driving through or into timber or other matter for the purpose of holding separate pieces together, or left projecting that things may be hung on it; a stud or boss; a measure of length, being 2 1/2 inches, or 1/4 of a yard. — *To hit the nail on the head*, to hit or touch the exact point, in a figurative sense, — *v.t.* To fasten with nails; to drive nails into; to stud with nails. — *Nail-brush*, *nâ'í-brush*, *n*. A small brush for cleaning the nails.

Nailer, nâ'íer, *n*. One that nails; one whose occupation is to make nails. — *Nailers*, *nâ'í-ers*, *n*. A female maker of nails. — *Nailery*, *nâ'í-er-y*, *n*. A manufactory where nails are made. — *Nail-head*,

n. Arch. a Norman Gothic ornament. See below. — *Nail-headed*, *a*. Shaped so as to resemble the head of a nail. — *Nail-headed character*, *â'gou-â-nâ'â'p*. — *Nail-headed modelling*, the modelling in Norman architecture formed by a series of projections resembling heads of nails.

Naive, nâ'vê, *a*. [Fr. *naif*, *fem. naïve*, from *L. naïvus*, naïve, laterally also rustic, simple.] Ingenuously; artless; showing candour or simplicity; unsophisticated. — *Naively*, *nâ'vê-ly*, *adv.* In a naïve manner. — *Naïveté*, *nâ'vê-té*, *n*. [Fr.] Naïve simplicity of soul; unaffected ingenuousness.

Naked, nâ'ked, *a*. [*A. Sax. naec*, naked, a participial form; *D. naakt*, *Icel. nakti*, *nakinn*, *Dan. nøgen*, *Goth. nâgriþs*, *G. naakt*; same root as *L. nudus*, nude; *Skrt. nâgna*, naked.] Not having clothes on; bare; naked; not having a covering, especially a customary covering (a naked sword; *bed*, not having a calyx; not inclosed in a pod, or the like; *cool*, not having a calcarous shell; *fig.* open to view; not concealed; manifest; more, bare, simply armed; defenceless; unprovided; destitute. — *The naked eye*, the eye unassisted by any instrument, *as* spectacles, telescope, or microscope. — *Nakedly*, *nâ'ked-ly*, *adv.* In a naked manner; without concealment; nakedness, nâ'ked-ness, *n*. The state of being naked; nudity; bareness; plainness.

Namable, NAMEABLE.

Namanyuch, nâ'nâ'kush, *n*. A large North American species of salmon.

Namby-pamby, nâ'mbî-pâ'mbî, *a*. [Contemptuously formed from the name of *Ambrass Phillips*, a rather weak poet of Addison's time.] Affectively pretty; weakly sentimental; insipid; vapid; (*namby-pamby* sentiment, rhymes).

Name, nâ'm, *n*. [*A. Sax. name*, a name; *D. naama*, *G. name*, *Goth. namo*, *Icel. nafu*, *Dan. navn* (for *nam*), *Sw. namn*, all cognate with *L. nomen*, for *nomina* (whence *E. noun*, *Skrt. nâma*, *an*, for *nâman* or *nâman*, a name; from same root as *knew*).] That by which a person or thing is called or designated, in distinction from other persons or things; designation; reputation; character (one's good or bad name); renown; fame; eminence; the mere word by which anything is called; sound only; not reality; authority; behalf; persons having a certain name; a family; given a name. — *To call names*, to apply opprobrious names. — *Christian name*, a personal name preceding the family name, and usually bestowed at baptism; as distinguished from a *sur-name*. — *v.t.* — *to name*, *to name*. To give a name or distinctive appellation to; to denominate; to mention by name; to nominate; to designate for any purpose by name; to pronounce to be; to speak of or mention. — *To name a day*, to name a day for anything; *to name the day*, said of a lady's fixing her marriage-day. — *Namesable*, *nâ'm-â-bî*, *a*. Capable or worthy of being named. — *Namesable names*, *a*. Without a name or appellation; not known by name; obscure; without family or pedigree; that cannot or ought not to be named; inexpressible. — *Namesless*, *nâ'm-less*, *a*. In a nameless manner. — *Nameslessness*, *nâ'm-less-ness*, *n*. The state of being nameless. — *Namesly*, *nâ'm-ly*, *adv.* To mention by name; to particularize; that is to say. — *Name-plate*, *n*. A plate bearing a person's name, such as is placed on

the door of a dwelling. — *Namer*, *nâ'm-er*, *n*. One that names or calls by name. — *Namesake*, *nâ'm-sâk*, *n*. One that has the same name as another; (one named after another for that other's sake).

Nandu, nâ'nû, *n*. [Braz. *nandu*.] The rheas or South American ostrich.

Nankeen, Nankin, nân-kên', *n*. A sort of cotton cloth, usually of a yellow colour, originally manufactured and imported from Nankin in China; *pl.* trousers or breeches made of this material.

Naoa, nâ'os, *n*. [Fr. *naos*, a temple.] *Arch.* the body of an ancient temple.

Nap, nap, *v.t.* — *napped*, *napping*. [*A. Sax. anappan*, *anappan*, to take a nap, to doze.] To have a short sleep; to doze; to be in a careless, secure state. — *n*. A short sleep or slumber.

Nap, nap, *n*. [*A. Sax. nappa*, the nap of cloth. — *D. nap*, *nappe*, *L. nappe*, *L. G. nobbe*, nap; allied to *knob* or *knop*, from the little tufts on coarse cloth.] The woolly substance on the surface of cloth, &c.; the pile, as of a hat; what resembles this, as the downy substance on some plants. — *v.t.* — *napped*, *napping*. To raise or put a nap on. — *Napless*, *nap-less*, *a*. Without nap; — *threadbare*. — *Nappy*, *nâ'p-y*, *a*. Having much nap. — *Napkins*, *nâ'p-kîns*, *n*. *Naïf*, *nâ'p*, *n*. [Same as *A. Sax. napp*, a towel; akin *nâp*, *knob*, *knop*.] The back part of the neck; the prominent part of the neck behind.

Nappy, nâ'p-y, *n*. [Fr. *nappier*, from *napp*, a towel, from *L. nappa*, a towel, whence also *nâp*; akin *nâpkin*, *apron*.] A collective term for linen cloths used for domestic purposes, especially for the table. — *Nappy-water*, *nâ'p-y*, *n*. A fragrant perfume distilled from orange flowers.

Naphtha, nâ'p-tha or nâ'f-tha, *n*. [Fr. *Chal. Syr. and Ar. naphtha*, *Per. naf*, *nâph-tha*.] A variety of bitumen, fluid, inflammable, emitting a strong odour, and generally of a yellow colour, used as a source of light, as a solvent for caoutchouc, &c. — *Native naphtha*, petroleum or rock-oil. — *Naphthalene*, nâ'p-thâ-lên, *n*. A white crystalline substance, which resembles the distillation of coal gas, or obtained by redistilling coal-tar. — *Naphthalic*, nâ'p-thâ'lik, *a*. Pertaining to or obtained from naphtha. — *Naphthalizine*, nâ'p-thâ'lik-ên, *n*. To impart a naphthalic character to.

Napiform, nâ'pî-form, *a*. [*L. nâpus*, a turnip, and *forma*, form.] Having the general shape of a turnip (a napiform root).

Napkin, nâ'p-kîn, *n*. [Dim. of *Fr. nappa*, a cloth, a table-cloth, from *L. nappa*, a napkin, *Narxak*.] A cloth used for wiping the hands; a towel; a handkerchief. — *Napkin ring*, *n*. A ring of ivory, metal, &c., to which a napkin is attached.

Naples-yellow, *nâ'p-lêz-yel-low*, *a*. A fine yellow pigment composed of the oxides of lead and antimony.

Napoleon, nâ'pô-le-on, *n*. [After *Napoleon I.*] A French gold coin, worth 20 francs, the gold being stamped with a figure of Napoleon, each player receiving five. — *Napoleonist*, nâ'pô-le-on-ist, *n*. A supporter of the dynasty of the Napoleons.

Nappings, NAPPINGS. [*See NAR* (of cloth).]

Narcine, nâ'r-sîn, *n*. [Gr. *narkê*, torpor.] An alkali contained in opium.

Narcissus, nâ'r-sîs-us, *n*. [*L.* from *Gr. narxissos*, from *narkê*, torpor, from the narcotic properties of the plants.] An extensive genus of bulbous plants, with gay and

fragrant flowers, including the daffodil, the jonquil, &c.—*Narcissine*, *nār-ai-sin*, *n*. Pertaining to or like the narcissus.

Narcosis, *nār-kō'sis*, *n*. [Gr. See below.] The effect of a narcotic; the state produced by narcotics.

Narcotic, *nār-kō'tik*, *n*. [Gr. *narkētikos*, from *narkō*, to render torpid, from *narkē*, torpor.] A substance which relieves pain, produces sleep, and in large doses brings on stupor, coma, and even death, as opium, hemlock, alcohol, &c.—**Narcotic**, *Narcotical*, *nār-kō'ti-kal*, *a*. Having the properties of a narcotic.—**Narcotically**, *nār-kō'ti-kal-lī*, *adv*. After the manner of a narcotic.—**Narcoticalness**, *nār-kō'ti-kal-ness*, *n*.—**Narcotism**, *nār-kō'tiz-m*, *n*. A crystallized alkaloid obtained from opium.—**Narcotism**, *nār-kō'tiz-m*, *n*. **Narcosis**.—**Narcotize**, *nār-kō'tiz*, *v.t.* To bring under the influence of a narcotic; to affect with stupor.

Nard, *nārd*, *n*. [*L. nardus*, from Gr. *nardos*, Heb. and Per. *nard*, nard.] A plant, same as *Spikenard*; an unguent prepared from the plant.—**Nardine**, *nārd-in*, *a*. Pertaining to nard.

Narghile, *Narghile*, *nārg'hil-ē*, *n*. [Persian and Turkish name.] A kind of tobacco-pipe or smoking apparatus used by the Orientals in which the smoke is passed through water, whence it is inhaled.

Narial, *nā'ri-al*, *a*. [*L. naris*, a nostril.] Pertaining to the nostril; nasal.—**Nariform**, *nār-i-form*, *a*. Formed like the nose; nose-shaped.—**Narine**, *nār-in*, *a*. Belonging to the nostril.—**Narionian, *nār-i-on-ian*, *a*. Having a nasal sound.**

Narrate, *nār-rāt*, *v.t.*—**narrated**, *narrating*. [*L. narro*, *narratum*, to relate, for *narro*, from root *nar*, seen also in *E. know*; comp. *gnarus*, knowing. [Root. To tell or relate, as a story; to relate the particulars of in speech or writing.—**Narration**, *nār-rā-shon*, *n*. The act of narrating; that which is related; a narrative; *reck*, that part of a discourse which relates the time, manner, or consequences of an action.]

Narrative, *nār-rā-tiv*, *a*. Pertaining to narration.—*Nar*, *n*. That which is narrated or related; a relation or narration; a relation in words or writing; the account of any transaction or event.—**Narratively**, *nār-rā-tiv-lī*, *adv*. By way of narration.

Narrator, *nār-rā-tor*, *n*. One who narrates or produces a narrative.

Narrow, *nār-ō*, *a*. [*A. Sax. narrow*, *narrow*, troublesome, painful; *OE. Sax. naru*, *Fris. naru*; supposed to be connected with *snare* (by loss of initial *s*).] Of little breadth; having little distance from side to side; of little extent; limited or contracted; limited as to means; straitened; contracted in mind; of confined view; bigoted; not liberal or bountiful; niggardly; near; within but a little; hence, barely sufficient to reach; *OE. narrow*, *OE. narrow*, majority; close; scrutinizing.—**Narrow gauge**, in railways, a gauge or distance between the rails of a foot 84 inches, which is considered the standard gauge and is the most common.—**Narrow channel**, of water between one sea or lake and another; a strait or sound; usually in the plural.—*OE. To make narrow or contracted, literally or figuratively*—*OE. To become narrow or narrower*—**Narrower**, *nār-ō-er*, *a*. One who or that which narrows.—**Narrowly**, *nār-ō-lī*, *adv*. In a narrow manner; contracted; sparingly; closely; rigorously; nearly or within a little.—**Narrow-minded**, *a*. Of confined views or sentiments; illiberal.—**Narrow-mindedness**, *n*.—**Narrowness**, *nār-ō-ness*, *n*. The quality or condition of being narrow; illiberality; want of enlarged views.—**Narrow-minded**, *a*. Illiberal; void of generosity.

Narwhal, *Narwhal*, *nār-whal*, *n*. [*Den. narhval*, *Ice. narhval*, 'corse-whale', *Icel. narhval*, a corpse, from the animal's pale colour.] A cetaceous mammal of northern seas, with no teeth except two canines in the upper jaw, of which one is frequently developed into a long projecting tusk, the *narwhal*.

Nasal, *nā-zal*, *a*. [Fr. *nasal*, from *L. nasus*, the nose. *Nose*.] Pertaining to the nose; uttered through the nose or through both the nose and mouth simultaneously (as *m* in English, *en* in French).—**Nasal fossæ**, *and*, the cavities which constitute the internal part of the nose.—*An elementary sound uttered through or partly through the nose; a medicine that operates through the nose; an ermine; the nose-guard of an ancient helmet*—*Nasal*, *nā-zal*, *a*. The state or quality of being nasal.—**Nasalization**, *nā-zal-i-zā-shon*, *n*. The act of nasalizing or uttering with a nasal sound.—**Nasalize**, *nā-zal*, *v.t.*—**nasalized**, *nasalizing*. To render nasal, as the sound of a letter, to insert a nasal letter in, especially *n* or *m* (*L. lundo* is a nasalized form from the root *lud*, to strike).—**Nasally**, *nā-zal-lī*, *adv*. In a nasal manner; by or through the nose.

Nascent, *nas-ent*, *a*. [*L. nascens*, *nascens*, *ppr. of nasci*, to be born. *NATAL*.] Beginning to exist or to grow; coming into being; arising.—**Nascency**, *nas-ēn-si*, *n*. The state of being nascent.

Nascent, *nā-zal*, *a*. [*L. nasus*, nose, *nascent*.] Having relation to the nose.—**Nasiform**, *nā-z-i-form*, *a*. Shaped like a nose.—**Nasolabial**, *nā-z-lā-bi-al*, *a*. [*L. labium*, the lip.] Pertaining to the nose and lips.—**Nasopalatal**, *nā-zo-pāl-at-al*, *a*. Pertaining to the nose and palatal part of the tongue.

Nasutarium, *nas-tēr-shi-um*, *n*. [*L. from nasus*, the nose, and *torqueo*, *torquem*, to twist, from the acridity of its smell.] A genus of herbs, including the common water-cress, also a name given to an Indian tree, also an American annual with pungent fruit.

Nasty, *nas-tī*, *a*. [*OE. nasky*, connected with *L.G. nask*, *Sw. naskig*, *naskel*, unclean, filthy.] Filthy; dirty; indecent; obscene; disgusting; tainted and disreputable; troublesome.—**Nastily**, *nas-tī-lī*, *adv*. In a nasty manner; filthily; obscenely.—**Nastiness**, *nas-ti-ness*, *n*. The quality of being nasty; what is nasty; filthiness; filth; nastiness or obscenity.

Nasute, *nā-sūt*, *a*. [*L. nasutus*, large-nosed, keen-smelling, from *nasus*, the nose. *Nasal*.] Having a quick or delicate perception of smell; sensitive; critical; censorious.—**Nasuteness**, *nā-sūt-ēn-si*, *n*. Acuteness of smell; nice discernment.

Natal, *nā'tal*, *a*. [*L. natalis*, from *nasceri*, *natus*, to be born (hence also *natus*, *nasci*, *nation*); from *sumere*, *as* *genus*, kind. *NATIS*.] Gestive.] Pertaining to one's birth; dating from one's birth.—**Natalist**, *nā-tal-i-st*, *a*. [*L. natalitius*.] Pertaining to one's birth or birth-day.

Natant, *nā'tant*, *a*. [*L. natans*, *natans*, *ppr. of nata*, to swim, *fray*, *of* *no*, *natus*, to swim; same root as *natus*, a ship. *NATAL*.] Floating on the surface of water; swimming; as the leaf of an aquatic plant.—**Natant**, *nā'tant*, *adv*. In a natant manner; by swimming.—**Natation**, *nā-tā-shon*, *n*. [*L. natatio*.] The art or act of swimming.—**Natatores**, *nā-tā-tōr-ēz*, *n*. [*Lit.* swimmers.] The order of swimming characterized by the arms being webbed, and including ducks, geese, swans, penguins, grebes, &c.—**Natatorial**, *nā-tā-tō-ri-al*, *a*. Swimming or adapted to swimming; belonging to the Natatores.—**Natatory**, *nā-tā-tō-ry*, *a*. Enabling to swim; adapted for swimming; natatorial.

Natch, *nāch*, [*Armenian*.] The rump of an ox.—**Natch-bone**, the scapula.—**Nathless**, *nā-thl-ēss*, *adv*. [*A. Sax. nā thl-ēss*, *not* the least, *but* that less.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding. [Archaic.]

Nation, *nā-shon*, *n*. [*L. natio*, from *natus*, born, to be born. *NATIS*.] A people inhabiting a certain extent of territory, and united by common political institutions; an aggregation of persons speaking the same or a cognate language; a division of students in some universities according to their place of birth; a great number, a great deal, by way of emphasis.—**Law of nations**. Same as *International law*.—**National**, *nā-shon-al*, *a*. Pertaining to a nation; common to a whole people or race; public; general.—**National air**, a popular tune peculiar to a particular na-

tion; a tune by national consent sung or played on certain public occasions.—**National Church**, the established church of a country or nation.—**National debt**, the sum which is owing by a government to individuals who have advanced money to it for public purposes.—**National Guard**, a sort of militia formerly kept up in France.—**National schools**, schools organized and supported by a government.

Nationalism, *nā-sh'on-al-iz-m*, *n*. **Nationality**, a national idiom or trait; in Ireland the political programme of the party that desires more or less complete separation from Great Britain.—**Nationalist**, *nā-sh'on-al-ist*, *a*. A supporter of nationalism.—**Nationality**, *nā-sh'on-al-i-ti*, *n*. The qualities that distinguish a nation; national character; strong attachment to one's own nation or countrymen; the people constituting a nation; a nation; a race of people; separate existence as a nation; national unity and integrity.—**Nationalize**, *nā-sh'on-al-iz*, *v.t.*—**nationalized**, *nationalizing*. To make national; to make the common property of; to give the whole to give the character of a distinct nation.—**Nationally**, *nā-sh'on-al-lī*, *adv*. In a national manner; as a whole nation.—**Nationless**, *nā-sh'on-al-ēss*, *a*.

Native, *nā-tiv*, *a*. [*L. natus*, *natus*, *innate*, *natural*, native, from *nasceri*, *natus*, to be born. *NATAL*.] Pertaining to the place or circumstances of one's birth; being the scene of one's origin (our native land); conferred by birth; belonging to one's nature or constitution; innate; acquired; occurring in nature pure or unaltered with other substances; said of mineral bodies (as iron or silver when found almost pure).

—*n*. One born in a place or country, and not a foreigner or immigrant; an object wholly or in part of one's nature; a native; occurring in nature pure or unaltered with other substances; said of mineral bodies (as iron or silver when found almost pure).

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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; ð, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure

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fixed to them.—*n.* A proposition by which something is denied; an opposite or contradictory term or conception; a negative proposition; a word that denies (*not, no*); that side of a question which denies or refuses; a decision or answer expressive of negation; *photog.* a photographic picture on glass, in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature, used as a plate from which to print positive impressions.—*vt.* *negatived, negating.* To disprove; to prove the contrary; to say *no* to; to reject; to refuse to enact or sanction (the lords *negatived* the bill).—*negatively* *neg-ativ-ly, adv.* In a negative manner.—*Negativeness, Negativity, neg-ativ-ness, neg-ativ-ty, n.* The state or quality of being negative.—*Negatory, neg-a-to-ry, a.* Expressing denial; belonging to negation.

Neglect, neg-lect, vt. [*L. negligo, negligo, lit. not to pick up—neg, not, nor, and lego, to pick up. LEARNED.*] To treat with no regard or attention or with too little; to slight; to set at naught; to omit to do; to leave undone; to forgo; often with an infinitive as object to *neglect to pay a visit*.—*n.* Omission; forbearance to do anything that should be done; carelessness; omission of due attention or civilities; negligence; habitual want of regard; state of being disregarded.—*Neglectedness, neg-lect-ed-ness, n.* State of being neglected.—*Neglector, neg-lect-er, n.* One that neglects.—*Neglectful, neg-lect-ful, a.* Apt to neglect; treating with neglect; negligent; careless; inattentive.—*Neglectfully, neg-lect-ful-ly, adv.* In a neglectful manner.—*Neglectfulness, neg-lect-ful-ness, n.*—*Neglectingly, neg-lect-ing-ly, adv.* With neglect; carelessly; heedlessly (*Shak.*).—*Neglige, neg-lish, n.* A negligé; *negligé, to neglect.* An easy or uncere-monious dress; undress.

Negligent, neg-lij-ent, a. [*L. negligens, negligentis, ppri. of negligo, to neglect. NEGLECTER.*] Characterized by neglect; negligent; careless; heedless; neglectful.—*Negligently, neg-lij-ent-ly, adv.* In a negligent manner.—*Negligency, Negligence, neg-lij-ent-ness, n.* [*L. negligentia.*] The quality of being negligent; neglect; remissness; an act of negligence.—*Negligible, neg-lij-ib-ly, a.* That may be neglected.

Negotiate, &c. See NEGOTIATE.

Negotiate, neg-osh-i-ate, vt. [*L. negotior, negotiatus, from negotium, business—neg, not, and otium, leisure.*] To treat with another respecting purchase and sale; to hold intercourse in bargaining or trade; to hold diplomatic intercourse with another, as respecting treaty, league, or other matter; to treat; to conduct communications in general.—*vt.* *negotiated, negotiating.* To procure or bring about by negotiation (a treaty, a loan); to pass in the way of business; to put into circulation (to *negotiate* a bill of exchange).—*Negotiable, neg-osh-i-able, a.* Capable of being negotiated; transferable by assignment from one person to another, as a bill or promissory note.—*Negotiability, neg-osh-i-abil-ty, n.* The quality of being negotiable.—*Negotiation, neg-osh-i-ation, n.* The act of negotiating; the treating with another respecting sale or purchase; the intercourse of government with its agents, in making treaties and the like.—*Negotiator, Negotiant, neg-osh-i-ant, n.* One that negotiates.—*Negotiatory, neg-osh-i-a-to-ry, a.* Relating to negotiation.

Negro, neg-ro, n. pl. Negroes, neg-roz. [*It. and Sp. negro, black, from L. niger, black.*] A member of that race of mankind which is characterized by the black or very dark colour of the skin and the possession of colour of a woolly or crisp nature.—*a.* Relating to negroes; black.—*Negro-head, n.* A tobacco made up and pressed in a certain way.—*Negroid, neg-roid, a.* Resembling negroes; having negro characteristics.—*Negress, neg-res, n.* A female negro.—*Negrito, Negrillo, neg-ro-to, neg-ri-to, n. and a.* [*Dim. of negro.*] A name given to the diminutive negro-like tribes inhabiting the Philippine and other islands of the Eastern Archipelago.

Negus, neg-us, n. [*From the inventor, Col.*

Negus, of Queen Anne's time.] A beverage made of wine, hot water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon-juice, or only of wine, water, and sugar.

Neigh, nā, v.i. [*A. Sax. hnaegan, Icel. hnægga, hnægga, Sw. gnäga; probably an imitative word, comp. L. latrare, to bark, to cry a horse; to whinny.—Neighing, nā-ing, n. A whinnying.*]

Neighbour, nā-ber, n. [*A. Sax. neāh-bār, neāh-bār, lit. a near-dweller, from neāh, near (Neigh), and bār, gebir, a dweller, a boor (Boor).]* One who lives near another; one who lives in a neighbourhood; one in close proximity; one who lives on friendly terms with another; often used as a familiar term of address.—*a.* Being in the vicinity; adjoining; next.—*vt.* To adjoint; to border on or be near to.—*Neighbourhood, nā-ber-hud, n.* A place or district the inhabitants of which may be called neighbours; vicinity; the adjoining district or locality; collectively, the district or district of locality in general (a low *neighbourhood*).—*Neighbouring, nā-ber-ing, a.* Living as neighbours; being situated near.—*Neighbourliness, nā-ber-li-ness, n.* State or quality of being neighbourly.—*Neighbourly, nā-ber-li, a.* Becoming a neighbour; acting as a good neighbour; social.

Neither, nē-ther or nī-ther, pron. and pronominal adjective. [*Used as negative and either; earlier forms neither, naether, neiother, A. Sax. nauther, nāuthere = no-whether.*] Not one of two; not either; not the one or the other; used either alone or with a noun following.—*conj.* Not either; never; connected to the first of two or generally placed between two clauses or clauses, the others being introduced by *nor*: sometimes used instead of *nor* in the second of two clauses, the former continuing *not*.

Nelumbo, nē-lum-bō, n. The Hindu and Chinese lotus, a beautiful water-plant with rose-coloured flowers.

Nemean, nē-mē-an, a. NEMEAN.

Nematocyst, nem-a-to-sist, n. [*Gr. nēma, a thread, and kystis, a bag.*] Physiol. a thread-cell or stinging apparatus of calcareate animals.

Nematoid, nem-a-toid, n. [*Gr. nēma, nēmatos, a thread, from nēma, to spin.*] One of a order of entozoa having a long cylindrical, and often filiform body; a round-worm.

Nematode, Nematode, nem-a-to-d, a. Pertaining to or resembling the nematodes.

Nemean, nē-mē-an or nē-mē-an, a. Of or belonging to Nemea in Argolis, Greece.—*Nemean games, ancient games or festivals celebrated at Nemea every second year.*

Nemeritis, nē-mēr-it, n. A name of marine annelids remarkable for the length which they attain, namely, 30 or 40 feet.—*Nemeritis, Nemeritis, nē-mēr-it, nē-mēr-it, n.* Pertaining to the nemeritis.

Nemesis, nē-mē-sis, n. [*Gr. from nemō, to avenge.*] A female Greek deity regarded as a personification of retributive justice.

Nemoral, nem-or-al, a. [*L. nemoralis, from nemus, nemoris, a wood.*] Pertaining to a wood; grove.—*Nemorose, nem-or-ous, a.* [*L. nemorosus.*] Bot. growing in groves or among wood.—*Nemorous, nem-or-us, a.* Woody; pertaining to a wood.

Neomartle, nē-o-mār-tik, a. NEOMARTLE.

Neomartle, nē-o-mār-tik, n. [*L. Neomartia, Neomartia, in Switzerland, where the strata are largely developed.*] Geol. a term applied to the lowest of the cretaceous deposits, being the lower green-sand and white-sand.

Neocosmic, nē-o-kōz-mik, a. [*Gr. neos, new, and kosmos, the world.*] Pertaining to the present condition and laws of the universe, or to the mass of historic man.

Neocracy, nē-o-kra-si, n. [*Gr. neos, new, and krasos, power.*] Government by new or inexperienced officials; upstart rule or supremacy.

Neogene, nē-ō-jen, a. [*Gr. neos, new, and gē, to produce.*] Geol. a name for the pliocene and miocene tertiaries to distinguish them from the eocene strata.

Neo-Latin, nē-o-lat-in, a. and n. [*Gr. neos,*

new.] Applied to the Romance languages, as having grown immediately out of the Latin; Latin as written by authors of modern times.

Neolithic, nē-ō-lith-ik, a. [*Gr. neos, new, lithos, a stone.*] Archaeol. applied to the more recent of the two periods into which the stone age has been subdivided, as opposed to *palæolithic*.

Neology, nē-ō-lō-jī, n. [*Gr. neos, new, and logos, a word.*] The introduction of a new word or of new words into a language;

novel doctrines; rationalistic views in theology.—*Neologic, Neological, nē-ō-lō-jik, nē-ō-lō-jik-al, a.* Pertaining to neology.

Neologically, nē-ō-lō-jik-al, adv. In a neological manner.—*Neologist, nē-ō-lō-jiz-m, nē-ō-lō-jiz-m, n.* A new word or phrase, or new use of a word; the use of new words or of old words in a new sense; new doctrines.—*Neologist, Neologian, nē-ō-lō-jist, nē-ō-lō-jiz-m, n.* One who introduces new words or phrases; an innovator in doctrines or beliefs.—*Neologistic, Neological, nē-ō-lō-jis-tik, nē-ō-lō-jis-tik-al, a.* Relating to neology; neological.—*Neologist, nē-ō-lō-jiz-m, n.* One who introduces new words or phrases; to introduce or adopt new doctrines.

Neophyte, nē-ō-fit, n. [*Gr. neos, new, and phylon, a plant, from phō, to grow.*] A new convert to a new religion; a novice, one newly admitted to the order of a priest; a tyro; a beginner in learning.

Neoplastic, nē-ō-plas-tik, a. [*Gr. neos, new, plasis, to form.*] Newly formed; especially applied to the matter which fills up a wound.

Neoteric, Neoterical, nē-ō-ter-ik, nē-ō-ter-ik-al, a. [*Gr. neoterikos, young, from neos, new.*] New; recent in origin; modern.

Neoterism, nē-ō-ter-iz-m, n. The introduction of new words or phrases; a new word or phrase introduced; a neologism.—*Neoterize, nē-ō-ter-iz, v.i.—neoterized, neoterizing.* To coin new words or phrases; to neologize.

Neotropical, nē-ō-trop-ik-al, a. [*Gr. neos, new, and Tropical.*] Applied to a region of the earth in reference to its characteristic fauna, including all America south of the isthmus of Panama.

Neotic, nē-ō-tik, a. [*Gr. neos, new, recent, and zō, life.*] Geol. a name given to strata from the beginning of the trias up to the most recent deposits, including the neozoic and cenozoic divisions.

Nepathic, Nepenthes, nē-pen-thē, nē-pen-thēz, n. [*Gr. nepenthēs = nē, not, and penthes, grief.*] A kind of magic potion supposed to make persons forget their sorrows and misfortunes; any draught or drug capable of removing pain or care.

Nephalism, nē-fal-iz-m, n. [*Gr. nephalos, sober, from nepho, to abstain from wine.*] Teetotalism.—*Nephalist, nē-fal-ist, n.* A teetotalist.

Nepheloid, nē-fel-oid, a. [*Gr. nephelē, a cloud.*] Cloudy, as liquors.

Nephew, nē-phū, n. [*Fr. neveu, from L. nepos, nepotis, a nephew, from Gr. nepos, nepos, Akin niece.*] The son of a brother or sister.

Nephralgia, Nephralgy, nē-fral-jī, nē-fral-jī, n. [*Gr. nephra, kidney, and algos, pain.*] Pain in the kidneys.—*Nephritic, nē-frī-tik, n. [*Gr. nephritis.*] The mineral urinary, wise called jade.—*Nephritic, Nephritical, nē-frī-tik, n.* Pertaining to the kidneys; relating to disorders of the kidneys; relating to inflammation of the kidneys.—*Nephritis, nē-frī-tis, n.* [*Gr. term.*] A signifying inflammation. Inflammation of the kidneys.—*Nephro-lytic, nē-frō-lith-ik, n.* [*Gr. nephros, and lithos, a stone.*] Relating to the stone, or calculi in the kidneys.—*Nephrology, nē-frō-lō-jī, n.* A description of the kidneys.—*Nephrology, nē-frō-lō-jī, n.* The operation of cutting for stone in the kidney.*

Nepotism, nē-pō-tiz-m, n. [*Fr. nepotisme, from L. nepos, nepotis, a nephew, from Gr. nepos, nepos, Akin niece.*] Patronage bestowed in consideration of family relationship and not of

snow.] The French name for the coarsely formed glacier from which glaciers are formed.

Never, *never*, *adv.* [The neg. of *ever*; A. Sax. *naefre*, from *ne*, not, and *aefre*, over; comp. *neither*, either, &c.] Not ever; at no time, whether past, present, or future; in no degree (*never fear*); not at all; none (*never the better*); not, absolutely (he answered *never* a word). — *Never so*, to any or to whatever extent or degree (*never so much*, little, well, &c.; now less common than *ever so*). — *Never* is much used in composition, as in *never-ending*, *never-failing*, *never-dying*, &c.; but, in all such compounds it has its usual meaning. — *Nevermore*, *never-mor*, *adv.* Never again; at no future time. — *Nevertheless*, *nevertheless*, *conj.* [The *the* is the old instrumental case of the demonstrative used before comparative adjectives. A. Sax. *thyl lesa*, the by that less.] Not the less; notwithstanding; in spite of, or without regarding that.

New, *nū*, *n.* [A. Sax. *niue*, *noeue*, new — D. *nieu*, Goth. *niue*, G. *neu*, *neue*, W. *newydd*, Ir. *nuadh*, L. *novus*, Gr. *neos*, Skr. *navas* — new; connected with *now*.] Lately made, invented, produced, or come into being; recent in origin; novel; opposed to old, recently discovered, not before known, and used of things; not before known, and recently discovered, recently produced by change; different from a former (to lead a *new life*); not habituated; not familiar; unaccustomed; fresh after any event; never used before, or recently brought into use; not so ancient; hence, a *new copy* of a book; recently commenced; starting afresh (the *new year*, a *new week*). — *New Red Sandstone*. Under *SANDSTONE*. — *New Testament*. TESTAMENT. — *New World*, a name frequently given to North and South America, the western hemisphere. — *New* is much used adverbially in composition for *newly*; as in *new-born*, *new-made*, *new-grown*, *new-formed*, *new-found*, &c. — *New-fangled*, *a.* One who has lately come. — *New-fangled*, *a.* FANGLED, FANG. — *New-fashioned*, formed with the alliteration of novelty; fond of change; easily captivated with what is new. — *New-fangled*, *adv.* In a new-fangled manner. — *New-fangledness*, *n.* New-fangledness. — *New-fashion*, *n.* Made in a new fashion, lately come into fashion. — *Newish*, *nish*, *a.* Somewhat new; newly now. — *Newly*, *adv.* Lately; recently; with a new form, different from the former; new; afresh; as before, in a new and different manner. — *New-made*, *a.* Newly made or formed. — *Newness*, *nish*, *n.* The state or quality of being new; novelty.

News, *niz*, *n.* [From *new*; probably the old genit. of *new*, from such phrases as A. Sax. *hwet nices* 'what of new, what news?' It is almost always used as a singular.] Recent intelligence regarding any event; fresh information of something that has lately taken place, or of something before unknown; tidings; a newspaper. — *News-agent*, *n.* A person who deals in news; a news-vender. — *News-boy*, *n.* A boy who hawks or delivers newspapers. — *News-letter*, *n.* The name given to the little sheets of news, issued weekly, about the time of Charles II., the news for which was collected from coffee-house gossip. — *Newsman*, *News-vender*, *nizman*, *n.* One who sells or delivers newspapers. — *Newsmonger*, *nizmunger*, *n.* One that deals in news; one who employs much time in hearing and telling news. — *Newspaper*, *niz-pa-per*, *n.* A sheet of paper printed and distributed for conveying news; a public print that circulates news, advertisements, political intelligence, information regarding proceedings of parliament, public meetings, and the like. — *Newsroom*, *nizroom*, *n.* A room where newspapers, and often also magazines, reviews, &c. are read. — *New-year's Day*, *n.* The first day of a new year; the first day of January. — *New-Zealand flax*, *n.* A plant of New-Zealand, the leaves of which contain a strong fibre, used by the natives for making cloth, &c. — *Newell*, *nūch*, *n.* [O. Fr. *nuell*, *nuvel*, *nuel*, from L. *nuclius*, like a nut, from *nucl*,

nucis, a nut; lit. the kernel.] Arch. the upright cylinder or pillar round which in a winding staircase the steps turn, and are supported from the bottom to the top. — *Open newel*, where the steps are pinned into the wall and there is no central pillar.

Newfoundland, Newfoundland Dog, *nū-found-land* or *nū-found-land*, *n.* A well-known and fine variety of the dog, supposed to be derived from Newfoundland, remarkable for its sagacity, good-nature, and swimming powers. — *New*, *nū*, *n.* [A corruption of an *eat*, *eat* being old forms. Fr.] One of a genus of small tailed batrachians of lizard-like appearance, living in ponds, ditches, and moist places; an eel.

Newtonian, *nū-tū-shun*, *a.* Pertaining to Sir Isaac Newton, or formed or discovered by him. — *Newtonian telescope*, a form of reflecting telescope.

Next, *nekst*, *a.* superl. of *nigh*. [A. Sax. *necht*, *nehta*, superl. of *nich*, *nadh*, *nigh*.] Next in place, time, rank, or degree. [When next stands before an object without to after it may be regarded as a preposition.] — *Next door*, close to; all the way far removed from each other. At the time (who follows next).

Nexus, *nek'sus*, *n.* [L.] Tie; connection; interdependence existing.

Nib, *nib*, *n.* [Same as *nich*.] The bill or point of a pen; the point of anything, particularly of a pen; a small pen adapted to be fitted into a holder. — *nibbed*, *nibbing*. To furnish with a nib; to mend the nib of, as a pen.

Nibble, *nib*, *v.* nibbled, nibbling. [A. Sax. from *nib*, or from *nip*.] To bite by little at a time; to eat in small bits; to bite, as a fish does the bait; just to catch by biting. — *n.* To bite gently; *fig.* to curp, to make a petty attack, with *at*. — *n.* A little bite, or the act of seizing with the mouth as if to bite. — *Ribbler*, *nibler*, *n.* One that nibbles. — *Nibblingly*, *nibblingly*, *adv.* In a nibbling manner.

Nicaragua-wood, *nī-kā-rā-gwā*, *n.* A wood of Nicaragua similar to Brazil-wood, exported for the use of dyers.

Nice, *nīs*, *a.* [O. Fr. *nice*, *nice*, simple from L. *nescius*, from *ne*, not, and *scire*, know. Nesciosus.] Foolish or silly; unimpaired; over-scrupulous; fastidious; punctilious; distinguishing minutely; made with scrupulous exactness; precise; pleasant to the senses; delicious; dainty; pleasing or agreeable in general; a nice manner.

Nicely, *nish*, *adv.* In a nice manner; fastidiously; critically; with delicate perception; accurately; exactly; becomingly; pleasantly. — *Niceless*, *nīs-les*, *n.* State or quality of being nice; excess of delicacy; fastidiousness; delicacy of perception; precisism; delicate manner; minute difference or distinction.

Niceus, *nīs-ēn*, *a.* Pertaining to Nicea or Nice, a town of Asia Minor. — *Niceus creed*, a summary of Christian faith composed by the Council of Nice against Arianism, A.D. 325, altered and confirmed by the Council of Constantinople, A.D. 381.

Niche, *nich*, *n.* [Fr. *niche*, from It. *nicchia*, originally a shell-shaped recess, from *nichio*, a shell-fish, from L. *mytilus*, a mussel, a recess in a wall for the reception of a statue, a vase, or some other ornament. — *Niched*, *nicht*, *a.* Having a niche or niches; placed in a niche. — *Niching*, *niching*, *n.* A name among the Teutonic nations for a water-goblin; A. Sax. *nīk*, Dan. *nīk*, Icel. *nīkr*, N. *nīk*, *nīk*, G. *nīz*, *nīz*.] Originally a goblin or spirit of the waters, but now applied only to the Evil.

Nick, *nīk*, *n.* [Same as D. *knick*, Sw. *knick*, a nod; a wink; G. *nicken*, to nod; or connected with *nick*, a notch.] The time or point of time required by necessity or convenience the critical time. — *n.* To strike at the lucky time; to hit; to make a hit at by some trick (Shak.).

Nick, *nīk*, *n.* [Comp. G. *knick*, a flaw; also

E. *notch*, O.D. *nocke*, a notch.] A notch; a notch in the shaft of a type to guide the hand of the compositor in setting. — *v.* To make a nick or notch in; to cut in nicks or notches.

Nickel, *nīkel*, *n.* [Sw. *nickel*, *nickel*; a name connected with *nick*, the evil spirit, and given to this metal because its copper-coloured ore deceived the miners by giving no copper.] A metal of a white colour, of great hardness, always magnetic, and when perfectly pure malleable and ductile; the popular name, in the United States, given to small coins partly consisting of nickel. — *Nickel-bloom*, *n.* Same as *Nickel-ochre*. — *Nickel-blende*, *n.* A grayish white ore of nickel. — *Nickel-green*, *n.* Same as *Nickel-ochre*. — *Nickelic*, *nīkel-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to or containing nickel. — *Nickeliferous*, *nīkel-ifer-us*, *a.* Containing nickel. — *Nickelling*, *nīkel-ing*, *n.* One of the chief arts of metal consisting principally of nickel and arsenic. — *Nickel-ochre*, *n.* A mineral containing nickel, of an apple-green colour. — *Nickel-plating*, *n.* The plating of metals with nickel. — *nick-silver*, *n.* An alloy composed of copper, nickel, and silver.

Nick-nack, *nīk-nak*, *n.* [KNICK-KNACK.] A trinket; a gimcrack; a trifle. Spelled also *Nick-knack*, *Knick-knack*. — *Nick-nackery*, *nīk-nak-er-ī*, *n.* Collection of nick-nacks; a nick-nackery.

Nickname, *nīk-nām*, *n.* [Probably for *ekename* (Icel. *ekuf-name*), the initial *a* being that of an, the indef. art. like *neuf* for *neuf*.] A name given to a person in contemptuous name or appellation. — *v.* To nickname, *nicknaming*. To give a nickname to; to call by a contemptuous name.

Nicotian, *nī-kō-shi-an*, *n.* [From the Nicotian, *Nicotia*.] One of a sect in the early Christian Church who inclined to licentious and pagan practices. — *Nicotian*, *nī-kō-shi-an*, *a.* [Fr. *nicotiane*, the earliest name of tobacco, from M. Nicot, who introduced the plant into France in 1560.] Pertaining to or derived from tobacco. — *Nicotianine*, *nī-kō-shi-an-īn*, *n.* An oil extracted from tobacco.

Nictate, *nīk-tāt*, *nīk-tāt*, *nīk-tāt*, *v.* nīctated, nīctating; nīctating, nīctating. [From L. *nicta*, *nictatus*, to wink.] To wink with the eyes. — *Nictation*, *nīk-tā-shun*, *n.* A tremulous membrane, a with the eyes, which covers and protects the eyes from dust or too much light.

Nidation, *nīd-ā-shun*, *n.* The act of winking. — *Nidant*, *nīd-ānt*, *nīd-ānt*, *n.* [L. *nidans*, *nīdant*, *n.* A nest, from *nidus*, a nest. Nid.] Pertaining to the nests of birds or other animals.

Nidge, *nīd*, *v.* [Perhaps akin to *nag* (verb), *gaug*.] Masory, to dress with a sharp-pointed hammer.

Nidificat, *nīd-īf-ī-kāt*, *v.* [L. *nidifico*, from *nidus*, a nest, *facio*, to make.] To make a nest. — *Nidification*, *nīd-īf-ī-kā-shun*, *n.* The act of building a nest.

Nid nod, *nīd nod*, *n.* [A reduplication of *nod*.] To nod frequently.

Nidor, *nīd-er*, *n.* [L.] Scent; savour; smell of cockles.

Nidulant, *nīd-ū-lāt*, *a.* [L. *nidulans*, *ppr.* of *nidulo*, to nestle, from *nidus*, a nest. Nid.] Nestling; bed; lying loose in the form of pulp or cottony matter within a berry or pericarp. — *Nidulate*, *nīd-ū-lāt*, *a.* Same as *Nidulant*. — *n.* To build a nest; to nidificate. — *Nidulation*, *nīd-ū-lā-shun*, *n.* The act of nidulating.

Nidus, *nīd-us*, *n.* [L.] Any part of a living organism where a parasite finds nourishment; used, the bodily seat of a zymotic disease; the part of the organism where such a disease originates.

Niece, *nīs*, *n.* [Fr. *niece*, O. Fr. *niece*, from L. *neptis*, a granddaughter; allied to *nepos*, *nepotia*, a nephew. Nephew.] The daughter of a brother or sister in law.

Niello, *nī-ello*, *n.* [It., from L. L. *niellus*, from L. *niellus*, dim. of *niger*, black.] A method of ornamenting metal plates by

also in medicine, and popularly ca
Aqua fortis.—**Nitriferous**, ni-tri-fer-us
 Producing or containing nitre (*nitrifer*
strata).—**Nitrify**, n'i-tri-fy *v.t.* To con

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Oceanos, the ocean, the deity of the ocean. | The vast body of water which covers more than three-fifths of the surface of the globe; the sea; also, one of the great basins or areas into which it has been divided, any immense expanse (the boundless ocean of eternity). —*a*. Pertaining to the main or great sea (the ocean wave) — **Oceanic**, 3-*eh*-an-ik, *a*. Pertaining to the ocean; occurring in or produced by the ocean, as distinguished from smaller seas; pertaining to Oceania (the islands lying

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tants—Ocellology, -o-shan-o'-ji, n. The knowledge of the ocellus.
Ocellus, -o-sel-lus, n. pl. **Ocelli**, -o-sel-li. [*Ocellus*, dim. of *oculus*, an eye. *Ocellus*, One of the minute simple eyes of insects, many spiders, crustaceans, molluscs, &c. — *Ocellate*, -o-cell-at, -o-sel-lat, -a. [*Ocellatus*, a. Resembling an eye; studded with the figures of little eyes.]
Ocelot, -o-sel-ot, n. [*Mex. ocelotl*]. A carnivorous animal of the cat kind, an inhabitant of Mexico.
Ochlocracy, -ok-lok'-ra-si, n. [*Gr. ochlos*, the multitude, and *kratos*, power.] The rule or ascendancy of the multitude or common people; a mobocracy. — **Ochlocratic**, -Ochlo-cratic, -ok-lo-krat'ik, -ok-lo-krat'-ikal, a. Relating to ochlocracy. — **Ochlocratically**, -ok-lo-krat'-ikal-ly, adv.
Ochre, -o-k'er, n. [*L. ochra*, *Gr. ochra*, from *ochros*, pale, pale yellow.] A name generally applied to clays coloured with the oxides of iron in various proportions, and varying in colour from pale yellow to brownish red, much used in painting.
Ochreous, **Ochreaceous**, **Ochreous**, -o-k're-shus, -o-k'ri, a. Pertaining to ochre; consisting of ochre; resembling ochre.
Ochrea, -Och'rea, -o-k're-a, n. [*L. ochrea*, a greave or leathern bag.] The union of two stipules round the stem in a kind of sheath.
Ochreate, **Ochreate**, -ok're-at, a. *Bot.* furnished with ochreae.
Ochthead, -ok'ta-kord, n. [*Gr. ochtē*, eight, and *chorda*, a string.] A musical instrument having eight strings.
Octagon, -ok'ta-gon, n. [*Gr. ochtō*, eight, and *gonia*, angle.] *Geom.* a figure of eight sides and eight angles. — **Octagonal**, -ok'ta-gon-al, a. Having eight sides and eight angles.
Octahedron, -ok'ta-hed'ron, n. [*Gr. ochtō*, eight, *hedra*, a base.] *Geom.* a solid contained by eight faces, which take the form of equal and equilateral triangles. — **Octahedral**, -ok'ta-hed'ral, a. Having eight equal surfaces.
Octameter, -ok-tam'-et-er, n. [*Gr. ochtō*, eight, *metron*, a measure.] A verse of eight feet.
Octandrian, **Octandrous**, -ok-tan'dri-an, -ok-tan'drus, a. [*Gr. ochtō*, eight, and *andros*, a male.] Applied to plants having eight distinct stamens.
Octangular, -ok-tang'-gū-ler, a. [*L. octo*, eight, and *E. angular*.] Having eight angles.
Octant, -ok'tant, n. [*L. octans*, an eighth part, from *octo*, eight.] The eighth part of a circle; an instrument resembling a sextant or quadrant in principle, but having an arc the eighth of a circle, or 45°.
Octapla, -ok'ta-pla, n. [*Gr. oktaplos*, eight-fold, from *ochtō*, eight.] A polyglot Bible in eight languages.
Octastyle, -ok'ta-stil, n. [*Gr. ochtō*, eight, and *stylos*, a column.] *Arch.* a temple or other building having eight columns in front.
Octateuch, -ok'ta-tukh, n. [*Gr. ochtō*, eight, and *teu'o*, a book.] The first eight books of the Old Testament.
Octave, -ok'tav, n. [*L. octavus*, eighth, from *octo*, eight, &c.] The eighth day after a church festival, the festival itself being counted the week immediately following a church festival; the first two stanzas in the sonnet of four verses each; a stanza of eight lines; music, an eighth or an interval of seven degrees or twelve semitones; one sound eight tones higher than another—*Octave flute*. *Piccolo*.—a. Consisting of eight.—**Octavo**, -ok'ta-vō, n. The size of one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eight leaves; usually written *8vo*; a book having eight leaves to each sheet; often used as an adjective.
Octennial, -ok'ten'-i-al, a. [*L. octo*, eight, and *annus*, a year.] Happening every eighth year; lasting eight years. — **Octennially**, -ok'ten'-i-ally, adv. Once in eight years.
Octet, -ok'tet, n. [*L. octo*, eight.] *Mus.* a musical composition for eight parts.
Octillion, -ok'ti-lyon, n. [*L. octo*, eight, and term. of *million*.] The number produced by involving a million to the eighth power; 1 followed by 48 ciphers.
October, -ok-to-b'er, n. [*L. from octo*, eight;

the eighth month of the primitive Roman year, which began in March.] The tenth month of the year; ale or cider brewed in October.
Octodecimo, -ok-to-des'imō, n. [*L. octo*, eight, *decim*, eighteen—*octo*, eight, and *decem*, ten.] The size of one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eighteen leaves; a book in which each sheet is folded into eighteen leaves; usually written *18mo*. Also used as an adjective.
Octodentate, -ok-to-den'tat, a. [*L. octo*, eight, *dens*, a tooth.] Having eight teeth.
Octoid, -ok-to'id, a. [*L. octo*, eight, and *oides*, fit to, cleave.] *Bot.* cleft or separated into eight segments, as a calyx.
Octogenarian, -ok-to-jeu-n'ri-an, n. [*L. octogenarius*, from *octogeni*, eighty, *octo*, eight.] A person eighty years of age; any one whose age is between eighty and ninety.—a. Of eighty years of age; between eighty and ninety years of age.
Octogynous, -ok-to-gi-nus, a. [*Gr. ochtō*, eight, and *gynē*, a female.] *Bot.* having eight distils or styles.
Octohedron, -ok-to-hē'dron, n. **OCTAHEDRON**.
Octolocular, -ok-to-lok'-ū-ler, a. [*L. octo*, eight, and *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place.] *Bot.* having eight cells for seeds.
Octopede, -ok-to-pēd, n. [*L. octo*, eight, and *pēdis*, a foot.] An eight-footed animal.
Octopetalous, -ok-to-pet'-u-lus, a. [*Gr. ochtō*, eight, and *petala*, a petal.] *Bot.* having eight petals.
Octopod, -ok-to-pōd, n. [*Gr. ochtō*, eight, and *pous*, foot; a foot.] An animal having eight feet; a cuttle-fish, having eight arms or tentacles.—**Octopus**, -ok-tō-pus, n. A genus of two-zilled cuttle-fishes, having eight arms furnished with suckers; they have attained a notoriety from tales concerning their ferocity and the gigantic size of some.
Octoroon, -ok-tō-roon, n. [*L. octo*, eight.] The springing of a quadron and a white person.
Octostyle, -ok-tō-stil. **OCTASTYLE**.
Octosyllabic, -ok-tō-sil-lab'ik, a. [*Gr. ochtō*, eight, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] Consisting of eight syllables.—n. A word of eight syllables.
Octroi, -ok-trōi, n. [*Fr.* from *L. auctor*, an author.] A duty levied at the gates of French cities on articles brought in.
Octuple, -ok-tū-pl, a. [*L. octuplus*—from *ochtō*, eight.]
Ocular, -ok-tū-ler, a. [*L. oculus*, from *oculus*, the eye, a word cognate with *E. eye*.] Pertaining to the eye; depending on the eye; received by actual sight.—n. The eye-piece of an optical instrument.—**Ocularly**, -ok-tū-ler-ly, adv. In an ocular manner; by the eye, sight, or actual view.—**Oculate**, **Oculated**, -ok-tū-lat, -ok-tū-lat-ed, a. [*L. oculatus*.] Furnished with eyes; having spots resembling eyes.—**Oculiform**, -ok-tū-l'orm, a. In the form of an eye.
Oculist, -ok-tū-list, n. One skilled in diseases of the eyes.
Od, -o-d, n. The name invented by Reichenbach for a peculiar force which he fancied he had discovered associated with magnetism, and which was said to explain the phenomena of mesmerism or animal magnetism. Called also *Odic force*. — **Odic**, -o-d'ik, a. Pertaining to od.
Odalisque, -o-dal'-is-que, n. — **Odallier**, -o-dal'-i-er, n. Same as *Odalisque*.
Odallik, **Odallisque**, -o-dal'-is-lik, n. [*Fr. odalisque*, from Turk. *odak*, from *oda*, a chamber.] A female slave or concubine in a harem; a seraglio or a harem.
Odd, -o-d, a. From *heel*, *odd*, a triangle, an odd number, *odd-number*, an odd man, *odd-late*, an odd number; Dan. *od*, a point, *odde*, a tongue of land; akin to *A. Sord*, a point, *Gr. ort*, place, spot, originally a point.] Not even; not exactly divisible by 2; left over after the pairs have been reckoned; additional to a whole mentioned in round numbers; not included in the others; hence, undesired; of little value or account (*odd times*, *odd trifles*); incidental; casual; forming one of a pair of which the other is wanting; belonging to a broken set; singular;

strange; peculiar; eccentric; queer.—**Oddly**, -o-d'li, ad. A member of an extensively ramified fraternity; society, originally modelled on freemasonry. — **Oddity**, -o-d'li-ti, n. The state or quality of being odd; singularity; something odd or singular; a singular person.—**Oddly**, -o-d'li, adv. In an odd manner; not evenly; strangely; whimsically; singularly; uncouthly. — **Oddness**, -o-d'nes, n. The state of being odd; state of not being even; singularity; strangeness.—**Odds**, -o-d, n. *sing. or pl.* Excess of one amount or quantity compared with another; difference in favour of one and against another; in betting, the amount or proportion by which the bet of one party to a wager exceeds that of the other party.—*At odds*, at variance; in controversy or quarrel.—*Odds and ends*, small miscellaneous articles.
Ode, -ōd, n. [*L. ode*, *Gr. odes*, song or poem, from *aeōdō*, to sing; seen in *parody*, *prophesy*.] A short poem or song; a poem to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem of a lofty cast.
Odeon, **Odeum**, -ō-dē-on, -ō-dē-um, n. [*Gr. oideion*, from *oideō*, to sing.] A theatre for musical and dramatic performances.
Odic. Under *Od*.
Odin, **Woden**, -ō-din, -wō-den, n. [Former from Scandinavian, latter Anglo-Saxon and German.] The chief god of Northern mythology, after whom is named Wednesday.—**Odinic**, -ō-din'-ik, a.
Odious, -ō-di-us, a. [*L. odiosus*, from *odire*, to hate, odi, I hate; same root as *A. Sax. afel*, hateful, horrible. *ANNOY*, *NOISEFUL*.] Of such a character as to be hated or detested; hateful; hateful; causing disgust or repugnance; offensive.—**Odiously**, -ō-di-us-ly, adv. In an odious manner; hatefully.—**Odiousness**, -ō-di-us-ness, n. The quality of being odious.—**Odium**, -ō-di-um, n. [*L.*] Hatred; dislike; that which provokes hatred.—*Odium theologum*, the hatred of theodol; the hatred of contending divines towards each other.
Odometer, -ō-don'-et-er, n. A hodometer.
Odontalgia, -ō-don-tal-gi, -ō-don-tal'-ji, n. [*Gr. odont*, a tooth, *algia*, pain.] Pain in the teeth; tooth-ache.—**Odontalgic**, -ō-don-tal-jik, a. Pertaining to the toothache.—n. A remedy for the toothache.—**Odonto**, -ō-don'to, n. [*Gr. odous*, *odontos*.] A dentifrice; a tooth wash.—**Odontography**, -ō-don'to-gra'fi, n. A description of the teeth.—**Odontoid**, -ō-don'toid, a. Tooth-like.—*Odontoid process*, the part of the first vertebra of the neck, forming a pivot for the head.—**Odontolite**, -ō-don'tō-lit, n. [*Gr. lithos*, a stone.] A fossil tooth.—**Odontological**, -ō-don'tō-lō-j'ikal, a. Belonging to odontology.—**Odontology**, -ō-don'tō-lō-j'i, n. That branch of anatomy which concerns the science of the teeth.—**Odontophore**, -ō-don'to-for, n. [*Gr. phoros*, bearing.] The so-called tongue or lingual ribbon of certain molluscs, covered with minute teeth.
Odour, -ō-dūr, n. *odor*, a smell; allied to *Gr. odo*, to smell; akin *factory*.] Any scent or smell, whether pleasant or offensive; when used alone most commonly a sweet smell; fragrance.—*In bad odour*, in bad repute; in bad character.—*Odour of sanctity*, the reputation of being saintly.—**Odoriferous**, -ō-der-i-fer-us, a. [*L. odoriferus*.] Giving odour or scent; diffusing fragrance; fragrant.—**Odoriferously**, -ō-der-i-fer-us-ly, adv. In an odoriferous manner.—**Odorousness**, -ō-der-i-fer-us-ness, n.—**Odorous**, -ō-der-us, a. Having or emitting an odour; sweet of scent; fragrant.—**Odorously**, -ō-der-us-ly, adv. In an odorous manner; fragrantly.—**Odorousness**, -ō-der-us-ness, n. The quality of being odorous.—**Odourless**, -ō-der-us, a. Having no odour.
Odyl, -ō-d'li, n. Same as *Od*.
Odymenical. Under *Od*.
Odema, -ō-dē-ma, n. [*Gr. odēma*, a swelling, from *oideō*, to swell.] Med. a puffiness or swelling of parts arising from water collecting.—**Edematous**, **Edematose**, -ē-dē-ma-tus, -ē-dē-ma-tos, a. Relating to odema.
Oeil-de-bœuf, -ē-il-de-bœf, n. [*Fr. œil*, eye.] *Arch.* a round or oval opening in a frieze or roof to admit light.

Enanthic, *en-an-thik*, *a.* [Gr. *enao*, wine, and *anthos*, a flower.] Having or imparting the characteristic odour of wine.—**Enanthic acid**, an acid obtained from *enanthic ether*.—**Enanthic ether**, an oil or liquid which gives to wine its characteristic odour.—**Enanthin**, *en-an-thin*, *n.* A colouring matter obtained from red wine.—**Enology**, *en-ol-og-i*, *n.* That branch of knowledge which deals with wine.—**Enoster**, *en-ost-er*, *n.* A hybrid character for determining the alcoholic strength of wines.—**Enophilist**, *en-ophil-ist*, *n.* [Gr. *philos*, to love.] A lover of wine.—**Ever**, *ev*, *adv.* A contraction (generally poetical) of *ever*.—**Gnophagus**, *g-nof-a-gus*, *n.* [Gr. *gnophagos*—*gno*, I will bear, and *phago*, to eat.] The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.—**Gnophagel**, *g-nof-a-jel*, *n.* Pertaining to the *gnophagus*.—**Of**, *adv.* [A Sax. of Icel. *Sw. Dan.* and *D. of Goth.* *of*, *G. ab*; cogn. *L. ob*. *Gr. apo*, *Skr. apa*, from, away from. *Of* is the same word.] A word used in regard to source, cause, origin, &c. In regard to possession or ownership; attribute, quality, or condition; the material of anything; an aggregate or whole with a partitive reference (all, some, of us); the relation of being to a verbal action in future or future-indefinite; to express concerning, relating to, about; distance or time (within a mile of); identity, equivalence, or opposition—the appositive use of *of* the city of London; on or with, including expressions of time, often go there of an evening; of late; that is in recent times; of old, in olden times.—**Off**, *adv.* [A. Sax. *of*.] Away; distant (a mile off); from or away by road or separation; out of; out of; from; in the way of departure, statement, remission (the fever goes off); away; not toward.—**Off and on**, and with interruptions and resumptions; at intervals.—**To come off**, to escape; to quit the marriage bed.—**Not come off**—**To get off**, to alight; to make escape.—**To go off**, to depart; to explode; to run; to take place.—**To pass off**, to pass away; to take place.—**To take off**, to take away; to diminish.—**To take off**, an adjective phrase, in good or bad circumstances.—*a.* Distant; as applied to horses, right hand; opposed to *near*; in cricket, applied to that part of the field which is on the left of the bowler.—*prep.* Not on; away from; from out of (a lane leading off a street); to seaward from; a nautical use thence *off*—*interj.* A command to depart; away! legence!—**Offset**, *of-fest*, *n.* That which is rejected as useless.—**Ofing**, *of-ing*, *n.* The position of a vessel, or of a portion of the sea within sight of land, relative to the coast.—**Of-colour**, *n.* A defective colour.—**Of-gone**, *of-gone*, *n.* A day on which any usual occupation is discontinued.—**Off-hand**, *adv.* Readily; with ease.—*a.* Done without study or hesitation; unpremeditated.—**Offlet**, *off-let*, *n.* A pipe or other appliance to let off water.—**Off-scouring**, *of-f-scour-ing*, *n.* Refuse; what is vile or despised; often of persons.—**Offset**, *of-fet*, *n.* A sum or amount set off against another as an equivalent; exceeding; a perpendicular distance measured from a main line in order to get the area of an irregular portion; *hort.* a young bulb or a seed used to propagate a plant; also, an offset.—**Offshoot**, *of-fish-ut*, *n.* A branch from a main stem, stream, mountain range, &c.—**Ofspring**, *of-spring*, *n.* *sing.* or *pl.* What is sprung from a stock or parent; a child or children; what arises or is produced from something.—**Off-street**, *n.* A small street leading from a larger one.—**Off-time**, *n.* Time when a person is off duty.—**Ofal**, *of-al*, *n.* [Lit. *off-fall*; *of*, *D. of-fall*, *off-fall*, *of-fall*, with similar nouns.] Waste meat, the parts of an animal butchered which are unfit for use or rejected; carrion; refuse; rubbish.—**Offence**, *of-fense*, *n.* [Fr. *offense*, from *L. offensus*, an offence, from *offendo*, *offensus*, to strike against.—*adv.* against and *offendo*, to strike, even in *defend*, also in

manifest.] A striking against or assailing (arms of offence; hurt; injury; an affront, insult, or wrong; the state of being offended; displeasure; any transgression; low, divine or human; a crime or sin; a misdemeanour.—*To take offence*, to become angry or displeased at something said or done.—**Offend**, *of-fend*, *v.t.* [L. *offendo*.] To displease; to make angry; to affront; to mortify; to shock; to annoy; to pain (the taste or smell); to sin against; to disobey (*Shak.*).—*v.i.* To transgress the moral or divine law; to sin; to cause dislike or anger; to take offence (N.T.).—**Offender**, *of-fend-er*, *n.* One who offends; a criminal; a transgressor.—**Offending**, *of-fend-ing*, *n.* A transgression; crime.—**Offense**, American spelling of *offence*.—**Offensive**, *of-fen-siv*, *a.* [Fr. *offensif*.] Causing offence; giving provocation; irritating; disgusting; disagreeable as to the senses; exposed to offence; used in attack; opposed to *defensive*; consisting in attack; proceeding by attack.—**Offensive and defensive**, one that requires the parties to make war together, and each party to defend itself, in case of being attacked.—*n.* With the definite article: the act of attacking; to act on the *offensive*.—**Offensively**, *of-fen-siv-ly*, *adv.* In an offensive manner.—**Offensiveness**, *of-fen-siv-ness*, *n.* the quality of being offensive; unpleasantness.—**Offer**, *of-fer*, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *offrian*, and Fr. *offrir* (*offerre*, I offer), from *L. offerre*, to offer—*ob*, towards, and *fero*, to bring. *FAIRLIE*.] To present for acceptance or rejection; to tender; to present; to notice; to proffer; to present, as an act of worship; to sacrifice (often with *up*); to attempt or do with evil intent (to offer violence, an insult); to bid, as a price or wages (to offer a price for a horse, an opportunity offers); to declare a willingness; to make an attempt.—*n.* The act of offering; a proposal to be accepted or rejected; the act of bidding a price, or the sum bid.—**Offerable**, *of-ferr-able*, *a.* Capable of being offered.—**Offerer**, *of-ferr-er*, *n.* One who offers.—**Offering**, *of-ferr-ing*, *n.* The act of an offerer; that which is offered; a gift offered or consecrated to a deity; a sacrifice; an offering.—**Offerment**, *of-ferr-ment*, *n.* An offering.—**Offermentum**, from *offeror*, an offerer.] The services in the communion service of the Church of England read while the alms are being collected.—**Office**, *of-iss*, *n.* [Fr. *office*, from *L. officium*, duty, office, from *prohib* *ab*, and *facio*, to do, or from *opus*, aid (*OFFICINE*), and *facio* (*FACTI*).] Employment or business; duty or duties falling on or intrusted to a person; that which is performed or assigned to be done by a particular thing; function; act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; usually in a good sense; service; eccles. a formula of devotion, or a service appointed for a particular occasion; a house or apartment in which persons transact business; a place where official acts are done; a body of persons intrusted with certain duties; persons who transact business in an office (often applied to an insurance company); *pl.* kitchens, outhouses, &c., of a mansion, dwelling-house, or farm.—**Holy Office**, the Inquisition; the authorities of Rome.—**Office hours**, the hours during which offices are open for the transaction of business.—**Office-bearer**, *n.* One who holds office.—**Office-bearer**, *n.* A person who holds an office; a person authorized to fill a public situation or to perform any public duty; one who holds a commission in the army or navy.—*v.t.* To furnish with officers; to appoint officers.—**Officers**, *of-fiss-ers*, *n.* *a.* *pl.* *officers* with officers (as troops).—**Official**, *of-fish-al*, *a.* [L. *officialis*.] Pertaining to an office or public duty; derived from the proper office.—**Official permission**, a command by virtue of authority.—*n.* One invested with an office of a public nature; eccles. a deputy appointed by a bishop, chapter, or synod.—**Officialism**, *of-fish-al-izm*, *n.* A system of official government; a system of excessive official routine; red-

tapism.—**Officially**, *of-fish-al-ly*, *adv.* In an official manner; by virtue of the proper authority.—**Officiate**, *of-fish-at*, *v.i.*—*officiate*, *officiating*. To perform official duties.—**Officiator**, *of-fish-i-ater*, *n.* One who officiates.—**Official**, *of-fish-i-al*, *a.* [From *L. officina*, a shop; same origin as *office*.] Used in a shop, or belonging to it; *thar* used in the preparation of recognized medical recipes (an official plant).—*n.* A drug sold in an apothecary's shop.—**Officious**, *of-fish-us*, *a.* [L. *officiosus*, dutiful, obliging, from *officium*, an office. *OFFICIOUS*.] Obliging; doing kind offices; excessively forward in kindness; interfering services not wanted; annoyingly eager to oblige or assist; meddling.—**Officiously**, *of-fish-us-ly*, *adv.* In an officious manner; with forward zeal; meddlingness.—**Officiousness**, *of-fish-us-ness*, *n.* Improper forwardness; meddlingness.—**Offing**, *Offet*, *Off-scouring*, *Offet*, *Offshoot*, *Offspring*, &c. Under *Off*.—**Off**, *adv.* [A. Sax. *of*, Icel. and *G. oft*, *Dan. ofte*, *Sw. ofta*, *Goth. ofta*, *oft*, often; *offert*, a sacrifice; also akin to *ophans*.] Often; frequently. [Post.]—**Often**, *of-n*, *n.* *adv.* Frequently; many times; not seldom.—*a.* Frequent.—**Oftenness**, *of-n-ness*, *n.* Frequency.—**Oftenness**, *of-tin-ness*, *adv.* Frequently.—**Often**, *of-n*, *n.* *adv.* Frequently; often; many times; oftentimes, *of-tin-ness*, *adv.* Frequently; often.—**Ofam**, *og-am*, *n.* *OGHAM*.—**Ogem**, *og-ge*, *n.* [Fr. *ogive*, *ogive*; etymology doubtful.] Arch. a moulding consisting of two members, the one concave, the other convex, the outline thus resembling the letter S (sometimes expressed by O G).—**Ogham**, *og-ham*, *n.* A kind of writing practised by the ancient Irish, the characters of which also were called *oghams*.—**Ogive**, *ogiv*, *n.* [Fr. *ogive*.] Arch. a French term for the Gothic or pointed arch.—**Ogive**, *ogiv-al*, *a.* Arch. of or pertaining to an ogive or ogee.—**Ogle**, *og-ol*, *v.* *og-gled*, *og-gling*. [Same as *L. G. ogle*, to eye, *G. ogle*, to ogle, from *auge*, D. *oog*, the eye. *ETC.*] To view with side glances, as in fondness or with a design to attract notice.—*v.t.* To cast side glances.—*a.* A side glance or look.—**Ogler**, *og-ler*, *n.* One that ogles.—**Ogre**, *og-er*, *n.* [Fr. *ogre*, from *L. Orcus*, the god of the infernal regions, hell.] A monster of popular legends who lived on human flesh; a person likened to an ogre.—**Ogress**, *og-ress*, *n.* [Fr. *ogresse*.] A female ogre.—**Ogreish**, *og-er-ish*, *a.* Resembling or suggestive of an ogre.—**Ogreism**, *og-er-izm*, *n.* The character or practices of ogres.—**Ogygia**, *og-yi-ia*, *n.* Pertaining to *Ogyges*, a legendary monarch in Greece; hence, of great and dark antiquity.—**O**, *o*, *exclam.* O.—**Ohm**, *Ohmad*, *om*, *oh-mad*, *n.* [From *Ohm*, the proponent of the law known by his name.] *Elect.* a term expressive of a certain amount of electric resistance.—**Ohm's Law**, an important law referring to the causes that tend to impede the action on of a voltaic battery.—**Oldium**, *o-lid-um*, *n.* [A dim. form of *Gr. oia*, egg.] A microscopic fungus growing on many and very destructive to vines; the disease thus caused.—**Oil**, *oil*, *n.* [O. Fr. *ole*, *oile*, from *L. oleum*, oil; akin *ole*.] A substance of animal and vegetable origin, liquid at ordinary temperatures, insoluble in water, and burning with a more or less luminous flame; a substance of somewhat stollary character of mineral origin (as petroleum). Oils are divided into *fixed* and *volatile* or *essential* oils, the latter being diffusible into vapour by heat.—*v.t.* To smear or rub with oil.—**Oilied**, *oil-ed*, *a.* Silk prepared with oil, &c., so as to be impervious to moisture and air.—**Oilied paper**, paper besmeared with oil so as to render it transparent, used for tracing designs.—**Oilier**, *oil-er*, *n.* Consisting of or containing oil; resembling oil; fat; greasy; *fig.* unctuous; sanctimonious; hypocritically pious.—**Oiliness**, *oil-iness*, *n.* The quality of being oily, unctuousness.—**Oil-bag**, *n.* A bag,

Fite, far, far, fall; me, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; u, so, abno—the Fr. u.

cyst, or gland in animals containing oil.—
Oil-cake, *n.* A cake or mass of compressed linseed, rape or other seed from which oil has been extracted. Linseed-cake being much used as food for cattle.—Oil-cloth, *n.* Painted canvas for floor-covering, &c.; floor-cloth.—Oil-colour, *n.* A pigment made by grinding a colouring substance in oil.—Oil-olive, *n.* One who oils.—Oilery, oil-ry, *n.* The commodities of an oilman.—Oil-gas, *n.* An inflammable gas obtained from oils.—Oil-mill, *n.* A mill for expressing vegetable oils.—Oil-nut, *n.* A name given to various nuts and seeds yielding oil, and plants producing them, such as the butter-nut.—Oil-painting, *n.* The art of painting with oil-colours, the highest branch of the painter's art; a picture painted in oil-colours.—Oil-palm, *n.* A West African palm whose fruit yields palm-oil.—Oil-press, *n.* A mill or machine for squeezing out oil from seeds or pulp.—Oil-skin, *n.* Waterproof cloth; prepared linen for making garments to keep out the rain.—Oil-spring, *n.* A spring which yields mineral oils or petroleum.—Oil-stone, *n.* A fine-grained stone on which tools receive a fine edge by the aid of oil.—Oil-well, *n.* A well sunk into an oil-bearing mineral bed.
Ointment, oint-ment, *n.* [From Fr. *oindre*, pp. out, to anoint, from L. *ungere*. Uctions.] Any soft unctuous substance used for smearing, particularly the body or a diseased part; an unguent.
Oke, *ok, n.* An old Turkish and Turkish weight equal to about 2½ lbs.
Old, old, *adj.* [A. Sax. *ald*, *ald*; D. *oud*, G. *alt*, Goth. *althais*, old; Icel. *aldinn*, old, *aldr*, age; cog. with L. *old*, to nourish, *altus*, lofty (whence *altitude*, *adulta*, adult.)] Advanced in years or life (an old man or tree); not new or fresh; long made or produced (old clothes, wine); not modern; ancient; of any duration whatever (a year old); former (old habits); long practiced; experienced (old soldier); having the feelings of an old person, crafty or cunning (collig.); a familiar term of affection or cordiality.—*Old*, long ago; from ancient time.—*Old*, the portion of a person's life during which he is old; an old man, a married years.—*Old bachelor*, an unmarried man somewhat advanced in years.—*Old Catholics*, the party in the Church of Rome who refuse to accept the decree of the Vatican Council of 1870 setting the infallibility of the pope.—*The old country*, a name given in the colonies to Britain.—*Old maid*, an unmarried woman no longer young.—*Old Nick*, the devil. Nick.—*Old red sandstone*. SANDSTONE.—*Old school*, persons having the character, manner, or opinions of a bygone age.—*An old song*, a term used to signify a mere trifle; a nominal price.—*Old style*.—*Old Testament*. TESTAMENT.—*Old Town*, a strong variety of London gin.—*Old World*, the eastern hemisphere, or Europe, Asia, and Africa. 7. SYN. under ANCIENT.—*Old-clothesman*, *n.* A man who purchases cast-off garments.—*Olden*, *olden*, *adj.* Old; ancient.—*et. to grow old*; to age; to become affected with age.—*et. to cause to appear old*.—*Old-fashioned*, *adj.* Formed according to obsolete fashion or custom; characterized by antiquated fashions or customs; antique (old people).—*Oldish*, *adj.* Somewhat old.—*Old maid*, *n.* Like an old maid.—*Oldness*, *oldness*, *n.* The state of being old; old age; antiquity.—*Old-world*, *adj.* Belonging to a far bygone age; antiquated.
Oleaginous, *ole-a-gi-nus*, *adj.* [L. *oleagus*, from *oleum*, oil, *olei*.] Having the qualities of oil; unctuous; *fig.* (applied to persons, manners, &c.) smoothly sanctimonious; unwholesomely cunning. Oleaginousness, *ole-a-gi-nus-ness*, *n.* Oiliness.
Oleander, *ole-an-dar*, *n.* [Fr. *oleandre*, from L.L. *arodandrium*, by corruption for *rhododendron*.] A beautiful evergreen flowering shrub.
Oleaster, *ole-ast-er*, *n.* [L. from *olea*, the olive-tree.] The so-called wild olive, a plant resembling the olive.
Olecranon, *ole-ek-ra-non*, *n.* [Gr. *olecranon*.] A process of the ulna, one of the bones of

the forearm, forming part of the elbow-joint.
Oleicant, *ole-ik-ant*, *n.* [L. *oleum*, oil, and *facere*, to make.] Forming or producing oil.—Olephant gas, a gas obtained from a mixture of sulphuric acid and alcohol forming with chlorine an oily compound.—Oleic, *ole-ik*, *adj.* Pertaining to oil derived from L. *oleiferus*, *olei-f-er-us*, *adj.* Producing oil.—Oleins, *ole-in*, *n.* ELAIDS.—Oleograph, *ole-o-graph*, *n.* A picture produced in oils by a process analogous to that of lithographic printing.—Oleomargarin, *ole-o-mar-garin*, *n.* [L. *oleum*, from L. *oleum*.] A substitute for butter prepared from animal fat boiled and churned with pure fresh milk.—Oleometer, *ole-o-met-er*, *n.* An instrument to ascertain the weight and purity of oil.—Oleopneum, *ole-op-neum*, *n.* Same as *Elapneum*.—Oleraceous, *ole-rach-us*, *adj.* L. *oleraceus*, from *olus*, *oleris*, pot-herbs. Applied to vegetables fit for kitchen use; having the nature of a pot-herb.
Olfactory, *ol-fak-to-ry*, *adj.* [L. *olfacere*, *ol-fac-ere*, to smell, *ol-fac-to-ry*, to make. Olfact.] Pertaining to smelling; connected with the sense of smelling.—*n.* An organ of smelling.
Olibanum, *ol-ib-a-num*, *n.* [L.L. *olibanum*, from *olba*, olive oil, and *libanum*, frankincense.] A kind of incense; frankincense.
Oligamia, *ol-i-ga-mi-a*, *n.* [Gr. *oligos*, little, *haima*, blood.] Deficiency of blood in the human system.
Oligarchy, *ol-i-gar-ki*, *n.* [Gr. *oligarchia*—*oligos*, few, and *arché*, rule.] A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a small exclusive class; those who form such a class or body.
Oligarch, *ol-i-gark*, *n.* A member of an oligarchy. Oligarchate, Oligarchical, oligarkik, *ol-i-gark-i-ka-l*, *adj.* Pertaining to oligarchy.
Oligist, *ol-i-jist*, *n.* [Fr. *oligiste*, from Gr. *oligos*, least, from being poor in metal.] A miser.
Oligocene, *ol-i-go-sen*, *adj.* [Gr. *oligos*, little, and *keinos*, recent.] Geol. slightly recent; somewhat more recent than *cocene*.
Oligoclase, *ol-i-go-klas*, *n.* [Gr. *oligos*, small, *oklas*, to split, a fracture.] A felspar occurring in granite, porphyry, and other metamorphic and volcanic rocks.
Olio, *ol-i-o*, *n.* [From Sp. *olla* (pron. *olal*).] A dish of meat, from L. *olla*, a pot. A dish of stewed meat; a mixture; a medley; a miscellany or collection of various compositions.
Ollitory, *ol-i-to-ry*, *adj.* [L. *ollitorius*, from *olla*, pot-herbs.] Belonging to a kitchen-curd.
Olive, *oliv*, *n.* [Fr. *olive*, L. *oliva*, an olive, akin to Gr. *elaia*, an olive; same root as *oleum*, oil.] An evergreen tree most cultivated in Southern Europe, &c., for the valuable oil contained in its fruit, and formerly sacred to Minerva, furnishing wreaths used by the Greeks and Romans to crown the brows of victors, and still universally regarded as an emblem of peace; the berry or drupe of the olive; the colour of the olive, a brownish green; a colour or one composed of violet and green mixed in nearly equal proportions.—*a.* Relating to the olive; of the colour of the olive; brown, tending to a yellowish-green.—*oleaceous*, *ole-a-cous*, *adj.* Resembling the olive; having the qualities of olives.—*Olivary*, *ol-i-v-ary*, *adj.* Resembling an olive.—*Olive-branch*, *n.* A branch of the olive-tree; the emblem of peace, *fig.* a branch of peace.—*Olive-green*, *n.* A colour resembling that of the olive.—*Oliventite*, *oliv-ent*, *n.* A mineral of an olive-green colour, containing copper and arsenic. Called also *Olive-ore*.—*Olive-oil*, *n.* An oil collected from the olive, a brownish green, and much used in cookery and for medicinal and manufacturing purposes.—*Olive-yard*, *n.* A piece of ground in which olives are cultivated.—*Olivine*, *oliv-in*, *n.* A light-green variety of crystal of the Olla. *oliv*, *n.* [Sp. *olla*, a jar, pot, L. *olla*.] A jar or urn.—*Olla potrida*, *pot-ri-da* [Sp. lit. rotten or putrid pot], a favourite dish in Spain, consisting of a mixture of various kinds of meat stewed with

vegetables; hence, a mixture or miscellaneous collection.—*Ollite*, *ol-lit*, *n.* Mineral potstone.
Olympiad, *ol-imp-i-ad*, *n.* [Gr. *olympias*, *olympiadas*, from *olympia*, where the Olympic games were held.] A period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, by which the ancient Greek era is computed time, from 776 B.C.—*Olympic*, *ol-imp-i-c*, *adj.* Pertaining to Olympus or to Olympia in Greece.—*Olympic games*, a great national festival of the ancient Greeks, celebrated at intervals of four years on the plain of Olympia in Peloponnesus.
Om, om, *n.* A combination of letters invested with peculiar sanctity in both the Hindu and Buddhist religions.
Omanum, *o-ma-num*, *n.* [L.] The third stomach of ruminating animals; the maniple.
Ombr, om-br, *n.* [Fr. from Sp. *hombre*, man, L. *homo*.] An old game at cards, usually played by three persons.
Ombre, *om-bre*, *n.* [Fr. *ombre*, from *ombra*, great, lit. the great or long *o*.] The name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet, hence in Scripture *Omelet* denotes the last, the ending.
Omelet, *ome-lette*, *om-e-let*, *n.* [Fr. *omelette*, *omelette*; origin unknown.] A kind of pancake made with eggs.
Omen, *omen*, *n.* [L. *omen*, older *omen*, from *os*, *oris*, the mouth, or connected with *curis*, the ear, hence *obscure*.] A casual event or occurrence thought to portend good or evil; a prognostic; an augury.—*et.* To prognosticate as an omen; to augury; to boken.—*et.* To divine; to predict.—*Omened*, *omened*, *adj.* Containing an omen or prognostic.—*Omening*, *omen-ing*, *n.* An augury; a prognostication.—*Ominous*, *om-i-nus*, *adj.* [L. *ominosus*.] Containing an ill omen; foreboding or betokening evil; insuspicious. Ominously, *omin-ously*, *adv.* In an ominous manner; with ill omen.—*Ominousness*, *om-i-nus-ness*, *n.* Omenum, *o-men-um*, *n.* [L.] *Anal.* the curl or epilepion.—*Omenal*, *o-men-al*, *adj.* Relating to the omenum.
Omni, *om-ni*, *adv.* HOMER.
Omni, *om-ni*, *adv.* *omni*, *om-ni*, *adv.* [L. *omni*, to neglect, disregard, say nothing of prefix *ob*, and *mitto*, to send. MISSES.] To pass over or neglect; to let slip; to fail to do or to utter; to leave out; to insert.—*Omission*, *om-i-sion*, *n.* [L. *omissio*.] The act of omitting; a neglect or failure to do something that should have been done; the act of leaving out; something omitted or left out.—*Omissible*, *om-i-si-bil*, *adj.* Capable of being omitted.—*Omissive*, *om-i-siv*, *adj.* Leaving out; neglectful.—*Omissively*, *om-i-siv-ly*, *adv.* In an omissive manner.—*Omitter*, *om-i-t-er*, *n.* One who omits.
Omnibus, *om-ni-bus*, *n.* [L. for all, pl. dat. from *omnis*, all.] A long-bodied covered four-wheeled vehicle for carrying passengers, the seats being arranged along the sides.
Omnifarious, *om-ni-far-i-us*, *adj.* [L. *omni-farius*, from *omnis*, all.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.
Omniferous, *om-ni-fer-us*, *adj.* [L. *omni-ferus*, from *omnis*, all, and *fero*, to bear.] All-bearing; producing all kinds.
Omnific, *om-ni-fic*, *adj.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *facio*, to make.] All-creating.
Uniform, *om-ni-form*, *adj.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *forma*, form.] Having every form or shape.
Omnigenous, *om-ni-gen-us*, *adj.* [L. *omni-genus*, from *omnis*, all, every, and *genus*, kind.] Consisting of all kinds.
Omniparity, *om-ni-par-i-ti*, *n.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *pari*, equal.] General equality.
Omniparous, *om-ni-par-us*, *adj.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *pario*, to produce.] All-bearing; bringing forth all things.
Omnipotent, *om-ni-pot-ent*, *adj.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *potens*, perceiving.] Perceiving everything; all-seeing.—*Omnipotence*, *om-ni-pot-ent-ia*, *n.* Perception of everything.
Omnipotence, *om-ni-pot-ent*, *n.* [L. *omni-potens*, from *omnis*, all, and *potens*, powerful. POTENS.] Unlimited or infinite

power; almighty power: an attribute of God; hence sometimes used for God (being then written with a capital). — **Omnipotency**, om-nip'o-ten-si, *n.* Omnipotence. — **Omnipotent**, om-nip'o-ten-t, *a.* Almighty; all-powerful. — *The Omnipotent*, the Almighty. — **Omnipotently**, om-nip'o-ten-t-li, *adv.* In an omnipotent manner.

Omnipresence, om-ni-prez'ens, *n.* [*L. omnis*, all, and *præsens*, present.] The faculty or power of being present in every place at the same time, an attribute peculiar to God.—**Omnipresent**, om-ni-prez'ent, *a.* Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitous.

Omniscient, Omniscieny, om-nish'i-ens,
om-nish'i-en-si, n. [*L. omnis*, all, and
scientia, knowledge. **SCIENCE.**] The fa-
culty of knowing everything; knowledge
unbounded or infinite: an attribute of
God.—**Omniscient, om-nish'i-ent, a.** Hav-
ing knowledge of all things; infinitely
knowing.—**Omnisciently, om-nish'i-ent-li,**
adv. In an omniscient manner.

Omnium, om'ni-um, *n.* [L., of all (things).] A term used on the Stock Exchange to express the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is funded.—**Omnium-gatherum**, om'ni-um-gar'ér-um, *n.* A miscellaneous collection of things or persons. [Colleg.]

Omnivorous, om-niv'o-rus, a. [*L. omni-vorus*—*omnis*, all, and *voro*, to eat.] All-devouring; eating food of every kind indiscriminately (*omnivorous animals*).

Omo-hyoid, ō-mō-hī'oid, *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *ōmos*, the shoulder, and *E. hyoid*.] *Anat.* applied to a muscle situated at the sides and front of the neck, and attached to the hyoid bone and the shoulder.

Omoplate, ō'mō-plat, n. [Gr. *omoplatē*—*ōmos*, shoulder, and *platē*, flat surface. The shoulder-blade or scapula.

Omphale, om-fal'ik, *n.* [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel.] Pertaining to the navel.—**Omphalocoele**, om-fa-lō-sel, *n.* [Gr. *kēlē*, tumour.] A rupture at the navel.—**Omphalode**, Om-phalod'ium, om-fa-lōd, om-fa-lō'di-um, *n.* *Bot.* The central part of the hilum, through which the nutrient vessels pass.—**Omphalotomy**, om-fa-lō'tō-mi, *n.* The operation of dividing the navel string.

On, *an, pre, in, a* Sax. *an, on, in, in; D*
an, G. an, Goth. an, Skr. an, in; akin
to in and under. Above and as a touch-
 not off; performing by means of (to play
 on a harp, a violin); in addition to (to
 on loss); at or near (*on the coast*); express-
 ing reliance, dependence, basis, &c. (a state-
 ment founded on error); at or in the time
 of (we say on the day, at the hour, in the
 week, month, year); at the time of or dur-
 ing (*on public occasions*); immediately
 after and as a result (he retired on the
 ratification of the treaty); in reference to
 relation to (*on our part*); toward or so

to meet (mercy on him); denoting a pledged engagement, or affirmation (on my word on his honour); *betting*, in support of the chances of; among the staff of or contributors to; with names of periodicals; pointing to a state, condition, occupation, & (on fire, on duty).—*On a sudden*, suddenly.—*On fire*, in a state of burning; in a passion or eager state.—*On hand*, in presence

possession (goods on hand). — *On high*, in an elevated place. — *On the way*, on the road, proceeding, journeying, or making progress. — *On the wing*, in flight; flying. *fig. departing*. — *ade*. Forward, in progression (move on); forward, in succession (add on); without interruption or cessation (go on, carry on), attached to the body.

On *coming, a.* Approaching; nearing.
n. A coming or drawing near; approach.

—On-going, *n.* A going on; conduct; behaviour: generally in *pl.* — Onlooker, *on-luk-er*, *n.* A looker on; a spectator. — Onrush, *on-rush*, *n.* A rush or dash.

onset, *n.* A violent attack; an assault; an assault by an army or body of troops.

Onslaught, on'slat, n. [From *on*, and *Sax. slecht*, a blow, from *slagan*, *sledn*, strike (to slay).] An attack or onset; assault.

Onager, on'a-jēr, n. [L., from Gr. *onagros*—*onos*, ass, and *agrios*, wild.] The wild ass of Central Asia.

Once, *wuns*, *adv.* [O.E. *ones, onis*, an adverbial genit. of *one*; comp. *twice* and *thrice*. NONCE.] One time; on one occasion only; at one former time; formerly; immediately after; as soon as. Used as a noun

preceded by *this* or *that* (*this* once, *that* once).—*At once*, at the same time; all together; suddenly; precipitately; not gradually; immediately; forthwith; without delay.—*Once and again*, repeatedly.—*Once in a way*, corrupted from *once and away*, on one particular occasion; on rare occasions.

Oncotomy, ong-kot'o-mi, n. [Gr. *ongkos*, a tumour, and *tome*, a cutting.] *Surg.* the opening of an abscess, or the excision of a tumour.

One, *wun*, a. [O.E. *an*. A. Sax. *an*: d-m.]
L.G. and Dan. *eæn*, Sw. *en*, Icel. *ein*, G.*ein*,
Goth. *ains*; cog. L. *unus*, W. *un*, Gael. *ainn*.
An, Arm. *wun*=one. The indefinite article
in all these languages is *one*, and *ones* are
derivatives, and *et cetera*, *et al.* being
but a single thing or a unit; not two or
more; indicating a contrast or opposition
to some other thing; closely united; form-
ing a whole; undivided; single in kind.
One occurs in many compound words of ob-
vious meaning, as *one-armed*, *one-*
eyed, &c.; also in such phrases as *at one*,
certain or particular day; at an indefinite
time, either past or future—*All one*, i.e.,
the same; of no consequence; no matter

—*2.* The first of the simple units; the symbol representing this (=1); a particular individual, whether thing or person (in this sense with a plural).—*At one*, in union in concord or agreement.—*pron.* Any single person; any man, any person (*one* may speak *one's* mind).—*One* another, one of

each the other.—**One-horse**, *n.* Drawn by a single horse.—**Oneness**, *wun'nes*, *n.* The state of being one; singleness; unity.—**Oneself**, *wun-self*, *pron.* **On**-a self; him-
self or herself.—**One-sided**, *ad.* Related to or having but one side; partial; unjust; unfair.—**One-sidedly**, *adv.* In a one-sided manner.—**One-sidedness**, *n.* State of being one-sided.

Onalocrisite, o-ni-ro-krit'ik, n. [*Gr. onelron* a dream, *kritikos*, discerning]. An interior dream. — *Onelrocrisis*, o-ni-ro-krit'sis, n. [*Gr. onelron*, a dream, *kritikos*, discerning]. A critical, *onelro-krit'i-kal*, a. Having the power of interpreting dreams. — *Onelrologist*, o-ni-ro-lo-jist, n. One versed in oneirology. — *Oneirology*, o-ni-ro-lo-j'i, n. The doctrine or theory of dreams. — *Oneiromaney*, o-ni-ro-man-si, n. [*Gr. manikeia*, divination]. Divination by dreams. — *Oneiroscopist*, o-ni-ro-sko-pist, n. An interpreter of dreams. — *Oneiroscopy*, o-ni-ro-sko-p'i, n. The art of interpreting dreams.

Onérari, on'ér-á-ri, *a.* [L. *onerarius*, from *onus*, *oneris*, a load (seen also in *exonerate*). Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden. — **Onérate**, on'ér-át, *v.t.* To load; to burden. — **Onération**, on'ér-á-shon, *n.* The act of loading. — **Onerous**, on'ér-us, *a.* [L. *onerosus*.] Burdensome; troublesome in the performance oppressive.

Onion, *5-nik* 6-15, *n.* [It., dim. of *onion*.] **ONYX**.] A variety of onyx used for cameo.
Onion, *un'yun*, *n.* [Fr. *oignon*, *ognon*, from *L. unio*, *unionis*, unity, an onion with one bulb, from *unus*, one. **ONYX**.] A biennial cultivated plant of the lily family, and particularly its bulbous root, much used as an article of food.

Onirocritic, &c. ONEIROCRITIC, &c.
Oniscus, o-nisk'us, n. [Gr. *oniskos*, lit.
little ass.] The wood-louse or slater.
Onlooker. Under ON.

Only, *solus*, a. [*One*, with its old pronunciation, and term. *-ly*; A. Sax. *anlic*.] Single; alone in its class; solitary —*adv*. For one purpose alone; simply, merely.

Onomancy, on'o-man-si, *n.* [*Gr. onoma*

name, *mantau*, divination.] Divination by the letters of a name.—Onomantic, Onomantical, *on-o-man'tik*, *on-o-man'ti-ks*.

Onomasticon, on-o-mas'ti-kon, n. [Gr. *onomastikon*, from *onoma*, a name.] A work containing words or names with their explanation; a sort of dictionary or vocabulary.

Onomatology, on'o-ma-tol'o-jī, *n.* [Gr. *ono-* *ma*, *onomatos*, a name, *logos*, a discourse.] The doctrine of names; the rules to be observed in forming names or terms.—**Onomatologist**, on'o-ma-tol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in onomatology.

Onomatopoeia, *Onomatopoeia*, on-o-m'a-tō-pō'e-ä, n. (Gr *onomatopoeia*—*onoma*, *onomatos*, a name, and *poieō*, to make.) The formation of words by imitation of sounds; the expressing by sound of the thing signified: thus *buzz*, *hum*, *pevit*, *whip-poor-will*, &c., are produced by *onomatopoeia*—*Onomatopoe*, on-o-m'i-tō-p, n. A word formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified. *Onomatopoeitic*, *Onomatopoeitic*, on-o-m'a-tō-pō'e-t'ik, on-o-m'a-tō-pō'e-s, a. Pertaining to or formed by *onomatopoeia*.

Onset, Onslaught. Under Ox.
Ontogenesis, Ontogeny, on-to-jen'e-sis, on-to-jen-i, *n.* [*Gr.* *on,ontos*, being, and *genesis*=root *gen*, to produce.] *Biol.* the history of the individual development of an organized being. — **Ontogenetic**, on-to-jen-et'ik, *a.* Pertaining to ontogenesis. — **Ontogenetically**, on-to-jen-et'ik-al-li, *adv.* By way of ontogenesis.

Ontology, on-to-lō-jī, *n.* [Gr. *on*, *ontos*, being, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of being; that part of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature of all things or existences, treating of whatever does or can exist: sometimes equivalent to *metaphysics*. — **Ontologic**, **Ontological**, on-to-lō-jī-ik, on-to-lō-jī-kul, *a.* Pertaining to ontology, or the science of being. — **Ontologically**, on-to-lō-jī-ik-al-lī, *adv.* In the manner of ontology. — **Ontologist**, on-to-lō-jī-ist, *n.* One versed in ontology.

Onus, *onus*, n. [L.] A burden: often used for *onus probandi*, the burden of proof; the burden of proving what has been alleged.

Onward, *on'wərd*, *adv.* [On and *ward*, denoting direction, similar to *toward*; A.Sax. *onweard*.] Toward the point before or in front; forward; on; in advance.—*a.* Advanced or advancing (an *onward* course); carried so far towards an end, forward; advanced.—**Onwards**, *on'wərdz*, *adv.* Same as *Onward*.

Onycha, on'i-ka, n. [From Gr. *onyx*, the nail, *onyx*.] The shell of a species of Oriental mussel used in the composition of perfume. [O.T.]

Onyx, oniks, *n.* [Gr. *onyx*, the nail; the colour of the gem resembles that of the nail.] A semi-pellucid gem with variously-coloured zones or veins; an agate with layers of chalcedony, one of which is flesh-coloured; used for cameos.

Oocyst, o'o-sist, n. [Gr. *ōon*, an egg, and *kystis*, a bladder.] The chamber in certain of the polyzoa which holds the eggs; an ovicell.

Oolite, ō'ol-it, n. [Gr. *ōon*, an egg, and *eidos*, a form, shape, appearance.] Egg-shaped; having alumen.

roes of fish.] *Geol.* a species of limestone composed of globules clustered together, commonly without any visible cement or base; the oolitic formation or system.—*Oolitic* *oolit'ik* *a*. Pertaining to oolite.

Oolitic system, a series of strata comprehending limestones, calcareous sandstones, marls, shales, and clays which underlie

the chak formation and rest on the triassic
the Jurassic system.—Oolitiforous, ō'-o-
tif'er-us, a. Producing colite.
Oology, ō'-o'-jī, n. [Gr. ōon, an egg, and
logos, a treatise.] The branch of know-

Oospore, ō'-spōr, n. [Gr. *ōon*, an egg, and *E. spore*.] *Bot.* a spore that receives im-

Ootheca, ō-o-thē'ka, n. [Gr. *ōon*, an egg, and *thēca*, a case.] An egg-case, as that for the eggs of some insects.

juice, liquor, idse, mire, mud; Icel, *ida*, wetness; same root as *water*.] To porcelate, as a liquid, through the pores of a substance, or through small openings; to flow in small quantities from the pores of a body; often used figuratively (the secret coaxed out)—*v.t.* To emit in the shape of moisture.—*n.* Soft mud or slime, as at the bottom of any sheet of water; *tanning*, a solution of tannin; the liquor of a tan-vat.—*Oozzy*, *ōzi*, *a.* Containing or resembling ooze; miry.

Opacity. Under **OPAEQUE**.

Opah, *ō'pa*, *n.* A large and beautiful sea-fish of the Eastern Seas.

Opal, *ō'pal*, *n.* [*L. opalus*, Gr. *opalios*, an opal; comp. Skr. *upala*, a precious stone.] A precious stone of various colors and varieties, the finest characterized by its iridescent reflection of light, and formerly believed to possess magical virtues.—

Opalesce, *ō-pal-es'*, *v.i.* —*opalesced*, *opalescing*. To give forth a play of colours like the opal.—**Opalescent**, *ō-pal-es'ent*, *a.* A play of colours like that of the opal; the reflection of a milky and iridescent light.—

Opalescent, *ō-pal-es'ent*, *a.* Resembling opal; having the iridescent tints of opal.—

Opaline, *ō-pal-in*, *a.* Pertaining to or like opal.—*n.* A semi-transparent glass, whitened by the addition of special ingredients.—

Opalizer, *ō-pal-iz*, *v.t.* —*opalized*, *opalizing*. To make or resemble opal.—

Opal-jasper, *n.* A kind of opal containing a large amount of iron-oxide.

Opaque, *ō-pāk'*, *a.* [*Fr. opaque*, from *L. opacus*, shady, dark, obscure.] Impervious to the rays of light, not transparent.—

Opacity (*Young*), —**Opaquely**, *ō-pāk'li*, *adv.* In an opaque manner.—

Opacities, *ō-pā-si'ti*, *n.* [*L. opacitas*, *ō-pā'kus*, *n.*] The quality of being opaque.—

Opacitv, *ō-pā-si'ti*, *n.* [*L. opacitas*.] State or quality of being opaque; want of transparency.—

Opacous, *ō-pā'kus*, *a.* Opaque.

Opē, *ōp*, *v.t.* and *i.* —*opēd*, *opēg*. To open; used only in poetry.

Open, *ō'pn*, *a.* [*A. Sax. open*, *open*=*D. open*, *Icel. opin*, *Dan. aben*, *G. ofica*, *open*; akin to *up*.] Not shut; not closed; not covered; not stopped (as a bell); unsealed (as a letter); free to be used or enjoyed; not restricted; affording free ingress; accessible; public; spread; expanded; not drawn together or contracted (an open hand; open arms); hence, free, liberal, bounteous; free from dissimulation; candid; not secret or concealed; clear, unobstructed (an open view; an open country); not frosty; free from frost and snow (an open winter); exposed to view; laid bare; exposed or liable to be assailed; fully prepared; attentive; not yet decided (an open question); not settled, balanced, or closed (an open account); enunciated without closing the mouth, or with a full utterance (an open vowel); *mus.* produced without stopping by the finger or without using a slide, key, piston, &c.—

Open verdict, *a.* —*Open verdict*, a verdict upon an inquest finding that a crime has been committed, but without specifying the criminal; or which has occurred, but does not decide on the cause.—

An open or clear space.—*The open*, the open country; a place or space clear of obstructions.—*v.t.* [*A. Sax. openan*.] To make open, to uncover; to remove any fastening or obstruction from, so as to afford an entrance, passage, or view of the inner parts; to spread; to expand (the fingers, the arms); to enter upon; to commence (to open a negotiation or correspondence); to declare open; to set in operation with some ceremony; to reveal; to disclose (to open one's mind).—

To open fire, to begin to fire or discharge firearms.—

To open oneself, to disclose one's feelings; to begin to be seen from a distance; to commence; to begin; to begin to fire (as a battery).—

Open-breasted, *a.* So made as to expose the breast; having the breast or bosom exposed.—

Open-eyed, *a.* One who or that which opens.—

Open-eyed, *a.* Having the eyes open; hence, watchful; vigilant.—

Open-handed, *a.* Generous; liberal; munificent.—

Open-handedness, *n.* Freedom in giving; liberality.

Open-hearted, *a.* Frank; sincere; not sly.—

Open-heartedly, *adv.* In an open-

hearted manner.—

Open-heartedness, *n.* Frankness; sincerity.—

Opening, *ō'pning*, *n.* A first in order; commencing (an opening speech).—

An open place, an open place; a break or breach in something, a hole or perforation; an aperture; beginning; commencement; a vacancy; an opportunity of commencing a business or profession; a thinly wooded space without underwood, as in a forest.—

Openly, *ō'p-nl*, *adv.* In an open manner; publicly; candidly; frankly.—

Open-mouthed, *a.* Having the mouth open; gaping, as with astonishment.—

Openness, *ō-pen-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being open.—

Open-work, *n.* Ornamental work, so made as to show openings through its substance.

Opera, *ō-pē-rā*, *n.* [*It. opera*, work, composition as opposed to improvisation, from *L. opera*, work; akin to *opus*.] **OPERATE**.]

A musical drama, a dramatic composition set to music and sung and acted on the stage, accompanied with musical instruments; the score or words of a musical drama.—

Opera-bouffe, *ō-pē-rā-bū'*, *n.* pl. **Operas-bouffes** (same pron.). An exaggerated or farcical form of comic opera.—

Operatic, *ō-pē-rā-tik*, *a.* Pertaining to or showing colours, worn by ladies at the opera, or other evening meeting.—

Operaglass, *n.* A small binocular telescope of low magnifying power, used in theatres, &c.—

Operaguet, *ō-pē-rā-gēt*, *n.* A theatre for the performance of operas.—

Operasinger, *n.* A professional vocalist in operas.—

Operatic, *ō-pē-rā-tik*, *a.* Pertaining to the opera.—

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being made to supersede the old serpent.) *Muscle*, a large and powerful truss or instrument having a compass of three octaves.

Opibidian, *ō-pī-dī-an*, *a.* [*Gr. opis*, a serpent.] Pertaining to serpents; having the characters of the serpent; serpentine.—

An Opibidian, one of an order of reptiles which comprises all the snakes or serpents.—

Opibidian, *ō-pī-dī-an*, *a.* [*Gr. opis*, a serpent, and *idēan*, worship.] Serpentine worship.—

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tries in great quantities.—*a* Belonging to an orange; coloured as an orange.—*Orange-ade*, or *anj-ād*, *n*. Drink made from orange juice or flavoured with orange-peel.—*Orange-blossom*, *Orange-flower*, *n*. The blossom of the orange-tree, a wreath of which is commonly worn by a bride at her marriage.—*Orange-illy*, *n*. A garden plant with large orange-coloured flowers.—*Orange-peel*, *n*. The rind of an orange separated from the fruit; the peel of the bitter orange dried and candied, and used in flavouring puddings.—*Orange-ry*, or *anj-ry*, *n*. [*Fr. orange*.] A place where oranges are cultivated; a house for orange-trees.—*Orange-tawny*, *n*. A colour between yellow and brown.

Orangeman, or *anj-man*, *n*. [From William III. of England, Prince of Orange, a place now in France.] A member of a secret society instituted in Ireland in 1755, to uphold Protestant ascendancy, and to oppose the Catholic religion and influence.—*Orangeman*, or *anj-man*, *n*. The tenets or principles of the Orangemen.

Orang-outang, *Orang-utan*, or *o-rang-o-tang*, or *o-rang-o-tan*, *n*. [Malay *orang-utan*, lit. man of the woods.] One of the largest of the anthropoid apes, a native of Sumatra and Borneo.

Oration, or *or-shon*, *n*. [*L. oratio*, from *oro*, *oratur*, to pray.] *ORATORY*. A speech or discourse composed according to the rules of oratory, and spoken in public; a set speech; a formal discourse pronounced on a special occasion.—*Orator*, or *or-er*, *n*. [*L.*] A public speaker; one who delivers an oration; one who is skilled as a speaker; an eloquent man.—*Oratorian*, or *or-er-i-an*, *n*. [*Eccles.*] A priest of the oratory.—*Oratorical*, or *or-er-i-cal*, *adj*. Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical.—*Oratorically*, or *or-er-i-cal-ly*, *adv*. In an oratorical manner.—*Oratorio*, or *or-er-i-o*, *n*. [*It.*] A sacred musical composition, consisting of arias, recitatives, choruses, &c., the subject of which is generally taken from Scripture.—*Oratory*, or *or-er-i*, *n*. [Partly from *orator*, partly from *L. oratorius*, a place of prayer.] The art of public speaking; the art of an orator; exercise of eloquence; a place for prayer; a small apartment for private devotions.—*Priests of the Oratory*, a religious order, the members of which are not bound by any special vow.

Orb, or *b*, *n*. [*Fr. orb*, from *L. orbis*, a circle, a ring, a disc; seen also in *orbit*, *orbital*.] A spherical body; a sphere or globe; also a circular body or disc; an arc; a hollow globe or sphere forming part of the solar or sidereal system; arch; a plain circular boss.—*BOSS*, *v-t*. To exhibit or assume the appearance of an orb.—*v-t*. To encircle; to inclose.—*Orbed*, or *b*, *adj*. Having the form of an orb; round; circular.—*Orbicular*, or *orb-ic-ular*, *adj*. [*L. orbicularis*.] In the form of an orb; spherical; circular.—*Orbicular leaf*, a circular leaf with the stalk attached to the centre of it.—*Orbicular muscles*, muscles with circular fibres surrounding some natural opening of the body.—*Orbicularity*, or *orb-ic-ular-ity*, *n*. Sphericality; circularity.—*Orbicularness*, or *orb-ic-ular-ness*, *n*.—*Orbulate*, or *orb-ic-ulate*, or *orb-ic-ulated*, *adj*. [*L. orbiculatus*.] In the form of an orb; orbicular.—*Orbulation*, or *orb-ic-ula-shon*, *n*. The state of being orbulate.—*Orby*, or *bi*, *n*. Resembling an orb; spherical.

Orbit, or *bit*, *n*. [*L. orbita*, a wheel-track, a circuit, from *oro*, to pray.] The path of a planet or comet through space; the curve-line which a planet describes in its periodical revolution round its central body the *orbit* of Jupiter or Mercury; and the bony cavity in which the eye is situated; *orath*, the skin which surrounds the eye of a bird.—*Orbital*, or *bit-al*, *adj*. Pertaining to an orbit.—*Orbitaly*, or *bit-al-ly*, *adv*. Connected with, or surrounding the orbit (orbitaly feathers).—*Orceidan*, or *or-ki-dan*, *adj*. Relating to the *Orceades*, or Orkney Islands.—*a*. A native or inhabitant of Orkney.

Orcein, or *or-sin*, *n*. The chief ingredient of archil, a deep red powder. *ORCEIN*.

Orchard, or *cherd*, *n*. [*A. Sax. ort-gard*, *ort-gard*, lit. a work-yard, as Dan. *ort-gard*, Goth. *ort-gards*, *ort-gard*.] *Woods*. *YARD*.] A garden; an inclosure devoted to the culture of fruit-trees.—*Orchard-house*, *n*. A glass-roofed shed for cultivating fruits without the aid of artificial heat.—*Orcharding*, or *cherd-ing*, *n*. The culture or management of orchards.—*Orchardist*, or *cherd-ist*, *n*. One that cultivates orchards.

Orchella, *Orchella-weed*, or *or-ke-l'a*, *n*. A lichen yielding archil.—*Orchestra*, or *kes-tra*, *n*. [*Gr. orchestra*, from *orchesthai*, to dance.] The part of a theatre appropriated to the musicians; in the Grecian theatres a part of the stage allotted to the chorus; the whole instrumental band performed together in public places of amusement.—*Orchestra*, or *kes-tra*, *n*. Pertaining to an orchestra.—*Orchestration*, or *kes-tra-shon*, *n*. The arrangement of music for an orchestra; instrumentation.

Orchid, or *or-ki-d*, or *or-ki-s*, *n*. [*Gr. orchis*, a testicle, hence an orchid, from the form of the root.] The name of an order of perennial plants, with tuberous fleshy roots, and beautiful flowers of remarkable form found almost everywhere and prized by florists.—*Orchidaceous*, or *Orchidaceous*, or *or-ki-d'us*, *adj*. Pertaining to the orchids.—*Orchidologist*, or *or-ki-d-ol-ist*, *n*. One versed in orchids.—*Orchidology*, or *or-ki-d-ol-ogy*, *n*. The branch of botany which relates to orchids.

Orcin, or *or-sin*, *n*. [*Fr. orcin*, from *orchella*.] A redish colouring matter obtained from lichens celebrated as dyewoods (orchella-weed).

Ordinal, or *or-din*, *adj*. [*O. E. ordeyne*, *ordine*.] *O. Fr. ordiner* (*Fr. ordonner*), from *L. ordina*, to order, from *ordo*, *ordinis*, order. *ORDIN*.] To set in order or arrange; to decree, appoint, establish, institute; to set apart for a special purpose; to have a ministerial or sacerdotal functions.—*Ordainable*, or *or-din-a-ble*, *adj*. Capable of being ordained.—*Ordainer*, or *or-din-er*, *n*. One who ordains.—*Ordainment*, or *or-din-ment*, *n*. The act of ordaining; appointment.—*Ordinate*, or *or-din-ate*, *adj*. [*L. ordinatus*, from *ordina*, to order, *ordina*, decision, orl, *ordinal* (like *D. ordel*, *G. artheil*, a decision), from *A. Sax. preth*, or, Goth. *its*, out, and verb meaning to determine, decide, to determine, as by causing the accused to handle red-hot iron or put the hand into boiling water, escape from injury being considered a proof of innocence; hence, any severe trial or strict test.

Order, or *or*, *n*. [*Fr. ordre*, from *L.ordo*, *ordinis*, a row, a regular series, from root *or*, seen in *orator*, *ordin*, connected are *ordain*, *ordinary*, *ordinance*, *extraordinary*, *subordinate*, &c.] Regular disposition or methodical arrangement; established succession; a proper state or condition; the established usage or settled method; regularity; public tranquillity; absence of confusion or disturbance; a direction, or authoritative direction; a rule or regulation, oral or written; a direction, demand, or commission to supply goods; a written direction to pay money; a free pass for admission to a theatre or other place of entertainment; a rank or class of men; a body of men of the same rank or profession constituting a separate class in the community; a religious fraternity; a body of men having had a common instruction conferred on them; the distinction, rank, or dignity itself (the *order* of the Garter); a large division in the classification of natural objects, as plants or animals; arch, a column, viewed with a superincumbent entablature, viewed as forming an architectural whole, there being five architectural orders, viz. Doric, Ionic, Tuscan, Corinthian, and Composite.—*Close order*, said of the ranks of a body when drawn up at the distance of a pace between each other; when there are two paces it is termed *open order*.—*General orders*, the commands which a nation or government issues in chief issues to the troops under

his command.—*Holy orders*, the clerical or ecclesiastical character conferred on a person by ordination, or consecration to the ministry in the church; often used without the word *holy* (to be *in orders*, to take orders).—*In order*, for the purpose; with a view to the end; as means to an end.—*Religious orders*, religious brotherhoods, as monastic, military, and mendicant orders.—*Standing orders*, in parliament, certain general rules and instructions laid down for its own guidance.—*To take order*, to take measures for a house in order in council, an order issued by the British sovereign, by and with the advice of the privy-council.—*Order of battle*, the arrangement and disposition of the different parts of an army for the purpose of engaging an enemy.—*Order of the day*, a parliamentary phrase denoting the business regularly set down for consideration on the minutes or votes; *mult.* specific directions issued by a superior officer to the troops under his command.—*Order*, *v-t*. Its proper use, to dispose or arrange; to manage or conduct; to command; to give an order to; to give an order or commission for.—*v-t*. To give command or direction.—*Order-book*, *n*. A book for recording orders where an officer of parliament must enter every resolution he intends to propose.—*Orderer*, or *or-der-er*, *n*. One that gives orders; one that regulates.—*Orderless*, or *or-der-less*, *adj*. Disorderly; out of rule.—*Orderliness*, *n*. The state or quality of being orderly; regularity.—*Orderly*, or *or-der-ly*, *adj*. In accordance with good order; well ordered; methodical; regular; *mult.* being on duty (an officer officer)—*a*. A private soldier or non-commissioned officer so attached to a superior officer to carry orders or messages.—*ado*. According to due order.

Ordinal, or *or-din-al*, *adj*. [*L. ordinalis*, from *ordo*, *ordinis*, a row. *Ordinal*.] Applied to a number which expresses order or succession (the ordinal numbers, *first*, *second*, *third*, &c.); *adj*. *his* pertaining to an ordinal.—*a*. A number denoting order (as *first*); a book containing the ordinal services.

Ordinance, or *or-di-nance*, *n*. [*O. Fr. ordinaire*, from *ordina*, to order, *ordina*, decision, orl, *ordinal* (like *D. ordel*, *G. artheil*, a decision), from *A. Sax. preth*, or, Goth. *its*, out, and verb meaning to determine, decide, to determine, as by causing the accused to handle red-hot iron or put the hand into boiling water, escape from injury being considered a proof of innocence; hence, any severe trial or strict test.

Ordinance, or *or-di-nance*, *n*. One about to be ordained or receive orders.—*Ordinate*, or *or-din-ate*, *adj*. [*L. ordinatus*, from *ordina*, to order, *ordina*, decision, orl, *ordinal* (like *D. ordel*, *G. artheil*, a decision), from *A. Sax. preth*, or, Goth. *its*, out, and verb meaning to determine, decide, to determine, as by causing the accused to handle red-hot iron or put the hand into boiling water, escape from injury being considered a proof of innocence; hence, any severe trial or strict test.

Ordinary, or *or-di-nary*, *adj*. [*L. ordinarius*, from *ordo*, *ordinis*, order. *ORDIN*.] Established; regular; customary; common; usual; frequent; habitual; met with at any time; hence, somewhat inferior; of little merit.—*Ordinary seaman*, a seaman capable of the commoner duties, but not considered fit to be rated as an able seaman.—*a*. A person who has ordinary or manorial jurisdiction in a court of law; an ecclesiastical judge (usually a bishop); a meal prepared for all comers, as distinguished from one specially ordered; an eating-house where there is a fixed price for the meals; one of the four heraldic figures formed with straight lines (as the bend, cross, saltire).—*Ordinary*, in actual and constant service; steadily attending and serving his physician or clergyman (a *diary*).—*a*. An ambassador (ordinary is one constantly resident at a foreign court).—*a* ship in ordinary is one not in actual service, but laid up under the direction of a competent person.—*Ordinary*, *adj*. Usual; generally; in most cases.

Ordinate, or *or-di-nate*, *adj*. [*L. ordinatus*, well-ordered. *ORDIN*.] Regular; methodical.—*Ordinate*, *n*. One of the lines of reference which determine the position of a point; a straight line drawn from a point in the abscissa. The abscissa and ordinate, when spoken of together, are called *coordinates*.—*ORDINATE*.—*Ordinately*, or *or-di-nat-ly*, *adv*. *Good*. In the manner of an ordinate.

Ornate, or-nāt, a. [*Ornatus*, pp. of *ornare*, to adorn. **ORNAMENT**. Adorned; decorated; ornamental; richly and artistically finished; much embellished. — **Ornately**, or-nāt-lī, adv. In an ornate manner. — **Ornateness**, or-nāt-ness, n. — **Ornith**, or-nith, n. [*Ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird.] Of or pertaining to birds. — **Ornithomite**, or-nith-mīt, n. [*Ornithos*, a footprint.] A fossil footprint of a bird, or resembling that of a bird. — **Ornithodelphia**, or-nith-del-fī'a, n. [*Ornithos*, a bird, *delphos*, a womb.] The lowest subclass of mammals, consisting of the *Echidna* and the *Ornithorynchus*, in which the structure of the reproductive organs recalls that in birds. — **Ornithodelphic**, or-nith-del-fī'k, a. Pertaining to the *Ornithodelphia*. — **Ornithodichne**, or-nith-dī'khit, n. An *Ornithichne*. — **Ornitholite**, or-nith-ō-līt, n. [*Ornithos*, a stone.] The fossil remains of birds. — **Ornithological**, or-nith-ō-lō'jī-kal, a. Pertaining to ornithology. — **Ornithologist**, or-nith-ō-lō'jī-ist, n. A person skilled in ornithology. — **Ornithology**, or-nith-ō-lō'jī, n. That branch of zoology which treats of the form, structure, classification, and habits of birds. — **Ornithomancy**, or-nith-ō-man-sī, n. [*Ornithos*, a bird, *manthos*, a divination.] A species of divination by means of birds, their flight, &c. — **Ornithorhynchus**, or-nith-ō-rīng'kus, n. [*Ornithos*, a bird, *rhynchos*, a beak.] An oviparous mammal of Australia and Tasmania, one of the monotremata, with a body like that of an otter, a horny beak resembling that of a duck, and webbed feet; the duck-bill, duck-mole, or water-mole. — **Ornithosaurus**, or-nith-ō-sar, n. [*Ornithos*, a bird, *saurus*, a lizard.] A fossil reptile with bird-like characters. — **Ornithoscopy**, or-nith-ō-skō-pī, n. [*Ornithos*, a bird, *skopos*, to view.] The practice or art of observing birds and their habits. — **Orography**, o-ro'grā-fī, n. [*Orus*, a mountain, and *grapho*, to describe.] The science which treats of the mountains and mountain systems of the globe; orography. — **Orographic**, or-ō-grā-fī-kal, a. Relating to orography. — **Orographist**, o-ro'grā-fī-ist, n. One who is engaged in orography or the science of mountains. — **Oroide**, ō-roid, n. [*Or*, gold, and *Gr. eidos*, resemblance.] An alloy resembling gold in appearance, and used in the manufacture of cheap watch-cases, trinkets, &c. — **Orology**, o-ro-lō'jī, n. [*Orus*, a mountain, and *logos*, discourse.] A description of mountains; orography. — **Orological**, or-ō-lō'jī-kal, a. Pertaining to orology. — **Orologist**, o-ro-lō'jī-ist, n. A describer of mountains; one versed in orology. — **Orotund**, ō-rō-tund, a. [*Or*, *os*, *oris*, the mouth, and *rotundus*, round, rotund.] *Rhet.* characterized by fullness, richness, and clearness; rich and musical; applied to the voice or manner of utterance. — **Orphan**, or-fan, n. [*Orphanos*, orphaned; allied to *L. orbus*, bereaved.] A child bereaved of one or both parents, generally the latter. — *a.* Being an orphan; bereaved of parents. — *b.* *Trojan*, as the state of an orphan; to bereave of parents, children, or friends. — **Orphanage**, or-fan-aj, n. The state of an orphan; a home for orphans. — **Orphaned**, or-fan-d, pp. and *a.* Bereft of parents or friends. — **Orphanhood**, or-fan-hūd, n. The state of being an orphan. — **Orphean**, or-fē-an, a. Pertaining to *Orpheus*, the legendary poet and musician of ancient Greece; hence melodious. — **Orpheon**, or-fē-on, n. A musical instrument. — **Orphic**, or-fīk, a. Orphean. — **Orpiment**, or-pī-ment, n. [*Or*, *orpi*, *orpi*, from *L. auripigmentum*—aurum, gold, and *pigmentum*, a pigment.] A mineral substance, a compound of sulphur and arsenic, of a brilliant yellow colour, forming the basis of the yellow paint called *king's yellow*. — *Red orpiment*, a name of *realgar*. — **Orpin**, or-pīn, n. [*Or*, *orpi*, *orpi*, gold, and *pigmentum*, to paint.] *Orpiment*. A yellow pigment of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red. — **Orpine**, or-pīn, n. [*Or*, *orpi*.] A British plant, one of the stone-crops. — **Orriery**, or-ri, n. A machine that represents, by the movements of its parts, the

motions and phases of the planets in their orbits, named after an Earl of Orriery. — **Orris**, or-ris, n. [*Or*, *or*, gold.] A sort of gold or silver lace; a pattern in which gold and silver lace is worked. — **Orris**, or-ris, n. [*Corruption of iris*.] A pattern in which is obtained *orris-roid*. — **Orris-roid**, or-ris-roid, n. The root of three species of iris which, in its dried state, is used as a pectoral and expectorant medicine. — **Orsedeu**, Orsedeu, or-se-dū, n. [*Or*, *or*, gold, and *sedure*, to beguile, to seduce.] A sort of gold-leaf; Mannheim gold; Dutch gold. — **Ort**, ort, n. [*L. G. ort*, O. D. *orete*, remnants of food; from *or*, as in *orical*, and verb to eat (*D. edere*).] A scrap of food left; a fragment; a piece of refuse; commonly in the plural. — **Orthoceras**, or-thos'er-as, n. [*Or*, *orthos*, straight, and *keras*, a horn.] A genus of fossil shells, straight or slightly curved, of the nautilus family. — **Orthoceratite**, or-thos'er-atīt, n. Fossil shell of this genus. — **Orthoklas**, or-thō-kīz, n. [*Or*, *orthos*, straight, and *klasis*, fracture.] A kind of felspar with a straight flat fracture. — **Orthodox**, or-thō-doks, a. [*Or*, *orthos*, sound in the faith — *orthos*, right, and *doxa*, opinion, opinion, sound in opinion or doctrine; particularly, sound in religious opinions or doctrines; opposed to *heterodox*; in accordance with sound doctrine; sound; correct (an *orthodox* faith or doctrine). — **Orthodoxical**, or-thō-dok-sī-kal, a. Pertaining to orthodoxy; orthodox. — **Orthodoxly**, or-thō-dok-sī-lī, adv. In an orthodox way; with soundness of faith. — **Orthodoxy**, or-thō-dok-sī, n. [*Or*, *orthos*, sound in the faith, correctness of opinion or doctrine, especially in religious matters. — **Orthodromy**, or-thō-dro-mī, n. [*Or*, *orthos*, right, and *dromos*, course.] The act or art of sailing on a great circle or in a straight course. — **Orthodromic**, or-thō-dro-mī-kal, a. Pertaining to orthodromy. — **Orthodromics**, or-thō-dro-mī'k, n. The art of sailing in the arc of a great circle. — **Orthoepic**, or-thō-ē-pī or or-thō-ē-pī, n. [*Or*, *orthos*, right, and *epic*, a word.] The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words. — **Orthoepic**, or-thō-ē-pī, or or-thō-ē-pī-kal, a. Pertaining to orthoepic. — **Orthoepically**, or-thō-ē-pī-kal-lī, adv. With correct pronunciation. — **Orthoepist**, or-thō-ē-pī-ist, or or-thō-ē-pī-ist, n. One who is skilled in orthoepic; one who writes on orthoepic. — **Orthogamy**, or-thō-gā-mī, n. [*Or*, *orthos*, straight, and *gamos*, marriage.] *Bot.* direct or immediate fertilization without the intervention of any mediate agency. — **Orthogathic**, or-thō-gath-ic, or or-thō-gath-ic, n. [*Or*, *orthos*, straight, and *gathos*, a jaw.] Having jaws that do not protrude; having a skull in which the forehead does not recede and the jaws project. — **Orthographic**, or-thō-gō-grā-fī, n. [*Or*, *orthos*, right, and *grapho*, to write.] *a.* Pertaining to orthography. — **Orthogonal**, or-thō-gō-nal, a. Right-angled. — **Orthogonally**, or-thō-gō-nal-lī, adv. With or at right angles. — **Orthography**, or-thō-grā-fī, n. [*Or*, *orthos*, right, and *grapho*, to write.] The art of writing words with the proper letters; the way in which words are properly written; spelling; the part of grammar which treats of letters and spelling. — **Orthographic projection**, or-thō-grā-fī-kal-lī, n. [*Or*, *orthos*, right, and *grapho*, to write.] A projection or section of a building. — **Orthographer**, or-thō-grā-fī-er, or or-thō-grā-fī-er, n. One skilled in orthography. — **Orthographic**, or-thō-grā-fī-kal, a. Pertaining to orthography; *geom.* pertaining to right lines or angles. — **Orthographic projection**, or-thō-grā-fī-kal-lī, n. [*Or*, *orthos*, right, and *grapho*, to write.] A projection used in drawing maps, &c., the eye being supposed to be at an infinite distance from the object. — **Orthographically**, or-thō-grā-fī-kal-lī, adv. According to the rules of proper spelling; in the manner of the orthographic projection. — **Orthographically**, or-thō-grā-fī-kal-lī, adv. To use true orthography; to spell correctly.

Orthometry, or-thom-ē-trī, n. [*Or*, *orthos*, right, and *metron*, a measure.] The art or practice of counting or measuring correctly; the laws of correct versification. — **Orthopathy**, or-thō-pē-dī-a, or or-thō-pē-dī-n, n. [*Or*, *orthos*, straight, and *pais*, a child.] The act of curing or remedying deformities in children, especially in the human body. — **Orthopedic**, or-thō-pē-dīk, or or-thō-pē-dī-kal, a. Relating to orthopathy. — **Orthopedist**, or-thō-pē-dī-ist, n. One who treats of orthopathy. — **Orthopne**, or-thō-pnē, n. [*Or*, *orthos*, straight, and *pnē*, voice.] The art of correct speaking; systematic cultivation of the voice. — **Orthopraxy**, or-thō-prak-sī, n. [*Or*, *orthos*, straight, and *praxis*, a doing.] The treatment of physical deformities by mechanical agency. — **Orthopter**, **Orthopteran**, or-thop'tēr, or or-thop'tēr-an, n. [*Or*, *orthos*, straight, and *pteron*, a wing.] One of an order of insects which have four wings, the anterior pair being semi-membranous or leathery, the posterior pair folding longitudinally like a fan; such as the cockroaches, grasshoppers, and locusts. — **Orthopterous**, or-thop'tēr-ous, a. Pertaining to the orthoptera. — **Orthoscopic**, or-thō-skō-pīk, a. [*Or*, *orthos*, straight, and *skopos*, to see.] Pertaining to or giving correct vision. — **Orthotomous**, or-thō-tō-mus, a. [*Or*, *orthos*, straight, and *tomos*, to cleave.] *Crysalis* having two cleavages at right angles with one another. — **Orthotropical**, **Orthotropous**, or-thō-tro-pal, or or-thō-tro-pus, a. [*Or*, *orthos*, straight, and *tropos*, to turn.] *Bot.* having an ovule with the funiculus opposite the hilum or an embryo with radicle next the hilum. — **Ortive**, or-tiv, a. [*Or*, *ortivus*, from *ortus*, risen, orior, to rise. **ORIENT**.] Rising or eastern; relating to the rising of a star. — **Ortolan**, or-tō-lan, n. [*Or*, *ortus*, from *L. hortulanus*, from *hortus*, a garden; it frequents the hedges of gardens.] A European bird of the bunting family, much esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh. — **Oryx**, ō-riks, n. [*Or*, *ortus*, from *L. oryx*, for a species of antelope, a native of the countries on both sides of the Red Sea; also the gemsbok of South Africa.] — **Osage**, or-ā-saj, n. A North American tree of the mulberry family, producing large yellow fruits resembling an orange, but not edible. — **Oscan**, ō-skan, n. An ancient Italian language, of which a few fragments remain; allied to the Latin. — **Oscillate**, ō-sīl-lāt, v. [*oscillatus*, oscillating. [*L. oscillo*, oscillatum, from *oscillare*, a little face or masque hung to a tree and swaying with the wind, dim. of *os*, the mouth, the face.] To swing; to move backward and forward; to vibrate; to vary or fluctuate between fixed limits. — **Oscillancy**, ō-sīl-lan-sī, n. State of oscillating or swinging backwards and forwards. — **Oscillating**, ō-sīl-lāt-ing, v. Moving backward and forward; vibrating. — **Oscillating cylinder**, an engine cylinder which rocks on trunnions, and the piston-rod of which connects directly to the crank. — **Oscillating piston**, an engine piston which oscillates in a sector-shaped chamber. — **Oscillation**, ō-sīl-lā-shon, n. [*L. oscillatio*.] The act or state of oscillating or swinging backward and forward; vibration. — **Oscillatory**, ō-sīl-lāt-ō-ri, a. Having a tendency to oscillate. — **Oscillator**, ō-sīl-lāt-ō-ri, n. One who or that which oscillates. — **Oscillatory**, ō-sīl-lāt-ō-ri, a. Moving backward and forward like a pendulum. — **Oscitancy**, ō-sī-tan-sī, n. [*L. oscito*, to yawn, from *os*, the mouth.] The act of yawning or yawning; sleepiness; drowsiness. — **Oscitant**, ō-sī-tant, a. Yawning; yawning; drowsy; sluggish. — **Oscitantly**, ō-sī-tant-lī, adv. In an oscitant manner. — **Oscitate**, ō-sī-tāt, v. To yawn; to gape with sleepiness. — **Oscitation**, ō-sī-tā-shon, n. The act of yawning. — **Osculate**, ō-skul-lāt, v. [*osculation*, osculating. [*L. osculor*, to kiss, from *osculum*, a kiss, dim. of *os*, the mouth. **OSCULE**.] To

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the brim or edge: said of the liquid; to be so full as to overflow: said of the vessel.

Overbuild, 3-*ver-bild*, *v.t.* To build over; to build more than the area properly admits of, or than the population requires.—*v.t.* To build beyond the demand.

Overburden, **Overburthen**, 3-*ver-bér-din*, 3-*ver-ber* *tn*, *v.t.* To load with too great weight; to overload.

Overcanopy, 3-*ver-kan* 5-*pi*, *v.t.* To cover as with a canopy.

Overcast, 3-*ver-kast*, *v.t.* To cloud; to obscure with clouds; to cover with gloom; to sow by running the thread over a rough edge.—*a.* Clouded.

Overcharge, 3-*ver-chárj*, *v.t.* To charge or burden to excess; to fill too numerous; to make an excessive charge against; to charge at too high a sum or price; to exaggerate.—*a.* (3-*ver-charj*) An excessive charge; a charge of more than is just in an account.

Overcloud, 3-*ver-kloud*, *v.t.* To cover or overspread with clouds.

Overcoat, 3-*ver-kót*, *n.* A coat worn over all the other dresses; a top-coat or great-coat.

Overcome, 3-*ver-kum*, *v.t.* To conquer; to vanquish; to surmount; to get the better of.—*v.t.* To gain the superiority; to be victorious.

Overconfidence, *n.* Too great or excessive confidence.—**Over-confident**, *a.* Confident to excess.—**Over-confidently**, *adv.* In an over-confident manner.

Overcredulous, *a.* Credulous to excess.

Overcrowd, 3-*ver-kroud*, *v.t.* To fill or crowd to excess, especially with human beings.

Overdaring, 3-*ver-dáring*, *a.* Imprudently bold; foolhardy.

Overdo, 3-*ver-dó*, *v.t.* To do to excess; to overact; to surpass or exceed in performance; to boil, roast, or otherwise cook too much.

Overdose, 3-*ver-dós*, *n.* Too great a dose.—*n.* (3-*ver-dós*) To dose excessively.

Overdraw, 3-*ver-dráw*, *v.t.* To draw upon for a larger sum than is standing at one's credit in the books of a bank, &c.; to exaggerate either in writing, speech, or a picture.

Overdress, 3-*ver-dres*, *v.t.* and *i.* To dress to excess.

Overdrive, 3-*ver-driv*, *v.t.* To drive too hard or beyond strength.

Overdue, 3-*ver-dú*, *a.* Not arrived at the proper date or assigned limit (as *overdue ship*; past the time of payment (as *overdue bill*)).

Over-eager, *a.* Too eager; too vehement in desire.—**Over-eagerly**, *adv.* With excessive eagerness.—**Over-eagerness**, *n.*

Overeat, 3-*ver-ét*, *v.t.* To surfeit with eating; used *refl.* to *overeat one's self*.

Over-estimate, *n.* An estimate or calculation that is too high.—*v.t.* To estimate too high; to overvalue.

Over-excited, *a.* Too much excited.—**Over-excitement**, *n.* The state of being over-excited.

Over-fatigue, *n.* Excessive fatigue.—*v.t.* To fatigue to excess.

Overfeed, 3-*ver-féd*, *v.t.* and *i.* To feed to excess.

Overflow, 3-*ver-flóv*, *v.t.* (the *pref.* and *pp.* are properly *overflowed*, though the *pp.* *overflowed* is sometimes used.) To flow or spread over; to inundate; to fill and run over the brim of; to deluge; to overwhelm.—*v.t.* To swell and run over the brim or banks; to be so full that the contents run over; to abound.—*n.* (3-*ver-flóv*) An inundation; a flowing over; superabundance.

Overflowing, 3-*ver-flóing*, *a.* Abundant; exuberant.—**Overflowingly**, 3-*ver-flóing* *ly*, *adv.* Exuberantly; in great abundance.

Overgrow, 3-*ver-gróv*, *v.t.* To grow or fill the stomach to excess: often *refl.*

Overgrowth, 3-*ver-gróv*, *v.t.* To cover with growth or herbage; generally in *pp.* (a ruin *overgrown* with ivy).—*v.t.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.—**Overgrowth**, 3-*ver-gróv*, *n.* Exuberant or excessive growth.

Overhand, 3-*ver-hand*, *a.* and *adv.* With the hand over the object; with the knuckle upward.

Overhang, 3-*ver-hang*, *v.t.* To impend or hang over; to jut or project over.

Overhardy, 3-*ver-hárd*, *a.* Excessively or unduly hardy or daring; foolhardy.

Overhaste, 3-*ver-hást*, *n.* Too great haste.—**Overhasty**, 3-*ver-hást* *ly*, *a.* Too hasty; rash; precipitate.

Overhaul, 3-*ver-hál*, *v.t.* To turn over for examination; to examine thoroughly with a view to repairs; to re-examine (as accounts); to gain upon or overtake.—**To overhaul a ship**, to gain upon her in following; to search her for contraband goods.—**Overhaul**, **Overhauling**, 3-*ver-hál* *ing*, *n.* Examination; inspection; repair.

Overhead, 3-*ver-héd*, *adv.* Aloft; in the zenith; in the ceiling or story above.—*a.* Applied to what is above or aloft.

Overhear, 3-*ver-hér*, *v.t.* To hear though not intended or expected to hear (as low or whispered conversation); to hear by accident or stratagem.

Overheat, 3-*ver-hét*, *v.t.* To heat to excess.

Overhung, 3-*ver-hung*, *a.* Hanging overhanging with hangings.

Overissue, 3-*ver-ish-ú*, *n.* An excessive issue; an issue (as of coin or bank-notes) in excess of the conditions which should regulate or control it.—*v.t.* To issue in excess; to issue contrary to prudence or honesty.

Overjoy, 3-*ver-jóv*, *v.t.* To give great or excessive joy to; generally in *pp.*

Over-king, *n.* A king holding sway over several petty kings or princes.

Overland, 3-*ver-land*, *a.* Passing by land; made upon or across the land (as *overland journey*).

Overlap, 3-*ver-láp*, *v.t.* To lap or fold over; to extend one's to lie or rest upon.—*a.* The extension of one thing over another; *geom.* the extension of a superior stratum over an inferior so as to cover and conceal it.

Overlay, 3-*ver-lá*, *v.t.*—*pref.* and *pp.* *overlayed*, *overlaying*, *v.t.* To overlay; to lay too much upon; to overhelm; to cover; to smother with close covering, or by lying upon; to obscure by covering.—**Overlaying**, 3-*ver-láing*, *n.* A superficial coating or covering.

Overlap, 3-*ver-láp*, *v.t.* To leap over; to pass by leaping; *refl.* to leap too far.

Overlie, 3-*ver-lí*, *v.t.*—*pref.* *overlay*, *pp.* *overlain*. To lie over or upon; to smother by lying on (to *overlie* a child; to *comp.* *overlie*).

Overlive, 3-*ver-liv*, *v.t.* To outlive; to survive.

Overload, 3-*ver-lód*, *v.t.* To load with too heavy a burden or cargo; to overburden.

Overlook, 3-*ver-lók*, *v.t.* To view from a higher place; to rise or be elevated above; to see from behind or over the shoulder of another; to inspect or superintend; to pass over indulgently; to omit to censure or reprove; to fault; to slight.—**Overlooker**, 3-*ver-lók-ér*, *n.* One that overlooks; an overseer.

Overlord, 3-*ver-lórd*, *n.* One who is lord over another; a feudal superior.

Overmasted, 3-*ver-másted*, *a.* Furnished with a mast or masts that are too long or too heavy.

Overmaster, 3-*ver-mást-ér*, *v.t.* To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish.

Overmatch, 3-*ver-másh*, *v.t.* To be too good for.—*n.* One superior in power; one able to overcome.

Overmodest, 3-*ver-mód-est*, *a.* Modest to excess; bashful.

Overmuch, 3-*ver-músh*, *a.* Too much; exceeding what is necessary or proper.—*adv.* In too great a degree.—*n.* More than sufficient.

Overnice, 3-*ver-nísh*, *a.* Excessively nice; fastidious.—**Overnicely**, 3-*ver-nísh* *ly*, *adv.* In an overnice manner; with too great fastidiousness or scrupulousness.

Overnight, 3-*ver-nít*, *adv.* Through or during the night; in the course of the night or evening; in the evening before.

Overpass, 3-*ver-pás*, *v.t.* To pass over; to cross; to overlook; to pass without regard; to omit.—*v.t.* To pass by or away; to cease by passing. (O.T.)

Overpay, 3-*ver-páy*, *v.t.* To pay in excess; to reward beyond the price or merit.

Overpeople, 3-*ver-pé-pl*, *n.t.* To overstock with inhabitants.

Overplus, 3-*ver-plús*, *n.* (Over, and *L. plus*, more.) Surplus; that which remains after a supply, or beyond a quantity proposed.

Overpower, 3-*ver-pou-ér*, *v.t.* To vanquish by power or force; to subdue to too intense or violent for his emotions overpowered him.—**Overpowering**, 3-*ver-pou-éring*, *p.* and *a.* Bearing down by superior power; irresistible.—**Overpoweringly**, 3-*ver-pou-éring* *ly*, *adv.* In an overpowering manner.

Overprize, 3-*ver-príz*, *v.t.* To value or prize at too high a rate.

Over-production, *n.* Production of commodities in excess of demand.

Overrate, 3-*ver-rát*, *v.t.* To rate at too much; to regard as having greater talents, abilities, or more valuable qualities than is really the case.

Overreach, 3-*ver-résh*, *v.t.* To reach beyond; to rise above; to deceive by cunning, artifice, or sagacity; to cheat; to outwit.

Overreacher, 3-*ver-résh-ér*, *n.* One that overreaches.

Over-refinement, *n.* Excessive refinement; refinement with excess of subtlety or affectation of nicety.

Override, 3-*ver-ríd*, *v.t.* To ride over; hence, to trample down; to supersede; to annul.—**To override one's commission**, to discharge one's office in too arbitrary a manner or with too high a hand.

Overripe, 3-*ver-ríp*, *a.* Ripe or matured to excess.—**Overripen**, 3-*ver-ríp* *ing*, *v.t.* To make too ripe.

Overrule, 3-*ver-ról*, *v.t.* To influence or control by predominant power; to set aside (objections) as not sufficiently weighty or convincing; *law*, to rule against or reject.—*v.t.* To govern; to exercise control.—**Overruler**, 3-*ver-ról-ér*, *n.* One who overrules.—**Overruling**, 3-*ver-ról* *ing*, *p.* and *a.* Exerting superior and controlling power; having effective sway.

Overrun, 3-*ver-rún*, *v.t.* To run or spread over; to grow over; to cover with a swiftly growing; to be run by hostile incursions; to overcome and take possession of by an invasion; to outrun; to run faster and leave behind; *proving*, to carry over part of lines or pages in composition, in the contraction or extension of columns, or when new matter has to be inserted.—**Overrunner**, 3-*ver-rún-ér*, *n.* One that overruns.

Over-scrupulous, *a.* Scrupulous to excess.

Over-scrupulousness, *n.*

Over-sea, 3-*ver-sé*, *a.* Foreign; from beyond sea.—**veracae**, 3-*ver-sé*, *adv.* Beyond or across the sea; abroad.

Oversee, 3-*ver-sé*, *v.t.* To superintend; to overlook; to take charge of.—**Overseer**, 3-*ver-sé-ér*, *n.* One who superintends; a superintendent; an officer who has the care or superintendence of any matter.—**Overseers of the poor**, officers in England who rate the inhabitants; to *oversee*, to superintend, collect it, and apply it towards the relief of the poor.—**Overseer**, 3-*ver-sé-ér*, *n.* The office of an overseer.

Over-set, 3-*ver-sét*, *n.* An upsetting; an overturn.—*v.t.* To turn from the proper position; to turn upon the side, or to turn bottom upward (as a vessel); to subvert; to overthrow.—*v.t.* To turn or be turned over.

Over-shallow, 3-*ver-shál-óv*, *v.t.* To throw a shadow over; to shelter or cover with protecting influence.

Over-shoe, 3-*ver-shó*, *n.* A shoe worn over another; an outer, a second shoe.

Over-shoot, 3-*ver-shót*, *v.t.* To shoot over; to shoot beyond (a mark); to pass swiftly over.—**To overshoot one's self**, to venture too far.—**Over-shot**, 3-*ver-shót*, *p.* and *a.* Shot over or beyond.—**Over-shot water-wheel**, a wheel that receives the water shot over the top of the descent: opposed to *undershot*.

Over-sight, 3-*ver-sít*, *n.* Superintendence; watchful care; a mistake of inadvertence; an overlooking; omission.

Over-sleep, 3-*ver-slep*, *v.t.* To sleep beyond or too long; often *refl.* (to *oversleep one's self*).

erſeer; a ver-wérk). Excessive work or labour; work not to lose a

[illegible][illegible]

ate, far, fat, fall; mā, met, bér; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; a, So. alone—the Fr. u

main of animals.—**Palætiology**, *pal-ē-shi-ol-ō-jī*, n. [*Gr. aitia*, a cause.] That mode of speculation or investigation which explains past conditions by reasoning from present conditions.—**Palætiological**, *pal-ē-shi-ol-ō-jī-kal*, a. Belonging to palætiology.

Palætiologist, *pal-ē-shi-ol-ō-jī-st*, n. An investigator by the method of palætiology.

Palanguin, *Palankee*, *pal-an-ken*, n. [*Fr. and Pg. palanguin*, from *Pal*, *palangi*.] A covered conveyance used in India, China, &c., borne by poles on the shoulders of men, and carrying a person.

Palate, *pal-āt*, n. [*L. palatum*, the palate.] The roof or upper part of the mouth; taste; relish; sometimes intellectual taste.—**Palatable**, *pal-āt-a-bl*, a. Agreeable to the taste or palate; savoury.—**Palatibleness**, *pal-āt-a-bl-nes*, n. The quality of being palatable to the taste.—**Palatably**, *pal-āt-a-bl*, *adv.* In a palatable manner.—**Palatal**, *pal-āt-al*, a. Pertaining to the palate; uttered by the aid of the palate, as certain sounds.—**A** sound pronounced by the aid of the palate; as that of *ch* in *church*, and that of *j*.

Palatinal, *pal-āt-shal*, a. [*From L. palatinum*, *palace*.] Pertaining to a palace; becoming a palace; magnificent.

Palatine, *pal-ā-tin*, a. [*Fr. palatin*, *L. palatinus*, from *palatium*, *palace*.] Pertaining to a palace; holding office in the king's palace; possessing royal privileges.—**County palatine** is a county over which an earl, bishop, or duke had a royal jurisdiction.—**One** invested with royal privileges and rights; a count palatine.—**Palatinate**, *pal-āt-nāt*, n. The province or seignory of a palatine.

Palaver, *pal-ā-ver*, n. [*Pg. palavra*, *Sp. palabra*, a word, from *L. parola*, a parable, in late times a word. *PARABLE*.] A talk or conference among some barbaric races; a conversation; superfluous or idle talk.—**vt.** To flatter; to humbug by words.—**vi.** To talk idly; to indulge in a palaver or palavers.—**Palaverer**, *pal-ā-ver-er*, n. One who palavers; a flatterer.

Pale, *pal*, a. [*O. Fr. pale* (*Fr. pâl*), from *L. pallidus*, *pale*, *Pallan*.] White or whitish; wan; not ruddy or fresh of colour; not bright; of a faint lustre; dim.—**vt.** *paled*, *paling*. To make pale; to diminish the brightness of.—**vi.** To turn pale.—**Pale-ale**, n. A light-coloured pleasant bitter ale.—**Pale-face**, n. A name among the North American Indians for a white person.—**Palely**, *pal-lī*, *adv.* In a pale manner; wanly; not ruddily.—**Paleness**, *pal-nes*, n. The quality or condition of being pale.—**Palish**, *pal-ish*, a. Somewhat pale.—**Paler**, *pal-er*, a. *Paler*, *pal-er*, a. *Pale*; wanting colour. [*Poet.*]

Pale, *pal*, n. [*A. Sax. pal*, *Fr. pal*, from *L. palus*, a stake, from root seen in *page* (of a book), *pagant*, *palant*.] A pointed stake used in fencing or inclosing, fixed upright in the ground, or joined above and below to a rail; a picket; what surrounds and incloses, the space inclosed; an inclosure, an instrument in agriculture, the quality of a cheese.—**The Pale**, that portion of Ireland within which English rule was for some centuries confined after the conquest of Henry II.—**vt.** To inclose with pales or stakes; to enclose.—**Paling**, *pal-ing*, n. Pales in general, or a fence formed with pales.

Palea, *pal-ē-a*, n. pl. *Paleæ*, *pal-ē-æ*, [*L. palea*, chaff.] *Bot.* One of the bracts upon the receptacle of composite plants between the florets; one of the interior bracts of the flowers of grasses.—**Paleaceous**, *pal-ē-a-shus*, a. *Bot.* Consisting of chaff-like scales; covered with paleæ.

Palæography, *Palæontology*, &c. Under **PALÆ**.

Palæstra, *pal-ē-strā*, n. [*Gr. palaistra*, from *palē*, wrestling.] A place appropriated to the exercise of wrestling or other athletic exercises; exercises of wrestling.—**Palæstral**, *Palæstric*, *pal-ē-stral*, *pal-ē-strik*, a. Pertaining to the palæstra or to wrestling.

Palætoet, *pal-ē-tō*, n. [*Fr. palætoet*, *palætoque*, a palætoet, an overcoat, from *D. paltoet*, a pilgrim's coat.] A loose sort of man's coat or woman's long jacket; an overcoat.

Palette, *pal-ēt*, n. [*Fr. palette*, from *L. L. paleta*, dim. from *L. pala*, a spade or shovel.] A thin oval board or tablet with a thumb-hole at one end on which a painter lays the pigments with which he paints his pictures; a pallet.—**Palette-knife**, n. A sort of knife used by painters for mixing colours, and by druggists to mix salves.

Palver, *pal-ver*, Under **PALVER**.

Palfrei, *pal-fri*, n. [*O. Fr. palfrei*, from *L. L. parafredus*, *L. paraveredus*, an extra post-horse, from *Gr. para*, beside, and *L. veredus*, a post-horse (from *veho*, to carry, *veredus*, a carrying).] An ordinary riding horse, or a horse used by noblemen and others for state, distinguished from a war-horse; a small horse fit for ladies.

Palī, *pal-ī*, n. The sacred language of the Buddhists, a descendant of the Sanskrit, not now spoken, but used only in religious works.

Palichthyology, *pal-ik-thi-ol-ō-jī*, n. **PALICHTHOLOGY**.

Palillogy, *Palillogy*, *pal-lif-ō-jī*, n. [*Gr. palin*, again, and *legō*, to speak.] *Rhet.* The repetition of a word or words for the sake of greater energy.

Palimpsest, *pal-imp-sest*, n. [*Gr. palimpsestos*, rubbed again—*palin*, again, and *sestos*, washed.] A parchment or other piece of writing material from which one writing has been erased to make room for another, often leaving the first faintly visible, a process to which many ancient manuscripts were subjected.

Palindrome, *pal-in-drom*, n. [*Gr. palindromos*, running back—*palin*, again, and *dromos*, a running.] A word, verse, or sentence that is the same when read backward as forward.—**Palindromic**, *Palindromical*, *pal-in-drom-ik*, *pal-in-drom-i-kal*, a. Belonging to or in the manner of a palindrome.

Paling, Under **PALING**.

Palingensis, *pal-in-jen-sis*, n. [*Gr. palin*, again, and *genesis*, birth.] A transformation from one state to another; a metamorphosis as of insects; a great geological change on the earth.—**Palingentic**, *pal-in-jen-tik*, a. Pertaining to palingensis.

Paling, *pal-ing*, n. [*Gr. palin*, again, and *oidē*, a song.] Originally a poetical recantation; a piece in which a poet retracts the invectives contained in a former piece; hence, a recantation in general.—**Palinodical**, *pal-in-ō-dik*, a. Relating to a palinode.—**Palinodes**, *pal-in-ō-dist*, n. A writer of palinodes.

Palisade, *pal-i-sād*, n. [*Fr. palissade*, from *palisser*, to pale, from *pala*, a pale. **PALÆ** a. [*Fr. palis*, a fence or inclosure consisting of a row of strong stakes or posts set firmly in the ground, also applied to one of the stakes.—**vt.** *palisaded*, *palisading*.] To surround, inclose, or fortify with palisades.

Palisander, *pal-i-san-der*, n. [*Fr. palissandre*.] A continental name for rosewood.

Pallish, Under **PALISH**.

Pallisy, *ware*, *pal-isi*, n. A variety of pottery, remarkable for its purity; so called from its maker Bernard Pallisy, a French potter of the fifteenth century.

Pallæe, *pal-ē-æ*, n. [*Ilind.*] A palanquin.

Pall, *pal*, n. [*A. Sax. pall*, from *L. pallium*, a cloak, a pall.] An outer mantle of dignified robes, a vestment sent from Rome to patriarchs, primates, and metropolitans as an ensign of jurisdiction, and sometimes, as a mark of honour, to bishops; consisting of a band made of white and a border passing round the shoulders, and having a strip hanging down before and behind; a large black cloth thrown over a coffin at a funeral, or over a tomb.

Pall, *pal*, v. [*W. palla*, to fall; *pal*, loss of energy, failure; the verb *apal* was probably some extent affected by this word.] To become vain; to become insipid; to become devoid of agreeableness or attraction (pleasures begin to *pal*).—**vt.** To make vain or insipid; to cloy; to weary.—**vi.** To weary.

Palladian, *pal-lā-dian*, a. Pertaining to Andrea Palladio, a celebrated Italian ar-

chitect (1518-80).—**Palladian architecture**, a species of Italian architecture founded upon the Roman antique.

Palladium, *pal-lā-dium*, n. [*From Pallas* or *Athena*, equivalent to the Latin *Minerva*.] A sacred statue or image of *Pallas*, the Greek goddess, on the preservation of which, according to ancient legend, was said to have depended the safety of Troy; hence, something that affords effectual defence, protection, and safety; a rare metal of a steel-grey colour, ductile and malleable, considerably harder and lighter than platinum.

Pallasp, *pal-lā*, n. A handsome species of antelope in South Africa.

Pallet, *pal-ēt*, n. [*Fr. palette*, from *L. L. paleta*, dim. from *L. pala*, a spade or shovel.] A palette; a wooden instrument used by potters, &c., for forming and rounding their wares; an instrument to take up and apply rollers to pieces which receive the impulse from a pendulum or balance-wheel.

Pallet, *pal-ēt*, n. [*From Fr. paille*, straw; *L. palca*, chaff.] A small and poor or rude bed.

Pallial, *pal-lial*, a. [*L. pallium*, a mantle. **PALL**.] Pertaining to a mantle, especially the mantle of molluscs.—**Pallial impression**, the mark formed in a bivalve shell by the pallium or mantle.

Palliate, *pal-lāt*, *vt.* *vt.* *palliated*, *palliating*. [*Fr. pallier*, to cloak, palliate; from *L. pallium*, a cloak, whence also *pall* (n.).] To conceal the enormity of by excuses and apologies; to extenuate; to tone down by favourable representations; to mitigate, lessen, or abate (to *palliate* a disease).—**Palliation**, *pal-lā-ti-ōn*, n. The act of palliating; what palliates or serves to excuse; extenuation; mitigation; alleviation.—**Palliative**, *pal-lā-tiv*, [*Fr. palliatif*.] Serving to palliate or extenuate; extenuating; mitigating.—**n.** That which palliates.—**Palliatory**, *pal-lā-tō-ri*, a.

Pallid, *pal-lid*, a. [*L. pallidus*, from *pallere*, to become pale. **PALE**, *FALLOW*.] *Pale*; wan; deficient in colour; not high coloured.

Pallidly, *pal-lid-lī*, *adv.* Quality of being pallid; pallidness.

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Panacea, pan-a-*śe'a*, n. [*L.*, from Gr. *pan-akheia*, a universal remedy—*pan*, all, and *akheia*, to cure, to heal, to be cured of, to be cured of all diseases; a universal medicine or remedy.]

Panada, **Panadé**, pan-a-*ná'da*, pan-a-*ná'd*, n. [*Fr. Panade*, from *L. panis*, bread.] A food made by boiling bread in water to the consistency of pulp.

Pan-anglican, pan-a-*ng'li-k'an*, a. Representative of all who hold views similar to those of the Anglican Church.

Panary, pan-a-*rí*, a. [*L. panis*, bread.] Pertaining to bread (*panary* fermentation).—**Crack**. Under **PAS**.

Pan-chart, pan-a-*ch'art*, n. [*Fr. L. panchartre*—*pan*, all, and *L. charta*, a chart.] A royal charter confirming the enjoyment of all his possessions to a subject.

Pancratium, pan-kra-*sh'i-um*, n. [*Gr. panakraton*—*pan*, all, and *kratos*, strength.] A genus of the Scrophulariaceæ, the Greek consisting of boxing and wrestling.—**Pancratiast**, **Pancratiast**, pan-kra-*sh'i-ast*, pan-kra-*tist*, n. A competitor in the *pancratium*.—**Pancratic**, **Pancractical**, pan-kra-*tik*, pan-kra-*tikal*, a. Pertaining to the *pancratium*.

Pancreas, pan-kre-*as*, n. [*Gr. pan*, all, and *kreas*, flesh.] A large gland or organ of the body between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebrae of the loins; in cattle and swine, the *pancreas* is *pancreatic*, pan-kre-*atik*, a. Pertaining to the *pancreas*.

Panda, pan-*dá*, n. An ursine quadruped of India of the size of a large cat.

Pandanus, pan-da-*nus*, n. [*From pandan*, the Malay name.] The screw-pine genus.

Pandant, pan-*dán't*, a. Under **PAS**.

Pandean. Under **PAS**.

Pandect, pan-dek't, n. [*Gr. pandektos*—*pan*, all, and *dekhomai*, to contain.] A treatise which contains the whole of any science; particularly a digest or collection of Roman civil law, named by the emperor Justinian, Justinian, and consisting of fifty books.

Pandemic, pan-dem-*ik*, a. [*Gr. pan*, all, and *demós*, people.] Incident to a whole people; epidemic.

Pandemonium, pan-de-mo-*ní-um*, n. [*Gr. pan*, all, and *daimón*, a demon.] The place of abode of demons or evil spirits;—a name invented by Milton; hence, any lawless, disorderly place or assembly.

Pander, pan-*dér*, n. [*From Pandarus*, who performs the part of a pimp in the story of Troilus and Cressida.] A pimp; a procurer; a male bawd; hence, one who ministers to the gratification of any of the unwholesome passions.—*viz.* To *pander* for lust, for others.—**Panderage**, pan-*dér-aj*, n. The act of pandering.—**Panderess**, **Panderess**, pan-*dér-ess*, n. A female pander; a procurer.—**Pandering**, pan-*dér-ing*, n. The employment of a pander.

Pandiculation, pan-dik-ú-*lú-sh'ón*, n. [*L. pandiculus*, *pandiculatus*, to stretch one's self, from *pando*, to spread out.] The act of stretching one's self, as when newly awakened from sleep, or in cold weather, and stretching.—**Pandiculated**, pan-dik-ú-*lú-ted*, a. Stretched out; extended.

Pandit, pan-*dít*, n. **PUNDIT**.

Pandur, pan-*dúr*, n. **PANDUR**.

Pandur, pan-*dúr*, n. [*First levied in Hungary near the source of the Danube*.] One of a body of Austrian foot soldiers, formerly dreaded for their savage mode of warfare.

Pandure, pan-*dúr-é*, n. [*Gr. from pan*, all, and *dúron*, a gift. *Clas. myth.*, the name of the first woman on earth, on whom all the gods and goddesses bestowed gifts.—*Pandure's box*, a box which she received, containing all human ills, upon opening which all evils are spread over the earth, hope alone remaining.]

Pandore, pan-*dúr*, n. A musical instrument of the lute kind; a bandore.

Pandura, pan-*dú-rá*, n. [*L. pandura*, from *Gr. pandura*, a lute, a musical instrument, strung with eight metal wires, and played with a quill.

Panduriform, pan-*dúr-í-form*, a. *Bot.* shaped like a pandura; panduriform.

Pane, pan, a. *Fr.* *pane*, a panel or definite portion of a surface, from *L. panis*, the

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hēr; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tabe, tab, bull; oil, pound; 6. Sc. above—the Fr. u

oil, pound; a, Sc. abune—the Fr. u.

from sight; to vanish; hence, to die; to be spent (as time, life). —*To pass by*, to move near and beyond a certain person or place. —*To pass into*, to unite and blend gradually. —*To pass on*, to continue to go forward; to proceed. —*To pass over*, to go or move to another side; to cross. —*To pass up*, to ascend. —*To pass under*, to descend. To move near and go beyond; to move from one side to side of; to live through; to spend (*to pass the summer*); to let go by without care or notice; to take no notice of; to transcend, exceed, excel, surpass; to transfer; to make to change hands; to hand over. —*To pass up*, to ascend; to succeed successfully, as an examination, ordeal, etc.; to obtain the legislative or official sanction of; to be enacted by (the bill has passed the house); to give legal or official sanction to; to enact or ratify; to allow as usual; to grant; to give; to offer; to pronounce (the judge pronounced a death); to void, as faces or other matter. —*To passably*, to take no notice of; to overlook; to forgive; to neglect; to disregard. —*To pass the eyes over*, to glance over rapidly. —*To pass the eye*, to impose by fraud; to palm off. —*To pass it*, to get rid of; to dispose of; to disregard. —*A passage*; a way; a difficult or narrow way; a narrow road or delile between two mountains; permission to pass, or to go or come; a ticket of free transit or admission; a thrust or push in fencing. —*The passing of the hand over* or along anything; a manipulation of a mesmerist; state or condition of things; an embarrassing situation; the successful or satisfactory standing or going through an examination. —*Passable*, *pass-á-bl*, *a.* Capable of being passed, or traversed, penetrated, &c.; capable of being passed from person to person; current; receivable; tolerable; allowable; admissible; mediocre. —*Passably*, *pass-á-bl*, *adv.* Tolerably moderately. —*Pass-book*, *pass-bók*, *n.* A book kept by a shopkeeper, making an entry of goods sold on credit to a customer, for the information of the customer; also, a bank-book. —*Pass-check*, *n.* A ticket of admission or re-admission to a place of entertainment. —*Passer*, *pass-ér*, *n.* One who passes. —*Passer-by*, *n.* One who goes by or near. —*Passing*, *pass-ing*, *adv.* Surprisingly; wonderfully; exceedingly (*passing fair*, *passing strange*). —*Prep.* Exceeding; beyond; over. —*Passing-bell*, *n.* The bell rung in funeral processions, from the belief that bells had the power to terrify evil spirits, or to admonish the living and call for their prayers for the dying. —*Passing-note*, *n.* Music, a note introduced into a melody, but not constituting an essential part of the harmony. —*Pass-key*, *n.* A key for opening several locks; a latch-key. —*Pass-word*, *n.* A secret parole or countersign by which a friend may be distinguished from a stranger, and admitted to a party. —*Pasado*, *pas-sá-dó*, *pas-sád'*, *pas-sá'd*, *pas-sá'dó*, *n.* (Fr. *pasade*, from *pasar*, to pass.) A thrust or push in fencing. —*Passage*, *pass-áj*, *n.* (Fr. *passage*, from *passer*, to pass, to go by.) A going by; a going by, through, over, or the like; transit by means of a conveyance; a journey by a conveyance, especially a ship; liberty of passing; access; entrance or exit; way; mode of entrance or egress; a gallery or corridor leading to the various divisions of a building; a part or portion quoted or referred to in a book, paper, &c., as worthy of notice. —*Steps* necessary to recover or to validate (the *passage* of a bill or of a law); an encounter (a *passage* at arms, a *passage* of love). —*Birds of passage*, birds which migrate with the seasons, being warmer in a winter or from warmer to a colder climate.

Passant, pas'ant, a. [Fr. *passant*, ppr. of *passer*, to pass. PASS.] *Her.* a term applied to a lion or other animal which appears to walk.

Passé, **Passée**, pas-ā, a. [Fr.] Past; faded; as applied to persons, past the heyday of life.

Passenger, *pas-sen-jer*, *n.* [*O.E. passager*, one who makes a *passage*; *the n* being an intrusive element in *passage* and *passenger* who passes or is on his way; a wayfarer; traveller; one who travels, for payment, on a railway, steamboat, coach, or other conveyance. — **Passenger-pigeon**, *n.* A bird of the pigeon family, which abounds in America, such as the *rock* and *band* pigeons, to migrate from place to place in vast flocks to obtain their food. — **Passenger-ship**, *n.* A ship having accommodation for passengers by sea. — **Passenger-train**, *n.* A railroad train for the conveyance of passengers. **Passer**, *pas-er*, *n.* [*L. passer*, a bird, to be called because the bulk of them are small birds.] A name given to the extensive order of birds also called *insectores* or *perchers*. — **Passerine**, *pas-er-in*, *a.* *Percher*. — **Passerines**, the order *passeres*. — **A passerine bird**.

Pasible, pas'i-bl, *a.* [*L. passibilis*, from *patior*, *passus*, to suffer. *PASSION*.] Capable of feeling or suffering; susceptible of impressions from external agents.—**Passibility**, **Passibleness**, pas-i-bil'i-ti, pas-i-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being pas-

Passim, *pas'im*, *adv.* [L.] Here and there in some book; in many different places or passages.

Passion- *pass'hon*, n. [*Lat. passio, passionis*, from *pati*, *passus*, to bear, to suffer; allied to *Gr. pathos*, suffering; akin *patient, passive, compatible*, &c.] The suffering of bodily pains; specifically, the last suffering of the Saviour, a strong feeling or emotion of grief, sorrow, or indignation, as in the case of avarice, revenge, fear, hope, joy, grief, love, hatred, &c.; a strong deep feeling; violent agitation or excitement of mind; violent anger; zeal, ardour, vehemence (as a *passion* for fame); love; ardent affection; a strong desire; a strong wish to display an exhibition of deep feeling (as a *passion* of tears; a pursuit to which one is devoted) — **passional**, **Passionary**, *pass'hon'al*, *pass'hon-ari*, n. A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs — **Passionate**, *pass'hon-ate*, a. **Passionately**, *pass'hon-at-lee*, ad. **Passionately** or *expressing passion*; readily moved to anger; fiery; showing strong emotion; vehement; warm (*passionate* affection). — **Passionately**, *pass'hon-at-lee*, ad. In a passionate manner; ardently; vehemently; angrily. **Passionless**, *pass'hon-less*, a. **Passionless** or *without passion*; free from being passionate. — **Passioned**, *pass'hon'd*, p. and a. Having passions; expressing passion. — **Passion-flower**, n. A genus of plants with showy flowers, chiefly natives of tropical South America, so called from the resemblance of the five petals to the five wounds, or to the symbols of our Lord's passion. — **Passionless**, *pass'hon-less*, a. Void of passion. — **Passion-play**, n. A mystery or miracle-play representing the different scenes in the passion of Christ. — **Passion-week**, n. The four days in Lent. — **Passion-week**, n. Holy Week, the week before Easter.

Passive, *passiv*, a. [*passivus*, from *patior*, *passus*, to suffer.] *Passivus*: Not active; inert; not acting, receiving, or capable of acting. *Passive*: Not acting, not the object, unresisting; not opposing; receiving or suffering without resistance. *gram.* *passive*: expressive of suffering or being acted upon. *transitive*: The object of an action. *intransitive*: The object of some action or feeling (the *passive* voice, a *passive* verb or inflection). —*Passively*, *passiv-ly*, ad. In a passive manner. —*Passiveness*, *passiv-ness*, n. —*Passively*, *passiv-ly*, adv. In a passive manner. —*Passive-ness*, *passiv-ness*, n. Quality of being passive. —*Passion*, *passion*, n. The tendency of a body to continue in a given state till disturbed by another body. *chem.* the condition of a substance which is not so constituted as to enter into chemical combinations. —*Passover*, *pas-ō-ver*, n. A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the providential preservation of the Israelites from the hand of God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed* over the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with blood, and so escaped the sacrifice offered.

at the feast of the passover; the paschal
lamb

Passport, pas'pòrt, n. [Fr. *passport*, a safe-conduct, originally a permission to enter or leave a port. PASS, PORT.] A warrant of protection and authority to travel, granted to persons moving from place to place, by a competent authority; especially granted to persons travelling in a foreign country; something that enables one to pass with safety or certainty, or to attain any object or reach any end (the favour of the great was his *passport*).

Pass, *past*, and *a.* [A form of *passed*.] Gone by; belonging to a time previous to this; not present nor future; spent; ended; over; existing no more.—*n.* A past or former time or state; a bygone time; a state of matters no longer present.—*prep.* Beyond in time; after; having lost; no longer possessing (*past* sense of feeling); beyond; out of reach of; out of the scope or influence of (*past* help); beyond in position; further than.—*adv.* By.—**Pass-master**, *n.* One who has occupied the office or dignity of *pass*, especially in the case of a Freemason.—*fig.* One who has experience in his particular craft or business.

[illegible]

covered with a paste.
pastel, *pastel*, *n.* [*Fr. pastel*, a pastel, a road, from *L. pastillus*, a little roll. **PAS-til**]. A coloured crayon; also the plant used and the blue dye obtained from it.
pastern, *pastern*, *n.* [*O. Fr. pasteuron*, from *pasture*, a shackle for cattle + *pasture*, from *L. pascu*, *pastum*, to feed + *PASTURE*]. The part of a horse's leg between the hoof and the fetlock and the coronet of the hoof.
pasture, *pasture*, *v.* [*Fr. paître*, to graze, to shackle, for horses while pasturing].
pastern-joint, *n.* The joint in a horse's lower pastern.
pasture, *pasture*, *v.* [*Fr. paître*, to graze, to shackle, for horses while pasturing].

asticele, pastich-i-3, n. [It.] A medley; a picture painted by a master in a style dissimilar to that in which he generally paints; a direct copy of the style and manner of some other artist.

nastil, *Pestillo, pas'til, pas-tel'*, n. [Fr. *pastille*, f. *pastillus*, a little roll, from *passus*, food, *pasco, pastum*, to feed. PASTOR.] A small roll of aromatic paste, composed of gum-benzoin, sandal-wood, spices, etc., for burning as a fumigator or disinfectant.—*v.t.*—*pastilled, pastilling*. To add ingredients with nastils.

minister or fumigate (see *minister*).
 minster, *pas-tin*, n. [*past* and *time*] That which assumes the character of time, or serves to make time pass agreeably; sport; amusement.
 pastor, *pas-tor*, n. [*L. pastor*, a shepherd, from *pasco*, *pastum*, to feed; same root as *V. pass*, a feeding, *Armor. paasko*, to feed, *V. kr. pa*, to guard.] A shepherd; a minister of the gospel having the charge of a church and congregation.—*Pastoral*, *pas-tor-al*, *a. [L. pastor]*, pertaining to a shepherd; rustic; rural; descriptive of shepherds or of a country life (a *pastoral* poem); relating to the care of a church.—*Pastor*, *a. [L. pastor]*, pertaining to a bishop to the clergy and people of a diocese.—*Pastoral* *theology*, that part

patria, one's native country, from *pater*, father. **PATERNAL**.] A person who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests.—*a. Patriotic.*—**Patriotic**, *pá-tri-ot'ik, a.* Having the feelings of a patriot; inspired by the love of one's country, directed by zeal for the public safety and welfare.—**Patriotically**, *pá-tri-ot'ik-lí, adv.* In a patriotic manner.

Fate, far, fat, fall: mē, met, hēr; pine, pīn: nōte, not, mōve; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; u, So. abanc—the Fr. u.

pays the officers and men.—**Payment**, pā'ment, n. The act of paying; the discharge of a debt; the thing given in discharge of a debt; recompense; requital; reward.

Paynim, pā'nīm, n. [O.Fr. *paynimen*, *payenime*, *payanimen*, from *payen*, L. *paganus*, a pagan; *paynim* is thus a form of *paganism*. **PAGAN**.] A pagan; a heathen.

Pea, pē, n. [O.E. *pease*, *peas*, a *pea*, pl. *peasen*, *peases*, A. Sax. *piet*, from L. *pisum*, Gr. *pisos*, a *pea*.—*Pea* is a false form, the seed of the root being mistaken for the sign of the plural. In the plural we always write *peas* for the individual seeds, but often *pease* for an indefinite quantity (this form being the old singular: three or four *peas*, a bushel of *pease* or *peas*).] A well-known plant with papilionaceous flowers, one of the most valuable of vegetables, cultivated in the garden and in the field; one of the seeds of the plant.—**Pea-nut**, n. The ground-nut. **Pea-ore**, n. An ore of iron occurring in spherical grains of the size of a pea.—**Pea-rifle**, n. A rifle carrying a ball about the size of a pea.

Pease-meal, pēz' mel, n. Meal or flour from peas.—**Pease-pudding**, n. A pudding from peas.—**Pea-soup**, n. Peasoup, a soup made chiefly of peas.—**Pea-soup**, n. Soup made from peas.—**Pea-stone**, n. Pisolite.

Peace, pēs, n. [From O.Fr. *pais* (Fr. *paix*), from L. *pax*, *pacia*, *peace*—root *pac*, seen in *pacator*, to agree (whence *pacis*, of *peace*, same origin are *pay*, *appease*).] A state of quiet or tranquillity; calm, quietness, repose; especially freedom from war; a cessation of hostilities; absence of strife; tranquillity of mind; quietness of conscience; harmony; concord; public tranquillity.

At peace, in a peaceful state.—**Breach of the peace**, a violation of public tranquillity by riotous or other conduct.—**To hold one's peace**, to be silent; to suppress one's thoughts; not to speak.—**To make a person's peace**, with another, to reconcile the other to him.—**Peace establishment**, the reduced number of effective men in the army during times of peace.—**Commission of the peace**, a commission appointing justices of the peace, and by virtue of which the judges sit upon circuit.—**Justices of the peace**, Justices.—**Peaceable**, pē's-ə-bl, a. [From *peace*, and *-able*.] Inclined to peace; not quarrelsome.

Peaceably, pē's-ə-bl, ad. Peacefully; peacefully; disposed to peace; not quarrelsome.—**Peaceableness**, pē's-ə-bl-nēs, n. The state or quality of being peaceable.—**Peaceably**, pē's-ə-bl, ad. In a peaceable manner.—**Peace-breaker**, n. One that violates or disturbs public peace.—**Peaceful**, pē's-fūl, a. Full of, possessing, or enjoying peace; tranquil; quiet; removed from noise or tumult; pacific.—**Peacefully**, pē's-fūl, ad. In a peaceful manner; quietly; tranquilly.—**Peacefulness**, pē's-fūl-nēs, n. The state or quality of being peaceful.—**Peace-maker**, pē's-mē-ker, n. One who reconciles parties at variance.—**Peace-offering**, n. Something offered as a tended person to procure peace; among the Jews, an offering to God for atonement and reconciliation.—**Peace-officer**, n. A civil officer whose duty is to preserve the public peace.

Peach, pēch, n. [Fr. *peche*, L. *perca*, *perca*, from L. *perca*, *Perca* (the name of the Persian apple).] A fruit-tree of many varieties, supposed to have been introduced into Europe from Persia; the fruit of the tree, a fleshy fruit, of some size containing a stone.—**Peach-coloured**, n. The pale red colour of the peach blossom.—**Peach-coloured**, a. Of the colour of a peach blossom.—**Peach-down**, n. The soft down of a peach skin.—**Peach-wood**, n. A sort of dyewood yielding a peachy colour.

Peachy, pēch'i, a. Resembling peaches; peach-coloured.

Peach, pēch, e.d. [Abbrev. of *impeach*.] To betray one's accomplice; to turn informer. [Low.]

Peacock, pē'kōk, n. [Pec. A. Sax. *pywa*, from L. *pavo*, a peacock, the name being perhaps from the bird's cry.] A large and beautiful gallinaceous bird remarkable for

the beauty of its plumage, the male of the species, the female being, for distinction's sake, called a *peahen*.—**Pea-chick**, n. The chicken or young of the peacock.—**Peacock-fish**, n. A fish of the Mediterranean and Indian Seas, showing brilliant red, yellow, and blue hues.—**Pea-fowl**, n. The peacock or peahen.—**Peahen**, pē'hēn, n. The hen or female of the peacock.

Pea-jacket, pē-jak-et, n. [Pec. in D. and L.G. *pye*, coarse, thick cloth, a warm skin suit to cloth, *pyda*, a garment.] A thick loose woollen jacket worn by seamen, fishermen, &c.

Peak, pēk, n. [Fr. *pic*, a mountain peak, a pick, *pyque*, a pike, from *Armor*, *pic*, W. *pyg*, a point, a pike, a beak; akin *beak*, *pick*, *pick*, *pick*.] The top of a hill or mountain, ending in a point; a projecting point; a projecting portion on a head-covering (the peak of a cap), *navel*, the upper corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard, at the extremity of the yard, or gaff.—**Peaked**, pēkt, a. Pointed; ending in a point.—**Peaky**, pēki, a. Consisting of peaks; resembling a peak.

Peak, pēk, v.t. [Perhaps from *peak*, n., a sharp, sharpened features of sickly persons.] To look sick or thin; to become emaciated.—**Peakish**, pēk'ish, a. Of a thin and sickly cast of face.

Peal, pēl, n. [A mutilated form of *appeal*.] A succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts, &c.—**Peal**, n. A set of bells tuned to each other; the changes rung on such bells.—**v.t.** To utter or give out a peal.—**v.t.** To cause to ring or sound; to utter loudly and sonorously.

Peal, pēl, n. [A Sax. *peru*, Fr. *poire*, from L. *pirum*, a pear.] A well-known fruit-tree growing wild in many parts of Europe and Asia; the fruit of the tree.—**Alligator**, pē-lī-gōr, n. A cheery pear. **Ascovory**, pē-lī-gōr, n. A pear-shaped.

Pea-form, pē-lī-gōr, n. A pear-shaped.

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Pea-form, pē-lī-gōr, n. A pear-shaped.

n. Peasants collectively; the body of country people.

Peace, pēz, n. Under *PEA*.

Peat, pēt, n. [For *beat*, *bete*, from old *bete*, to mend a fire; A. Sax. *betan*, to make better; akin *better*, *boot*.] A kind of turf used as fuel; the natural accumulation of vegetable matter, more or less decomposed, in hollows on land not in a state of cultivation; a small block of peat cut and dried for fuel.—**Peat-bog**, n. A bog or marsh containing peat.—**Peat-moss**, n. A moss producing peat.—**Peat-soil**, n. A soil mixed with peat.—**Peaty**, pē-ti, a. Resembling peat; abounding in peat; composed of peat.

Pebs, pē'ba, n. A species of armadillo.

Pebble, pēbl, n. [A. Sax. *paþolstīn*, lit. pebble-stone; etym. unknown.] A small round stone; a stone worn and rounded by the action of water; a lapidary's name for agate; an optician's name for transparent colourless rock-crystal used as a substitute for glass in spectacles.—**Pebbled**, pēbl-d, a. Abounding with pebbles.—**Pebbly**, pēbli, a. Full of pebbles.

Pöbri, pā-brēn, n. [Fr.] A very destructive epizootic disease among silkworms.

Pecan, pē-can, n. [Fr. *pacane*, Sp. *pacana*.] A species of hickory and its fruit.

Pecary, pēk'ā-ri, n. **PECCARY**.

Peccable, pēk'ā-bl, a. [L.L. *peccabilis*, peccable, from L. *pecco*, to sin.] Liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law.—**Peccability**, pēk'ā-bl-i-tē, n. The state of being peccable.—**Peccadillo**, pēk-ā-dī-lō, n. [Sp. *pecadillo*, dim. of *peccado*, L. *peccatum*, a sin, from *pecco*.] A slight trespass or offence; a petty crime or fault.—**Peccancy**, pēk'ā-ni, n. State or quality of being peccant.—**Peccant**, pēk'ānt, a. [L. *peccans*, peccant, prp. of *pecco*.] Sinning; criminal; morbid; corrupt (peccant humours).—**Peccantly**, pēk'ānt-lī, ad.

Peccary, pēk'ā-ri, n. [South American name.] A quadrumanous quadruped of America, representing the name of the Old World, to which it is allied.

Peccavi, pēk'ā-vī, [L.] I have sinned, from *pecco*, to sin.] A word used to express confession or acknowledgment of an offence.

Pechblend, Pechblende, pēk'blend, n. [G. *pech*, pitch.] **PITCHBLEND**.

Peck, pēk, n. [Perhaps a form of *pack*; but comp. Fr. *picotin*, from *peca*, part of a liquid measure. The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of 8 quarts.

Peck, pēk, v.t. [A slightly different form of *pick*.] To strike with the beak; to pick up with the beak; to make by striking with the beak, or a pointed instrument (to *peck* a hole).—**v.t.** To make strokes with a beak, or a pointed instrument.—**To peck at, to strike at with the beak; to attack with petty criticism.—**Pecker**, pēk'ēr, n. One who or that which *pecks*.—**Peckish**, a. Inclined to eat; somewhat hungry. [Colloq.]**

Pecten, pēk'tēn, n. [L. *pecten*, a comb, a kind of shellfish, from *pecto*, to comb; root *pek*, also in *Gr. peko*, to comb.] A genus of marine bivalves having a shell marked with diverging ribs and furrows.

Pectic, pēk'tik, a. [Gr. *pektikos*, curdling, from *pekein*.] Pertaining to the property of forming a jelly; said of an acid found in fruits.—**Pectin**, Pectine, pēk'tīn, n. A principle which forms the basis of vegetable jelly.—**Pectinaceous**, pēk'tī-nā-shūs, a. Having the character of pectin.

Pectose, pēk'tōs, n. A substance contained in fleshy fruits which certain agents change into pectin.—**Pectous**, pēk'tūs, a. Pertaining to pectin.

Pectinal, pēk'tī-nāl, n. [L. *pecten*, a comb. **PECTEX**.] Pertaining to a comb; resembling a comb.—**Pectinate**, Pectinated, pēk'tī-nāt, pēk'tī-nāt-ed, a. [L. *pectinatus*.] Having resemblance to the teeth of a comb; toothed like a comb; serrated.—**Pectinately**, pēk'tī-nāt-lī, ad. Like the teeth of a comb.—**Pectinifer**, pēk'tī-nā-shōn, n. The state of being pectinated; what is pectinated.—**Pectinibrachiato**, pēk'tī-brā-kī-ō, n. A name given to pectinated gills, as certain molluscs; an

oil, pound; a, Sc. abino—the Fr. u.

Pencilled, peni-sil-lat, peni-sil-lat-ed, a. Bot. consisting of a bundle of short, compact fibres or hairs; cool, supporting bundles of diverging hairs.

Peninsula, pen-in-su-la, n. [L. *pen-sula*, almost, and *insula*, island.] A portion of land almost surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by an isthmus.—*The Peninsula*, Spain and Portugal together.—**Peninsular, pen-in-su-lar, a.** In the form of a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula.—**Peninsulate, pen-in-su-lat, v. t.**—**peninsulated, peninsulating.** To form into a peninsula.

Penis, penis, n. [L.] The male organ of generation.

Penitence, pen-i-tens, n. [Fr. *penitence*, from *L. penitentia*, repentance. *Penance* is the same word. **PENAL**, Sorrow for the commission of sin or offences; repentance; contrition.—**Penitency, pen-i-tens-i, n.** Penitence.

Penitent, pen-i-tent, pen-i-tent, a. Suffering sorrow of heart on account of sins or offences; contrite; sorry for wrong-doing and resolved on amendment.—**n.** One who is penitent; one under church censure, but not admitted to penance.

Penitential, pen-i-ten-shal, a. Pertaining to, proceeding from, or expressing penitence.—**Penitential psalms**, the psalms numbered vii, xxxiii, xxxviii, li, ciii, cxviii, exliii, of the authorized version of the Bible.—**n.** In the *R. Cath. Ch.* a book containing the rules which relate to penance.—**Penitentially, pen-i-ten-shal-ly, adv.** In a penitential manner.—**Penitentiary, pen-i-ten-shi-ari, n.**—**Relating to penance.**—**a.** A penitent; an official or office of the Roman Catholic Church connected with the granting of dispensations, &c.; a house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labour.—**Penitentially, pen-i-ten-shal-ly, adv.** In a penitential manner.

Penknife, pen-man, &c. Under **PEN**.

Pennant, pen-ant, n. [From *penant*, but influenced by *pendant*.] A small flag; a pennon; a pennant.

Pennate, pennat-ed, pen-at, pen-at-ed, a. [L. *pennatus*, winged, from *penna*, a feather.] Bot. same as *Pinnate*.—**Penniform, pen-i-form, a.** Having the appearance of the barbs of a feather.—**Pennigerous, pen-i-gi-er-us, a.** Bearing feathers or quills.

Penna, pen-on, n. [Fr. *penna*, from *L. penna*, a feather, a plume. **PEN**.] A small pointed flag or streamer, formerly carried by knights attached to their spear or lance, and generally bearing a lance or device; a pennant.—**Pennoncel, pennoncelle, pen-on-sel, n.** A small pennon.

Penny, pen-i, n. pl. *Penies* or *Pence*, *pen-i-tens*. *Pennies* denotes the number of coins; *pen-i* the amount in value. [A. Sax. *penig*, *poing*, *penning*=D. *penning*, Dan. *penge*, Ice. *penning*, O.H.G. *pfening*, G. *pfennig*; perhaps of same origin as *paen*, a pledge. **PAY**.] A small coin formerly current in the shilling, of which there are twelve in the shilling, an insignificant coin or value; money.—**Penniless, pen-i-less, a.** Moneyless; destitute of money; poor.—**Pennilessness, pen-i-less-ness, n.** The state of being penniless.—**Penny-alter, n.** A person who furnishes matter for public journals at a penny a line, or some such small price; any poor writer for hire.—**Penny-dog, n.** A kind of small shark or dogfish.

Pennyroyal, pen-i-roi-al, n. An aromatic British plant of the mint family.—**Penny-wedding, n.** A wedding where the guests contribute toward the expenses of the entertainment.—**Pennyweight, pen-i-wat, n.** A Troy weight containing 24 grains—anciently the weight of a silver penny.—**Penny-wise, a.** Saving small sums at the hazard of losing much; generally on unprofitable occasions; generally in the phrase *penny-wise and pound-foolish*.—**Pennyworth, pen-i-werth, a.** As much as is bought for a penny; a purchase; a bargain.

Penology, pen-o-lo-jy, n. [Gr. *peno*, punishment, and *logos*, course.] The science which treats of public punishments.

Pensive, pen-sil, a. [L. *pensilis*, from *pendo*, to hang. **PENDANT**.] Hanging; suspended; pendulous.

Pension, pen-shun, n. [Fr. *pension*, from *L. pensio, pensiois*, a paying, from *pendo*, *pensare*, to weigh, to pay (whence *expens*, &c.). **PENDANT**.] A stated allowance to a person in consideration of past service; a yearly sum granted by government to retired public officers, to soldiers or sailors who have served a certain number of years or have been wounded, or others; a boarding-house or boarding-school on the Continent (in this sense pronounced *pan-sion*, being French).—**v. t.** To grant a pension to.—**Pensionary, pen-shun-ari, n.** Receiving a pension; consisting in a pension.—**n.** A person who receives a pension; a pensioner.—**Pensioner, pen-shun-er, n.** One in receipt of a pension; a dependant on the bounty of another; in the University of Cambridge, one who pays for his commons out of his own income, the same as a commoner at Oxford.

Pensive, pen-siv, a. [Fr. *pensif*, from *pensare*, to think or reflect, from *L. pensare*, to weigh, to consider, a freq. from *pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh. **PENSIVOUS**.] Thoughtful; employed in serious thought or reflection; thoughtful and somewhat melancholy; expressing thoughtfulness with sadness.—**Pensively, pen-siv-ly, adv.** In a pensive manner.—**Pensiveness, pen-siv-ness, n.** The state or quality of being pensive.

Pentack, pen-tok, n. [Pen, an inclosure, and *tack*.] A trough, tub, or conduit of boards for conducting water; a sluice above a water-wheel.

Pent, pen-t, v. of pen. Penned or shut up; Roman & confined.

Pentachord, pen-tak-kord, n. [Gr. *pent*, five, and *chord*, a string.] An ancient Greek instrument of music with five strings.

Pentacle, pen-tak-l, n. [L. *pentaculum*, from *Gr. pente*, five.] A figure consisting of five straight lines so joined and intersecting as to form a five-pointed star; sometimes a mystic sign in astrology or magic.

Pentacoccus, pen-tak-kok-us, n. [Gr. *pent*, five, and *L. coccus*, a berry.] Bot. having or containing five grains or seeds.

Pentacrinite, pen-tak-ri-nit, n. [Gr. *pent*, five, *krinos*, a lily.] A five-armed fossil encrinite.

Pentactylour, pen-tak-tak-ty-us, a. [Gr. *pent*, five, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] Having five fingers or toes.

Pentadelphous, pen-tad-el-fus, n. [Gr. *pent*, five, and *adelphos*, brother.] Bot. having the filaments or stamens arranged in groups or divisions of five.

Pentaglot, pen-ta-glot, n. [Gr. *pent*, five, and *glossa*, a tongue.] A work in five different languages.

Pentagon, pen-ta-gon, n. [Gr. *pent*, five, and *gonia*, an angle.] **Geom.** A figure of five sides and five angles; if the sides and angles be equal it is called a regular pentagon; otherwise, irregular; *fig. a* fort with five bastions.—**Pentagonal, pen-ta-gon-al, a.** Having five corners or angles.—**Pentagonal, pen-ta-gon-al, a.** With five angles.

Pentagram, pen-ta-gram, n. [Gr. *pent*, five, and *gramma*, a line.] A pentacle.

Pentagyn, pen-ta-jin, n. [Gr. *pent*, five, and *gyn*, a female.] Bot. a plant having five styles.—**Pentagynum, pent-a-jin-um, n.** In an intransigent manner.—**Pentagynous, pen-ta-jin-us, a.** Bot. having five styles.

Pentahedron, pen-ta-hedron, n. [Gr. *pent*, five, and *hedra*, a side or base.] A solid having five equal sides.—**Pentahedral, pen-ta-hed-ral, a.** Having five equal sides.

Pentamerous, pen-ta-mer-us, a. [Gr. *pent*, five, and *meros*, a part.] Having or divided into five parts; *fig. a* having five joints to the tarsus of each leg, a term applied to a family (Pentamera) of beetles.—**Pentameran, pen-ta-mer-an, n.** A pentamerous beetle.

Pentameter, pen-ta-met-er, n. [Gr. *pent*, five, and *metron*, measure.] **Pros.** A verse of five feet, belonging more especially to Greek and Latin poetry, the two first feet being either dactyls or spondee, the third a spondee, the fourth a spondee, and the fifth an anapaest.—**a.** Having five metrical feet.

Pentander, pen-tan-der, n. [Gr. *pent*, five, and *aner*, a man or male.] A hermaphrodite plant having five stamens with distinct filaments, but connected with the pistil.—**Pentandrous, pen-tan-drus, a.** Bot. having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

Pentangular, pen-tan-gul-er, a. [Gr. *pent*, five, and *angular*.] Having five angles.

Pentapetalous, pen-ta-pet-alus, a. [Gr. *pent*, five, and *petala*, a petal.] Bot. having five petals.

Pentaphyllous, pen-ta-phy-lus, a. [Gr. *pent*, five, *phyllon*, a leaf.] Bot. having five leaves.

Pentarchy, pen-tar-ki, n. [Gr. *pent*, five, *arche*, rule.] A government in the hands of five persons.

Pentasepalous, pen-ta-sep-alus, a. [Gr. *pent*, five, and *E. sepal*.] Bot. having five sepals.

Pentaspermic, pen-ta-sper-mus, a. [Gr. *pent*, five, *sperma*, a seed.] Bot. containing five seeds.

Pentastich, pen-tas-tik, n. [Gr. *pent*, five, and *stichos*, a verse.] A composition consisting of five verses.

Pentastylo, pen-ta-stil, n. and **a.** [Gr. *pent*, five, and *stylos*, a column.] Arch. applied to an edifice having five columns in front.

Pentateuch, pen-ta-tak, n. [Gr. *pent*, five, and *teuchos*, a book.] A collective term for the first five books of the Old Testament.—**Pentateuchal, pen-ta-tak-kal, a.** Relating to the Pentateuch.

Pentecost, pen-tis-kost, n. [Gr. *pentekosti* (héméra), the fiftieth day, from *penté*, forty, fifty, from *penté*, five.] A solemn festival of the Jews, so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day after the passover; Whitsuntide, which is fifty days after Easter.—**Pentecostal, pen-tis-kost-al, a.** Pertaining to Pentecost or Whitsuntide.—**n.** An oblation formerly made to a saint, offered at the feast of Pentecost.

Pentograph, pen-ti-graf, n. **PENICULAR**.

Penthouse, pen-tous, n. [Formerly *penic*, from *Gr. penicis*, a penthouse.—**L. penicula**, a shed, from *peniculus*, a staff, against a wall; a shed or rooming slope from a building.]

Pentile, pen-til, n. **PANTILE**.

Pentroof, n. [From *penit* in *penitence*.] A roof formed like an inclined plane, the slope being all on one side.

Penult, pen-ul-ta, n. **PENULT**.

Penultimate, pen-ult-i-ma, n. [L. *penultimus*, penultimate, and *ultima*, last.] The last syllable of a word except the penultimate.—**Penultimate, pen-ult-i-ma, n.** Last but one.—**n.** The last syllable of a word.

Penumbra, pen-um-bra, n. [L. *pena*, almost, and *umbra*, shade.] The partial shadow, or the total shadow caused by an opaque body intercepting the light from a luminous body, as in eclipses; painting, the boundary of shade and light, where the one blends with the other.—**Penumbral, pen-um-bral, a.** Pertaining to a penumbra.

Penny, pen-i, n. [Fr. *pénurie*, L. *penuria*, akin to *Gr. penia*, poverty.] Want of pecuniary means; indigence; extreme poverty.—**Penurious, pen-ur-i-us, a.** Pertaining to penury; begrudging; parsimonious; miserly.—**Penuriously, pen-i-ur-i-ously, adv.** In a penurious manner.—**Penuriousness, pen-i-ur-i-ous-ness, n.** The quality of being penurious.

Pepin, pep-in, n. **PEP**, *pepin*, a foot-soldier, a day-labourer, from *L. pepin*, the foot, day-labourer.

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or nation; a community; a body social (in this sense it admits the plural, *peoples*); persons indefinitely; men (*people* may say what they please); with possessives, those who are closely connected with a person, as attendants, domestics, relatives, &c.—*The people*, the commonalty, as distinct from men of rank; the populace.—*Pe-people*, *peeping*. To stock with people or inhabitants; to populate.
Peperine, *Peperino*, *pep-ér-in*, *pep-er-é-nò*, *n.* [*lit. peperino*, from *L. piper*, *pepper*]. A light porous species of volcanic rock.
Peplus, *peplus*, *n.* [*Gr. peplos*]. A large full upper robe anciently worn by Greek women.

Pepo, *pe-pò*, *n.* [*L. a melon*]. Any fruit of the type of the melon or gourd.

Pepper, *pep-ér*, *n.* [*A. Sax. pipor, pepper*, from *L. piper*, *Gr. pipari, peper*; a word of Oriental origin]. A plant and its fruit, which latter has an aromatic, extremely hot, pungent taste, and is used in seasoning, &c.—*Jamaica pepper*, *Pimenta*, *Guinea pepper*, *Cayenne pepper*, the produce of different species of capsicums.

Pepper, to sprinkle with pepper; to pelt with shot or missiles; to cover with numerous sores; to drub thoroughly.—*Pepper-and-salt*, *a.* Of a light ground colour (as white, drab, gray, &c.) dotted with black, brown, or like dark colour.—*Pepper-box*, *a.* A small box with a perforated lid, for sprinkling pepper on food.—*Peppercorn*, *pep-ér-korn*, *n.* The berry or fruit of the pepper plant; hence, an insignificant quantity; something of inconsiderable value.—*Peppercorn rent*, *a.* *nominal rent*.—*Peppermint*, *pep-ér-mint*, *n.* A plant of the mint genus having a strong pungent taste, glowing like pepper, and followed by a sense of coolness; a liquor prepared from the plants; hence, of a light coloured rich peppermint.—*Pepper-pot*, *n.* A West Indian dish, the principal ingredient of which is cassareep, with flesh or dried fish and vegetables; a pepper box; a kind of capicums.

Peppery, *pep-ér-é*, *a.* Having the qualities of pepper; choleric; irritable.

Pepperidge, *pep-ér-ij*, *n.* *PIPERIDGE*.

Peppin, *Peppine*, *pep-sin*, *n.* [*Gr. pepsin*, digestion, from *pepo*, to digest]. A peculiar animal principle secreted by the stomach, the active principle of gastric juice.

Pepitic, *pep-tik*, *a.* Promoting digestion; relating to digestion; digestive.—*Pe*, *a.* A medicine which promotes digestion.

Peptica, *pep-tik*, *n.* The doctrine of digestion; as a plural, the digestive organs.—**Pepticity**, *pep-tis-ti*, *n.* The state of being peptic; good digestion.—*Pe*, *one*, *pepton*, *n.* The substance into which the nitrogenous elements of the food are converted by the action of the gastric juice.

Per, *per*, *a.* Latin preposition, denoting through, by, by means of, &c., occurring as a prefix in many English words.

Per is used adverbially in certain phrases.—*Per annum*, by the year; in each year; annually.—*Per diem*, by the day, each day.—*Per centum*, by the hundred; commonly abbreviated to *per cent*, or *per cent*, *per cent*, *per cent*.

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understand.—*Syn. under SEE*.—**Perceivable**, *per-sev-ér-á*, *a.* Capable of being perceived; perceptible.—**Perceivably**, *per-sev-ér-á*, *adv.* In a perceivable manner.

Perceiver, *per-sev-ér*, *n.* One who perceives.—**Percept**, *per-sep-t*, *n.* That which is perceived.—**Perceptibility**, *per-sep-ti-bil-i-ti*, *n.* The state or quality of being perceived; perceptiveness; power of perceiving.

Perceptible, *per-sep-ti-bil*, *a.* Capable of being perceived.—**Perceptibly**, *per-sep-ti-bil*, *adv.* In a perceptible manner; so as to be perceived.—**Perception**, *per-sep-shon*, *n.* [*L. perceptio, perceptio*]. The act of perceiving; that act or process of the mind which makes known an external object; the faculty by which man holds communication with the external world or takes cognizance of objects without the mind.—**Perceptive**, *per-sep-tiv*, *a.* Relating to the act or power of perceiving; having the faculty of perceiving.—**Perceptivity**, *per-sep-tiv-i-ti*, *n.* The quality of being perceptive; power of perception.

Percentage. Under *PER*.

Perch, *perch*, *n.* [*Fr. perche, L. perca*, from *Gr. perche*, the perch, from *perkos*, dark-coloured]. The popular name of acanthopterygious fishes, one species of which is found in rivers and lakes throughout the temperate parts of Europe.

Perch, *perch*, *n.* [*Fr. perche, from L. perca, a pole, a staff*]. A measure of length containing 54 yards; a pole or rod; a roost for birds; anything on which they light; hence, an elevated seat or position.—*Perch*, *perch*, *n.* [*Fr. perche, L. perca*, from *Gr. perche*, the perch, from *perkos*, dark-coloured]. The popular name of acanthopterygious fishes, one species of which is found in rivers and lakes throughout the temperate parts of Europe.

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Perdition, *per-dish-on*, *n.* [*L. L. perditio, from L. perdo, perdisco*, to destroy, to ruin—*per*, thoroughly, and *do*, a verb cognate with *do*]. Entire ruin; utter destruction; loss of final happiness in a future state; future misery or eternal death.

Perdu, *Perdue*, *per-du* or *per-dú*, *a.* [*Fr. perdu, lost, from perdisco, to lose*]. [*perdu*] *lost*; in concealment; generally in the phrase *to lie or to be perdu*.

Perdurable, *per-du-rá-bil*, *a.* [*Fr. from L. perdurare—per, intens., and durare, to last*]. Very durable; lasting; continuing long.—**Perdurably**, *per-du-rá-bil*, *adv.* In a perdurable manner; lastingly.

Perdurance, *per-du-rá-shon*, *n.* Long continuance.—**Perdure**, *per-dúr*, *v.t.* To endure or continue long.

Peregrinate, *per-é-grí-nat*, *v.i.*—**Peregrinate**, *per-é-grí-nat*, *v.i.* [*L. peregrinus, from peregrinus, a traveller or stranger—per, through, and ager, land*]. Pilgrimage. To travel from place to place; to wander.—**Peregrination**, *per-é-grí-ná-shon*, *n.* Travelling, roaming, wandering about; a journey.—**Peregrinator**, *per-é-grí-ná-tér*, *n.* A traveller.—**Peregrine**, *per-é-grí-né*, *a.* [*L. peregrinus*]. Foreign; not native.—**Peregrine falcon**, a handsome species of European falcon.—**Peregrine falcon**, a handsome species of European falcon.—**Peregrine falcon**, a handsome species of European falcon.

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reach perfection; completely; totally; thoroughly. — **Perfectness**, *per-fek't-nēs*, *n.* The state or quality of being perfect.

Perfervid, pĕr-fĕr'vīd, *a.* [*L.* *perfervidus*—*per*, intens., and *fervidus*, fervid.] Very fervid: very hot or ardent.

perfidy; very doubtful of *Albane*.
Perfidia, *per-fid-ĭ*, *n.* *perfidia*, from *per-fidus*, faithful, *per*, prefix *per*, and *fidus*, faithful; *per* having the same force as in *perjure*, *pervert*, *PERJURY*. The act of violating faith or allegiance; breach of faith; treachery; faithlessness. — *Perfidious*, *per-fid-i-us*, *a.* Guilty of or involving perfidy or treachery; treacherous; consisting in breach of faith; traitorous. — *Perfidiously*, *per-fid-i-us-ly*, *adv.* In a perfidious manner. — *Perfidiousness*, *per-fid-i-us-nes*, *n.* The quality of being perfidious.

Perfoliate, pĕr-fŏl-ĭ-āt, n. [*L. per*, through, and *folium*, a leaf.] *Bot.* applied to a leaf that has the base surrounding the stem, as if the stem ran through it.

Perforate, *per-fō-rāt*, *v.t.*—*perforated*, *perforating*. [*l. perforo, perforatus*—*pierx per*, through, and *foro*, to bore. **BORE**.] To bore through; to pierce with a pointed instrument; to make a hole or holes through by boring. — **Perforate**, **Perforated**, *per-fō-rāt*, *per-fō-rā-ted*, *a.* Bored or pierced through — **Perforation**, *per-fō-rā-shun*, *n.* The act of perforating, boring, or piercing; a hole bored; a hole passing through anything. — **Perforative**, *per-fō-rā-tiv*, *a.* Having power to perforate or pierce. — **Perforator**, *per-fō-rā-tēr*, *n.* One who or that which perforates.

Perforce, *pér-fôrs'*, *adv.* [Prefix *per*, through, by, and *force*.] By force or compulsion; of necessity.

Perform, per-form', v.t. [O.E. *performe*, *performe*, from O.Fr. *performer*, to perform—prefix *per-*, and *fournir*, to accomplish, to furnish. FRENCH.] To do; to execute; to accomplish; to fulfil, as, to perform a duty; to do, as, to represent as the stage.—*v.t.* To act a part; to play on a musical instrument, represent a character on the stage, or the like.—**Performable**, per-for-ma-bl', a. Capable of being performed.—**Performance**, per-for-ma-shun, n. The act of performing or doing of being put to the test; a deed, or thing done; a literary work; a composition; the acting or exhibition of character on the stage; an exhibition of skill and capacity; an entertainment provided at any place of amusement.—**Performer**, per-form-er, n. One who performs; an actor, musician, &c.—**Performing**, per-form-ing, n. and a. Exhibiting performances or tricks (*a performing dog*).

Perfume, per-fū'm or per-fū'm', n. [*Fr* *par-fum*, from *la. per*, through, and *fumus*, smoke; lit. smoke or vapour that disseminates itself.] A substance that emits a scent or odour which affects agreeably the organs of smelling; the scent or odour emitted from sweet-smelling substances. —*ut* (*per-fum*) —*perfumē*, *per-fū-ming*. To fill or impregnate with a sweet odour. —*Perfumatory*, per-fū'm'a-to-ri, a. Yielding perfume; perfuming. —*Perfumer*, per-fū'm'er, n. One who perfumes; one whose trade is to sell perfumes. —*Perfumery*, per-fū'm'ē-ri, n. Perfumes collectively; the art of preparing perfumes.

Perfunctory, per-fungk-tō-ri, a. [*L. perfunctorius*—*L. per*, and *fungor*, *functus*, to perform, execute. *FUNCTUS*.] Done in a half-hearted or careless manner, and merely for the sake of getting rid of the duty; careless, slight, or not thorough; negligent. — **Perfunctorily**, per-fungk-tō-ri-lī, *adv.* — **Perfunctiveness**, per-fungk-tō-ri-nēss, *n.* — **Perfunctuous**, **Pergamentaceous**, per-ga-men-tā-si-us, per-ga-men-tā'shi-us, a. [*L. pergamēna*, parchment. *PARCHMENT*.] Resembling parchment.

Pergola, per-go-la, n. [It.] A kind of arbour or bower on which plants may grow.
Pergunnah, per-gun-a, n. In Hindustan, a district comprising a number of villages.
Perhaps, per-haps', adv. [L. *par*, by (as in *perchance*), and E. *hap*.] Peradventure perchance; it may be; possibly.
Péri, pé-ri, n. [Per. *pari*, a fairy.] *Peri*

myth, a sort of spiritual being or fairy, represented as a descendant of fallen angels, excluded from paradise till their penance is accomplished.

Perlagua, per-i-a'gwa, n. A sort of canoe;
a pirogue.

Perianth, *peri-anth*, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *anthos*, a flower.] *Bot.* A term for the floral envelope when the calyx and corolla are so combined that they cannot be satisfactorily distinguished from each other.

Periastral, *per-i-as'tral*, *a.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *astron*, a star.] About or among the stars.

Pericardium, per-i-kär'di-um, *n.* [Gr. *peri-kardion*—*peri*, around, and *kardia*, the heart.] The membranous sac that incloses the heart.—**Pericardial**, **Pericardian**, **Pericardic**, **Pericardiac**, per-i-kär'di-al, per-i-kär'di-an, per-i-kär'dik, per-i-kär'di-ak, *a.* Relating to the pericardium.—**Pericarditis**, per-i-kär'di'tis, *n.* [Term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the pericardium.

Pericarp, per-i-kärp, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *karpós*, fruit.] The seed-vessel of a plant, or the shell of the seed-vessel; the part inclosing the seed — **Pericarpial**, **Pericarpic**, per-i-kärp-i-äl, per-i-kärp-ik, *a.* Belonging to a pericarp.

Perichætium, per-ik-é-é-um, n. [Gr. *peri*, around, and *chaite*, sheaf. ¹ *Bot.* minute leaves round the stalk of the sporangium of mosses.

Perichondrium, per-i-kon'dri-um, n. [Gr. *peri*, around, and *chondros*, cartilage.] *Anat.* a synovial membrane which covers certain cartilages.

Pericladium, per-i-klād'i-um, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *kladōs*, a branch.] *Bot.* A petiole forming a sort of sheath.
Perichlinal, per-i-klī'nāl, *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *klīnō*, to bend.] Dipping on all sides from a central point or apex; applied to strata. — **Perichlinitum**, per-i-klī'n-i-um, *n.* *Bot.* The involucre of composite plants.
Pericranium, per-i-krā'n-i-um, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *crānion*, the skull.] The membrane that invests the skull.

Periderm, *peri-dĕrm*, *n.* [*Gr.* *peri*, around, and *derma*, skin.] A sort of outer layer or skin; *bot.* the outer layer of bark.

Peridot, *peri-dot*, *n.* A variety of chrysolite.

Perigastric, per-i-gas'trik, *a.* [*Gr.* *peri*, around, and *gaster*, the belly.] Surrounding the belly or stomach. — *Perigastric space*, the visceral cavity in the *Polyzoa*.

Perigee, *per'i-jē*, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, about, and *gē*, the earth.] That point of the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth; formerly also this point in the orbit of any heavenly body. **APOGEE**.—**Perigean**, *per-i-jē'an*, *a.* Pertaining to the perigee.

Perigone, Perigonium, peri-gōn, peri-gō'-ni-um, n. [Gr. *peri*, an; *gonē*, generation.] *Bot.* a perianth, especially one that is herbaceous or not coloured.

Perigynous, pe-ri-j'i-nŭs, a. (Gr. *peri*, around, and *gynē*, a female.) **Bot.** having the ovary free, but the petals and stamens borne on the calyx.

Perihelion, per-i-hē'i-on, *n.* [*Gr.* *peri*, about, and *hēlios*, the sun.] That part of the orbit of a planet or comet in which it is at its least distance from the sun; opposed

Peril, per'il, n. [Fr. *péril*, from *L. periculum*, danger, from root seen in *perior*, *exprior*, to try (whence *experiment*); same ultimate root as *E. fare, ferry*.] Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction.

or properly to injury, loss, or destruction.—*v.t.*—*perilled*, *perilling*. To hazard; to risk; to expose to danger.—*Perilous*, *peri-lus*, *a.* Full of peril; dangerous; hazardous.—*Perilously*, *peri-lus-li*, *adv.* In a perilous manner.—*Perilousness*, *peri-lus-ness*.

Perimeter, pe-rim'et-ēr, n. [Gr. *peri*, about, and *metron*, measure.] *Geom.* the boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides.—**Perimetrical**, peri-met'ri-kāl a. Pertaining to the perimeter.

Perimorph, peri-morf, n. [Gr. *peri*, about

and *morphe*, form.) *Mineral*, a mineral or crystal inclosing other minerals or crystals. *Exdemorph*.

Perineum, **Perineum**, per-i-né'um, n. [Gr. *perinaton*, *perineon*.] *Anat.* the inferior surface of the trunk of the body, from the anus to the external organ of generation. — **Perineal**, per-i-né'al, a. *Anat.* pertaining to the perineum.

Period, *peri-od*, *n.* [*L. perĭodus*, from *Gr.* *períodos*=*peri*, about, and *hōlos*, way.] Originally a circuit; hence, the time taken up in a revolution, or the time between the time it starts and the time it returns to the point of its orbit where it began; any round of time or series of days, &c., in which a revolution is completed, and the same state of things is reached; the continuation of any continued state, existence, or series of events (the early *period* of life); the time in which anything is performed; termination or point of completion; any limit; a point, or a place, to which one may attain; a complete sentence from one full stop to another; the point that marks the end of a complete sentence, or indicates an abbreviation, as, *the first stop here*. [*L. perĭodus*. *Peri-odical*, *peri-od-ic*, *peri-od-ic-al*, *a.* Pertaining to a period or to periods; performed in a period or regular revolution; happening or returning regularly in a period. *Periodical*, *a.* Done or published at regular intervals, as a newspaper, magazine, &c. (in this sense *periodical* is the only form).—*Periodical diseases*, those of which the symptoms recur at regular intervals.—*Periodical publication* which appears in successive numbers at regular intervals, as a newspaper of magazine.—*Periodically*, *peri-od-ic-al-ly*, *adv.* In a periodical manner.—*Periodicity*, *peri-od-ic-it-ty*, *n.* The quality of being periodic, or of occurring at regular intervals.—*Periodicness*, *peri-od-ic-sis* or *ty*, *n.* The quality of being periodic. *n.* The state or quality of being periodic.

periœci, per-i-œ'si, n. pl. [Gr. *periœkoi*—*peri*, around, and *oikos*, a house.] Such inhabitants of the earth as have the same latitudes, but whose longitudes differ by 180°, so that when it is noon with one it is midnight with the other.

Periosteum, per-i-ost'e-um, n. [Gr. peri, about, and osteon, bone.] Anat. a vascular membrane immediately investing the bones of animals, and conducting the vessels, by which the bone is nourished.—Periosteal, Periosteous, per-i-ost'e-al, per-i-ost'e-us, a. Belonging to the periosteum.—Periostitis, Periosteitis, peri-ost'i-tis, per-i-ost'e-i-tis, n. Inflammation of the periosteum.

Periostacum, per-i-os'tra-kum, n. [Gr. *peri*, around, and *ostrakon*, a shell.] The membrane which covers the shells of most mollusks.

Peripatetic, Peripatetical, peri-pa-tet-ik
 peri-pa-tet-ik-al, a. (Gr. *peripatetikos*,
 from *peripateo*, to walk about—*peri*, about,
 and *pateo*, to walk. Aristotle taught his
 system of philosophy, and his followers
 disputed questions, *walking* in the Lyceum
 at Athens.) Walking about; itinerant;
 pertaining to Aristotle's system of phi-
 losophy, Aristotelian. —*Peripatetic*, n. One
 who walks; one who is much; a fol-
 lower of Aristotle. —*Peripateticism*, peri-
 pa-tet-iz-isim, n. The philosophical sys-
 tem of Aristotle.

Peripetia, pe-'i-pe-ti'a, *n.* [Gr. *peripeteia*.] That part of a drama in which the plot is unrolled; the dénouement.

Periphery, *per-i-f'ē-ri*, *n.* [*Gr.* *peri*, around, and *phērō*, to bear.] The outside or surface of a body, *geom.* the boundary line of a closed figure; the perimeter; in a circle, the circumference. — **Periphēric**, *Periphēral*, *Periphērical*, *per-i-f'ēr-ik*, *per-i-f'ēr-al*, *per-i-f'ēr-i-kəl*, *a.* Pertaining to or constituting a periphery.

turning *phras-* and *phrasia-*, *n. pl.* *Periphrases*, *pe-ri-fra-sēz*. [*Gr.* *periphrasis* = *per*, about, *phrasā*, to speak.] A roundabout phrase or expression; circumlocution; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea. — *Periphrase*, *pe-ri-fra-zē*, *n.* A periphrasis. — *et.* — *periphrased*, *pe-ri-phra-zed*. To express by periphrasis or circumlocution. — *et.* To use circumlocution. — *Periphrastic*, *Pe-ri-phras-tik*, *pe-ri-fra-s-tik*, *pe-ri-fra-s-tik-al*, *a.* Having the character of or characterized by periphrasis.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ten; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.

sis. — Periphrastically, *peri-frasti-kali*, *ade*. In a periphrastic manner.

Periplus, *peri-plus*, *n*. [*Gr. periplous* — *peri*, about, and *plus*, to sail.] A circumnavigation or voyage round.

Peripneumonia, *peripneumony*, *peri-pneu-mo-nia*, *peri-pneu-mo-ni-a*, *n*. [*Gr. peri*, about, and *pneumonia*, the lungs.] Same as *Pneumonia*.

Peripetral, *peri-peri-tal*, *a*. [*Gr. peripetral*, from *peri*, around, and *petra*, a wing, a row of columns.] *Greek arch*, surrounded by a single row of insulated columns — *Peripetral*, *peri-peri-tal*, *a*. A peripetral cornice — *Peripetery*, *peri-peri-tal*, *a*. A surrounding row of columns.

Periscian, *peri-shi-an*, *a*, and *n*. [*Gr. periskios* — *peri*, around, and *skios*, a shadow.] Having the shadow, or one who has the shadow, moving all round in the course of the day; applied to the inhabitants of the polar circles.

Periscope, *Periscopical*, *peri-skopik*, *periskopikal*, *a*. [*Gr. peri*, around, and *skopeo*, I see.] Viewing on all sides; applied to spectacles having concavo-convex lenses for increasing the distinctness of objects when viewed closely; also to a kind of lens in microscopes.

Perish, *perish*, *v.t.* [*Fr. perir*, *ppr. perissant* to perish, from *L. perire* to perish — *per*, through, and *eo*, to go. *ITINERANT*.] To lose life or vitality in any manner; to die; to be destroyed; to pass away, come to nothing, be ruined or lost. — *v.t.* To cause to perish; to destroy. — *Perishable*, *perish-able*, *a*. Liable to perish; subject to decay and destruction. — *Perishable goods*, goods which decay and lose their value if not consumed soon, such as fish, fruit, and the like. — *Perishability*, *Perishableness*, *perish-ability*, *perish-able-ness*, *n*. The state of being perishable.

Perisome, *peri-sion*, *a*. [*Gr. peri*, around, and *stoma*, body.] The coracoids or calcareous integuments of echinodermata.

Perisperm, *peri-sperm*, *a*. [*Gr. peri*, around, and *sperma*, seed.] Bot. the part of the seed entirely or partially surrounding the embryo; the albumen; the external part of a seed. — *Perispermic*, *peri-sper-mi-c*, *a*. Bot. pertaining to the perisperm.

Perispor, *peri-spor*, *n*. [*Gr. peri*, around, and *L. spora*.] Bot. the outer covering of a spore.

Perissad, *peri-sad*, *a*. [*Gr. perissos*, odd, not even.] Chem. applied to an element which combines with odd numbers of atoms only.

Perissodactyle, *Perissodactylus*, *peri-sodak-ti-l*, *peri-sodak-ti-lus*, *a*. [*Gr. perissos*, uneven, and *dactylus*, a finger or toe.] Having feet with toes odd in number; odd-toed; applied to a section of the ungulate or hoofed animals, including the rhinoceros, tapir, horse, &c.

Perissology, *peri-sol-o-gi*, *n*. [*Gr. perissologia* — *perissos*, redundant, *logos*, discourse.] Superfluity of words; redundancy.

Peristaltic, *peri-staltik*, *a*. [*Gr. peristaltikos*, from *peri*, around, and *stello*, to place.] Contracting all round or in successive circles, applied to the peculiar worm-like motion of the intestines, by which their contents are gradually forced downwards. — *Peristaltically*, *peri-staltik-ly*, *adv*. In a peristaltic manner.

Peristome, *peri-sto-m*, *a*. [*Gr. peri*, around, and *stoma*, a mouth.] Bot. ring or fringe of bristles or teeth that close up the orifice of the seed vessel in *Cruciferae*; soil, a term used for the similar parts in sea-chelms, &c. — *Peristomial*, *peri-sto-mi-al*, *a*. Pertaining to a peristome.

Peristrophe, *peri-stro-ph*, *a*. [*Gr. peri*, around, and *strophe*, to turn.] Turning round; rotatory; revolving.

Peristyle, *peri-stil*, *n*. [*Gr. peri*, about, and *stilos*, a column.] Arch. a range of surrounding columns.

Peristyle, *peri-stil*, *a*. [*Gr. peri*, about, and *stilos*, contraction.] The pause or interval between the systole or contraction and the dilatation of the heart.

Perithecium, *peri-thi-cium*, *n*. [*Gr. peri*, around, and *thi-kos*, a thence or case.] Bot. the envelope surrounding the masses of fructification in some fungi and lichens.

Peritonous, *peri-tous*, *a*. [*Gr. peri*, around, and *tenas*, to cleave.] Mineral, cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis, the faces being all of one quality.

Peritonema, *Peritonema*, *peri-to-ne-ma*, *n*. [*Gr. peritonema* — *peri*, about, and *teno*, to stretch.] A thin, smooth, serous membrane investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and more or less all the viscera contained in it. — *Peritonema*, *peri-to-ne-al*, *a*. Pertaining to the peritonema. — *Peritonitis*, *peri-to-ni-tis*, *n*. Inflammation of the peritonema.

Perityphilitis, *peri-tif-il-i-tis*, *n*. [*Gr. peri*, about, *typhlos*, blind—in allusion to the blind gut or cecum. Inflammation of the cecum and surrounding tissues, an ailment akin to appendicitis and often fatal.]

Perivisceral, *peri-visc-er-al*, *a*. [*Gr. peri*, about, and *L. viscera*.] Anat. applied to the space surrounding the viscera.

Periwig, *peri-wig*, *n*. [*O.E. periwica*, *perwike*, *perwike*, &c., corrupted from *Fr. peruvigne* (*Peruvica*).] Wig is simply the final syllable of this word. A small wig; a wiglet. — *Periwigged*, *periwigged*, *a*. To dress with a periwig. — *Periwigging*, *periwigging*, *n*. Having the pate or head covered with a periwig.

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Perjure, *per-jur*, *v.t.* *perjured*, *perjuring*. [*L. perjurare* — *per*, and *jurare*, to swear, per, conveying a bad sense as in *perfidia*, to cause to be false, oath or vows; to swear falsely to an oath in judicial proceedings; to forswear; generally used *refl.* the witness *perjured himself*.] *Perjurer*, *per-jur*, *n*. and *a*. Having sworn falsely; guilty of perjury. — *Perjurer*, *per-jur*, *n*. One that wilfully takes a false oath. — *Perjurious*, *Perjurious*, *per-jur-i-ous*, *per-jur-i-ous*, *a*. Guilty of perjury; violating an oath or solemn promise.

Perk, *perk*, *a*. [*W. per*, neat, trim, smart; comp. also *perit*, spruce, dapper.] Trim; smart; vain; pert; — *v.t.* To hold up the head proudly; to look narrowly or sharply. — *v.t.* To make trim or smart, to prance; to hold up (the head) proudly. — *Perking*, *per-king*, *n*. Scampering proudly and keenly; inquisitive. — *Perky*, *perki*, *a*. *Perk*; trim; spruce.

Perlicious, *peri-li-cious*, *a*. [*PERIL*.] Resembling a pearl; pearly. — *Perlicite*, *peri-li-t*, *n*. The same as *Pearlstone*.

Permanence, *per-man-ent*, *a*. [*Fr. permanent*, from *permanere* to continue, *per*, through, and *maneo*, to remain. *MAXIMS*.] Continuing in the same state, or form or nature of the thing; remaining unaltered or unrenowned; durable; lasting; abiding; fixed. — *Permanent way*, *rail*, the finished road and track, including bridges, crossings, and switches. — *Permanently*, *per-man-ent-ly*, *adv*. In a permanent manner. — *Permanence*, *per-man-ent-ness*, *per-man-ent-ness*, *n*. Continuance; fixedness.

Permeate, *per-me-at*, *v.t.* — *permeated*, *permeating*. [*L. permeare*, *permeatus* — *per*, through, and *meo*, to flow or pass.] To penetrate and pass through without rupture or displacement of parts; applied particularly to fluids which pass through solids. — *Permeable*, *per-me-able*, *a*. Also used *pass-ible*.] Capable of being permeated. — *Per-*

meably, *per-me-ably*, *adv*. In a permeable manner. — *Permeability*, *per-me-abil-i-ty*, *n*. The quality or state of being permeable. — *Permeation*, *per-me-a-tion*, *n*. The act of permeating.

Permian, *per-mi-an*, *a*. [*From Perna*, in Russia, or that part of Russia which formed the ancient kingdom of *Perna*, where the series is largely developed.] *Geol.* a term applied to a system of rocks lying beneath the triassic rocks, and immediately above the carboniferous system, and forming the uppermost of the paleozoic strata.

Permisal, *per-mi-sal*, *a*. Under *PERMIT*.

Permit, *per-mit*, *v.t.* — *permitted*, *permitting*. [*L. permitto* — prefix *per*, and *mitto*, to send. *MISSION*.] To allow by abstinent content or by not prohibiting to suffer with-

out giving express authority; to grant leave or liberty to by express consent; to allow expressly; to give leave to do or be done. — *v.t.* To grant leave or permission; to allow (in circumstances *permit*). — *Permit*, *per-mit*, *n*. A permission; a written permission given by officers of customs or excise, or other competent authority, for conveying spirits, wine, &c., from one place to another. — *Permissible*, *per-mis-si-ble*, *a*. The quality of being permissible. — *Permissibility*, *per-mis-si-bil-i-ty*, *n*. The quality of being permissible. — *Permissible*, *per-mis-si-ble*, *a*. Proper to being permitted or allowed; allowable. — *Permissively*, *per-mis-si-ve-ly*, *adv*. In a permissible manner. — *Permission*, *per-mis-sion*, *n*. [*L. permissio*.] The act of permitting or allowing; authorization; allowance; licence or liberty granted; leave. — *Permissive*, *per-mis-sive*, *a*. Permitting; granting liberty; allowing. — *Permissive laws*, laws that permit certain persons to have or enjoy the use of certain things, or to do certain acts without enforcing anything. — *Permissively*, *per-mis-si-ve-ly*, *adv*. By allowance; without prohibition or hindrance. — *Permittance*, *per-mit-tance*, *n*. *Permission*. — *Permitted*, *per-mit-ted*, *a*. One to whom anything is permitted; one to whom a permit is granted. — *Permitter*, *per-mit-ter*, *n*. One who permits.

Permute, *per-mut*, *v.t.* — *permuted*, *permuting*. [*L. permuto* — prefix *per*, and *muta*, to change. *PERMUTATION*.] To interchange; to change the order or arrangement of. — *Permutable*, *per-mut-able*, *a*. Capable of being permuted; interchangeable. — *Permutableness*, *per-mut-abil-ity*, *n*. — *Permutably*, *per-mut-able-ly*, *adv*. In a permutable manner; by interchange. — *Permutation*, *per-mut-a-tion*, *n*. [*L. permutatio*.] Interchange; change among various things at once; *math.* change or combination in different order of any number of quantities; any of the different ways in which a set of quantities can be arranged.

Perfidious, *peri-fid-i-ous*, *a*. [*L. perfidius*, from *perfidere* to distrust, *per*, through, *fid-*, and stem of *no*, *noctis*, death as in *interfucine*.] Having the effect of destroying or injuring; very injurious or mischievous; destructive; noxious; deadly; evil-hearted; wicked selfish. — *Perfidiously*, *peri-fid-i-ous-ly*, *adv*. In a perfidious manner; with ruinous tendency or effects. — *Perfidiousness*, *peri-fid-i-ous-ness*, *n*.

Perfidious, *peri-fid-i-ous*, *a*. [*L. perfidius*, from *perfidere* to distrust, *per*, through, *fid-*, and stem of *no*, *noctis*, death as in *interfucine*.] Having the effect of destroying or injuring; very injurious or mischievous; destructive; noxious; deadly; evil-hearted; wicked selfish. — *Perfidiously*, *peri-fid-i-ous-ly*, *adv*. In a perfidious manner; with ruinous tendency or effects. — *Perfidiousness*, *peri-fid-i-ous-ness*, *n*.

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Perpend, Perpender, pèr'pend, pèr-pen'dè
 n. [Fr. *parpaing, parpain*, from *par* through, and *pan*, the side of a wall.]
 A long stone reaching through the thickness of a wall so as to be visible on both sides.

Pendicular, *per-pen-dik-ŭ-lŕ, a.* [*Pendicularis*, from *perpendicularis*, *per*, intens., *plumb-line*, *PENDANT*.] Perfectly upright; vertical; extending in a straight line from any point toward the centre of the earth. *Pendicular angle*, with the plane of the horizon; *pendicular line*, directly on a surface at right angles; at right angles to a given line or surface or making a normal with a curved surface.—*Pendicularis*, *arch.*, the florid or Tudor style of architecture.—*Pendicularis*, *arch.*, the latest style of purely English architecture.—*Pendicular*, *geom.*, of the plane of the horizon; a vertical line *geom.*, a line falling at right angles on another line or on a plane.—*Pendicularis*, *ly.*, *per-pen-dik-ŭ-lŕ-i-tŭ, n.* The state of being *pendicular*.—*Pendicularity*, *per-pen-dik-ŭ-lŕ-i-tŭ, adv.* In a *pendicular* manner; vertically.

Perpetrate, *pér-pe-trát*, *v.t.* — *perpetrated*, *per-pet-rat-ing*. [*L. perpetro*—*per*, through, and *patro*, to finish or perform; same root as *pater*, father. **PATERNAL**.] To do, execute, or perform, generally in a bad sense; to be guilty of; to commit; also used humorously for to produce something execrable or shocking (*to perpetrate a pun*).

—Perpetration, pĕr-pe-trā'shon, *n.* The act of perpetrating; commission.—Perpetrator, pĕr-pe-trā-ter, *n.* One that perpetrates.

L. perpetuus, pp. 70-71. (*R. perpetuus*, pp. 89-90.
—*per*, through, and *pelo*, to seek. *Pet-*
future time destined to be eternal; con-
tinuing or continued without intermis-
sion; uninterrupted. SYN under Con-
tinuous). — *Perpetual estate*, a perma-
nent holder of a curacy in which all his
successors are appointed and no vicarage
is allowed. — *Perpetual motion*, motion that
continues itself forever indefinitely
by means of mechanism or some appli-
cation of the force of gravity — such a motion
being, however, impossible. — *Perpetual*
creeper, an endless crevice. (Under *Eternus*.

Perpetually, per-pet-ŭ-a-li, *adv.* In a perpetual manner; constantly; for ever.—**Perpetuable**, per-pet-ŭ-a-blĕ, *a*, Capable of being perpetuated.—**Perpetuate**, per-pet-ŭ-a-tĕ, *v.t.*—**perpetuated**, *perpetuating*. [*perpetuus*, L., to make perpetual.] To make perpetual; to continue or prolong without interruption indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion.—**Perpetuation**, per-pet-ŭ-a-shən, *n*. The act of perpetuating or making perpetual.—**Perpetuity**, per-pet-ŭ-i-tĕ, *n*. [*perpetuitas*, L.] The state or quality of being perpetual; something of which there will be no end; duration to all future time; exemption from intermission.

or teasing.
perplex, per-plex's, v.t. [From L. *perplexus*, entangled, intricate, involved, *per-*, intens., and *plectō, plectum*, to twist; akin to Gr. *plekō, li, plecto*, to fold. **PLV.**]
 To involve, entangle, make complicated or intricate; to puzzle; to tease with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity. — **Perplexedly**, *per-plex'sd-ly, adv.* In a perplexed or perplexing manner. — **Perplexing**, *per-plex'ing, p. and a.* Embarrassing; difficult; intricate. — **Perplexion**, *per-plex'ed-ōn, n.* The state of being perplexed, puzzled, or at a loss; the state of being intricate or involved.

perquisite, per'kwiz-it, n. [*L.* *perquisitum*, something sought out, from *perquirere*—*per*, intens., and *quero*, to seek. QUERY.] Something obtained from a place or office over and above the settled wages or emoluments; something in addition to regular wages or salary. — **Perquisition**, per'kwizish'on, n. A thorough inquiry or search. — **perro**, per'ron, n. [*Fr.*, from *L. L.* *petrionus*, a perron, from *L. L.* and *Gr.* *petra*, a stone.]

Arch. an external stair by which access is given to the entrance-door of a building.
Perroquet, per-o-ke't, n. PARAKEET.
Perruque, per-uk, n. [Fr.] A peruke.
Perruquier, per-uk'i-er, n. A wig maker.
Perry, por-i, n. [Fr. *poire*, perry, from *poire*, L. *pirum*, a pear.] A fermented liquor made from the juice of pears and resembling cider.

Persecration, per-ske-tā-shon, *n.* [*l.* *persecutio*—*per*, thoroughly, and *scrutor*, to search.] A searching thoroughly; minute search or inquiry.

persecute, *per-se-kūt*, *v.t.*—*persecuted*, *per-se-cūt-ing*. [*Fr. persecuter*, from *l.* *persequor*, *persecutus*, to persecute—*per*, intens., and *sequor*, to follow. *SEQUENCE*.] To harass or afflict with repeated acts of cruelty or annoyance; to afflict persistently, specifically, to afflict or punish on account of holding particular opinions or adhering to a particular creed or mode of worship.

—Persecuting, pĕr'se-kūt-ing, *a.* Given to persecution. —Persecution, pĕr-se-kū'shon, *n.* The act or practice of persecuting; the state of being persecuted. —Persecutor, pĕr'se-kū-tĕr, *n.* One who persecutes. —Persecutrix, pĕr'se-kūt-riks, *n.* A female persecutor.

Persévere, *per-sé-ver'*, *v.t.*—*persevered*, *persevering*. [*L. persevero*, from *perseverus*, very severe or strict—*per*, intens., and *aeverus*, severe, strict. *SYN.*—] To continue resolutely in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any design or course commenced; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken. *SYN.* under **PERSIST**.—**Persévering**, *per-sé-ver'ing*, *p. and a.* Steadfast in purpose; persevering.

—**Perseveringly**, *pĕr-sĕ-vĕr'ing-lĭ, adv.* In a persevering manner. — **Perseverance**, *pĕr-sĕ-vĕ'rāns, n.* [*l. perseverantia.*] The act or habit of persevering; persistence in anything undertaken.

Persian, *pershi-an*, *a.* Pertaining to Persia, the Persians or their language. — *n.* A native of Persia; the language spoken in Persia; a thin silk formerly used for lining. — *Persian berries*, the berries of a species of buckthorn, using in dyeing yellow. — *Persian blinds*, jalousies; venetian blinds. — *Persian carpet*, a carpet made in one piece, instead of in widths, as ours, to be joined. — *Persian wheel*, a lathe wheel fixed vertically with a series of buckets all on its circumference, by which water is raised from a stream, well, &c.

persiflage, *per-să-flăzh*, *n.* [Fr., from *persifler*, to quiz—*L. per*, and *sibitare*, to hiss.]
Idle bantering talk; a frivolous or jeering talk regarding any subject, serious or otherwise.—**Persiflous**, *per-să-flēr*, *n.* One who indulges in persiflage.

Persimmon. Persimmon, per-sim'on, *n.* [*Y.* *guila* Indian.] An American tree of the ebony family, and also its fruit, which is about the size of a small plum and has a very sweet pulp.

[illegible][illegible]

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penetrate. — Pierced, perst, p. and a. Penetrated; perforated with holes. — Piercer,

oil, pound; a, Sc. abianne—the Fr. u.

director of the course of another person; one who has the conduct of any affair; *v.t.* To act as pilot of; to guide through dangers or difficulties. — *Pilotage*, *pilotage*, *n.* The remuneration of a pilot; the guidance of a pilot. — *Pilot-balloon*, *n.* A small balloon, used to ascertain the direction and strength of the wind. — *Pilot-boat*, *n.* A boat used by pilots for reaching ships near shore. — *Pilot-cloth*, *n.* A coarse stout blue cloth for overcoats, such as are worn by pilots. — *Pilot-engine*, *n.* A locomotive engine sent on before a train to clear the way. — *Pilot-fish*, *n.* A fish resembling the mackerel which attends ships at sea, and is in the habit of accompanying sharks. — *Pilot-jacket*, *n.* A pea-jacket, such as is worn by seamen. — *Pilot-star*, *n.* A guiding-star (*Tenn.*).

Pilous, *pi-lus*, *a.* *Prose.*
Pilular, *pi-l'lar*, *a.* [*Il. pilula*, a pill.] Pertaining to pills. — *Pilule*, *pi-l'ul*, *n.* A little pill.

Pimelite, *pin-el'it*, *n.* [*Gr. pimelite*, an apple, and *lithos*, stone.] A mineral of an apple-green colour, and is used much to the touch; a variety of steatite.

Pimenta, *Pimento*, *pi-men'ta*, *pi-men'to*, *n.* [*Sp. pimienta*, *It. pimento*, from *L. pimentum*, paint, juice of plants. *Pimentum*] Allspice, the berry of a tree of the West Indies; Jamaica pepper. Under *All.*

Pimp, *pimp*, *n.* [*A nasalized form of pipe* (*Fr. pimper*, a whistle, a pimp being as it were one who pipes for females like a call-bird). One who procures gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander. — *v.t.* To pander; to procure lewd women for the gratification of others.

Pimpinal, *pin-min'al*, *n.* [*Fr. pimpinelle*, *It. pimpinella*.] A little red-flowered prostrate annual found in cornfields.

Pimple, *pin*, *pl*, *n.* [*A nasalized form of I. papula*, a pimple; or from *W. pump*, *pump*, a knob.] A small elevation of the skin, with an inflamed base, seldom containing a fluid or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf. — *Pimpled*, *pin*, *pl*, *a.* Having pimples on the skin; full of pimples. — *Pimpily*, *pin*, *pl*, *a.* Full of pimples.

Pin, *pin*, *n.* [*Same as D. pin*, *Dan. pind*, *Gr. pin*, *W. pin*, a pin, a peg, *see*, *from L. pinus* or *pinea*, a feather, *see* *Pin*.] A piece of metal, wood, or the like, used for fastening separate articles together, or as a support from which a thing may be hung; a peg; a bolt; a small piece of wire pointed at one end and with a rounded head at the other, much used as a cheap and ready means of fastening clothes, &c.; a peg in stringed musical instruments for increasing or diminishing the tension of the strings; the centre of a target; a central part. — *v.t.* — *Pin*, *pinning*. To fasten with a pin or pins of any kind; to clutch; to hold fast. — *v.t.* — *Pin*, *pinning*. To fasten to pen or pound. — *Pin*, *pinning*. *n.* A case for holding pins. — *Pin-cushion*, *n.* A small cushion or pad in which pins are stuck for preservation. — *Pinfeather*, *pin-feather*, *n.* A small or short feather. — *Pin-money*, *n.* Not fully grown. — *Pinfeathered*, *pin-feathered*, *a.* Having the feathers only beginning to shoot. — *Pinhole*, *pin-hol*, *n.* A small hole made by the puncture of a pin; a very small aperture. — *Pin-money*, *n.* An allowance made by a husband to his wife for her separate use, originally to buy pins. — *Pin-tail*, *n.* A variety of duck with a sharp-pointed tail. — *Pin-wheel*, *n.* A wheel of which the coggs are pins projecting outward.

Pina-cloth, *pin-a-yo* or *pin-a*, *n.* [*Sp. pina*, the pine-apple.] A delicate, soft, transparent cloth made in the Philippine Islands from the fibres of the pine-apple leaf.

Pinacotheca, *pin-a-ko-th'e-ka*, *n.* [*Gr. pinax*, *pinakos*, a picture, and *theka*, a repository.] A picture gallery.

Pinafore, *pin-f'lor*, *n.* (Because it is or was pinned on before.) A sort of apron worn by children to protect the front part of their dress; a child's apron.

Pinnaz, *pin-naz*, *n.* The fletch-ant.
Pinnaster, *pin-nas'ter*, *n.* [*Fr. pinna*, *pinna*, *pin*.] A species of pine growing in the south of Europe.

Pincers, *pin-sers*, *n. pl.* [*From Fr. pincer*, to pinch, whence *pince*, *pincers*.] *Pincul*. An instrument by which anything is gripped in order to be drawn out, as a nail, or kept fast for some operation; the nip-pers of certain animals; *Prosenale claws*. Sometimes called *Pincers*.

Pinch, *pinch*, *v.t.* [*Fr. pincer*, *It. pizzare*, *Sp. pizzar*, *pinchar*, to pinch; of doubtful origin.] To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the fingers; to catch, to nip; to distress; to afflict; to nip with frost. — *v.t.* To act with pressing force; to press painfully; to be sparing or niggardly. — *To know or feel where one sufers*, *strains*, *difficulty*, a strong iron lever; a crowbar; as much as is taken by the finger and thumb; a small quantity, generally of snuff. — *Pincher*, *pinsh'er*, *n.* One who catches with his hands; a fisher. — *Pinsh'er*, *n. pl.* *Pincers*. — *Pinchingly*, *pinch-ing-ly*, *adv.* In a pinching way. — *Pinchbeck*, *pinsh'bek*, *n.* (From the name of the inventor, a London watchmaker of the last century.) An alloy of copper and zinc, somewhat like gold in colour, and formerly much used for cheap jewelry. Hence, when used adjectively, sham; not genuine.

Pinch, *pin-dar'ik*, *a.* After the style and manner of *Pinch*. — *n.* An ode in imitation of the odes of *Pinch* the Grecian lyric poet; an irregular ode.

Pine, *pin*, *n.* [*From L. pinus*, a pine-tree; *same as pin*, *pinch*, *pinch*.] The name of a valuable genus of evergreen coniferous trees, of which about seventy species are known, furnishing timber, turpentine, &c. The pine resin is the product of the plant that produces it. — *Pineal*, *pin'e-al*, *a.* [*Fr. pinéale*, from *L. pinis*, the cone of a pine, from *pinus*, a pine.] Resembling a pine-cone in shape. — *Pineal gland*, *n.* The gland resting on the under surface of the brain, the size of a pea, considered by Descartes as the seat of the soul. — *Pine-apple*, *n.* A tropical fruit so called from its resemblance to the cone of the pine-tree; the plant itself. — *Pine-apple room*, *n.* A room furnished with eliced pine-apples. — *Pine-barren*, *n.* A tract of arid land producing pines. — *Pine-clad*, *a.* Clad with pines. — *Pine-cone*, *n.* The cone or strobilus of a pine-tree. — *Pine-crowned*, *a.* Crowned or surmounted with pine-trees. — *Pine-finch*, *n.* A bird nearly allied to the bull-finch. — *Pine-house*, *n.* Ainery. — *Pine-oil*, *n.* An oil resembling turpentine, used in making colours and varnishes. — *Pinery*, *pin'e-ry*, *n.* A hothouse in which pine-apples are raised; a place where pine-apples are planted. — *Pine-plantation*, *n.* [*L. pinus*, a pine, and *plantatio*, a planting.] A plantation of growing pine-trees of different kinds, especially for ornamental or scientific purposes. — *Pine-wood*, *n.* A wood of pine-trees. — *Pine-timber*, *n.* Timber of fibrous substance obtained from the buds and leaves of pine-trees, and used for stuffing mattresses, for wadding, blankets, &c. — *Piney*, *pin'y*, *pin'y*, *a.* Pertaining to pines; abounding with pines. — *Piney*, *pin'y*, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from the pine-tree (*grate acid*).

Pin, *pin*, *v.t.* — *Pin*, *pinning*. [*A. Sax. pinian*, to pinch; to nip; *see* *Pin*, *pinch*, *pin*.] To languish; to lose flesh or grow weakly under any distress or anxiety of mind; to languish with desire (*to pin for a girl*). — *n.* Pain; anguish; misery. — *Pinfold*, *pin-fold*, *n.* [*A. Sax. pignus*, to pound, to shut in, and *feld*, *fovea*.] A place in which cattle straying and doing mischief are temporarily confined; a pound. — *Pin*, *pin*, *n.* [*Imitative.*] A sound made by a bullet, as from a rifle, in passing through the air. — *Pin-ping*, *n.* A sound made by a bullet played on a table. — *Pinion*, *pin-yon*, *n.* [*Fr. pinion*, a pinion or small wheel. *Sp. pino*, a joint of a bird's wing; from *L. pinna*, *pinna*, a fea-

ther. *Pin*.] The joint of a fowl's wing remotest from the body; a wing; a small wheel which plays in the teeth of a larger. — *v.t.* To confine by binding the wings; to disable by cutting off the first joint of the wing; to bind the arms of; to shackle; to fetter.

Pin, *pink*, *n.* [*Comp. D. pinken*, to twinkle with the eyes, to wink—some of them are marked with eye-like spots. A name of various garden flowers, as the clove-pink or carnation and garden pink; a light red colour or pigment resembling that of the common garden pink; anything supremely excellent (the pink of perfection); a fish, the minnow so called from the colour of its abdomen in summer. — *a.* Resembling in colour the most frequent hue of the pink.

Pin, *pink*, *v.t.* [*D. pinken*, to wink. *See* above.] To wink or blink. — *Pin-eyed*, *a.* Having small eyes.

Pin, *pink*, *v.t.* [*A nasalized form of pick*.] To work in eyelet-holes; to ornament with holes, scollops, &c.; to stab; to wound with a sword or the fin. — *Pin*, *pink*, *pin*, *n.* A. Pierced or worked with small holes. — *Pin*, *pink*, *n.* The root of the Indian pink used as a vermifuge.

Pin, *pink*, *n.* [*D. and Dan*.] A ship with a very narrow beam, a build now obsolete. — *Pin*, *pink*, *n.* A *Naut.* having a very narrow stern.

Pinna, *pin'a*, *n. pl.* *Pinna*, *pin'a*. [*Il. pinna*, *pinna*, a feather; a wing, a fin.] *Zool.* The wing or feather of a bird. — *Pinna*, *pin'a*, *n.* The pavilion of the ear, that part which projects beyond the head; *bot.* A leaflet of a pinnate leaf.

Pinna, *pin'a*, *n.* [*Fr. pinasse*, *Sp. pinaza*, *Pin*, *pin*, *n.*] A small vessel, a pinnace, from *L. pinus*, a pine-tree. A small vessel propelled by oars and sails, and having generally two masts rigged like those of a schooner; a boat usually rowed with eight oars.

Pinnacle, *pin-a-kl*, *n.* [*Fr. pinacle*, *L.L. pinaculum*, from *L. pinna*, a feather. *Pin*.] A rocky peak; a sharp pointed summit; arch, or other structure, whatever be its form, that rises above the roof of a building, or that caps and terminates the higher parts of other buildings. — *v.t.* — *Pinnacled*, *pinnacled*, *a.* To put a pinnacle or pinnacles on; to furnish with pinnacles.

Pinnate, *Pinnated*, *pin'at*, *pin'a-ted*, *a.* [*Il. pinnatus*, from *pinna*, a feather or fin. *Pin*.] *Bot.* Shaped or branching like a feather; formed like a feather. — *Pinnate leaf*, *bot.* a compound leaf wherein a single petiole has several leaflets attached to each side of it; *zool.* having fins or processes resembling fins. — *Pinnately*, *pin'at-ly*, *adv.* In a pinnate manner. — *Pinnatifid*, *pin-a-ti-fid*, *a.* [*Il. pinna*, and *findo*, to cleave.] *Bot.* said of a simple leaf divided transversely into irregular lobes. — *Pinnately*, *pin'at-ly*, *adv.* [*Il. pinna*, and *partitum*, divided.] *Bot.* having the lobes of the leaf separated beyond the middle. — *Pinnatiped*, *pin-a-ti-ped*, *a.* [*Il. pinna*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes, as certain birds. — *n.* A bird which has the toes bordered by membranes. — *Pinnatisect*, *pin-a-ti-sect*, *a.* [*L. seco*, *sectum*, to cut.] *Bot.* having the lobes divided down to the midrib.

Pinners, *pin'erz*, *n. pl.* A female head-dress, having long flaps hanging down the sides of the cheeks, worn during the early part of the eighteenth century.

Pinniform, *pin-i-form*, *a.* [*Il. pinna*, *pinna*, a feather, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a fin or feather. — *Pinnigrad*, *pin'i-grad*, *a.* [*Il. pinna*, a fin, *gradior*, to go.] An animal, such as a seal, having limbs resembling paddles. — *Pinniped*, *pin-i-ped*, *n.* [*Il. pinna*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A fin-footed animal; a pinnigrade.

Pinnula, *pin-u-la*, *n.* [*Il. pinnula*, dim. of *pinna*, a feather.] *Zool.* One of the lateral processes of the arms of crinoids; the barb of a feather; *bot.* a leaflet. — *Pinnulate*, *pin-u-lat*, *a.* *Bot.* applied to a leaf in which each pinna is subdivided. — *Pinnule*, *pin-ul*, *n.* A pinnula.

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described on a plane.—*Plane*, *n.* A smooth or perfectly level surface, part of some thing, or a thing having a level surface; a surface which is such that if any two points whatever in it be joined by a straight line, the whole of the straight line will be in the surface; an ideal surface, which is not found in nature, but through solid bodies or in various directions, frequently used in astronomy (the *plane* of the ecliptic, the *plane* of a planet's orbit); a joiner's tool, consisting of a smooth-shaven piece of edged steel or a chisel, used in paring or smoothing boards or wood of any kind.—*Plane*, *v.* *plained*, *plaining*. To make smooth, especially by the use of a plane. *Plane*, *adj.* *Plani*, *plani*. Pertaining to a plane.—*Plane*, *iron*, *n.* The cutting iron of a plane.—*Planner*, *planer*, *n.* One who planes; a wooden block used to smooth the surface of a form of type for printing; a planing-machine.—*Planer*, *n.* Pertaining to the body of a plane in which the cutting-iron is fitted.—*Planting machine*, *n.* A machine for planting wood: a machine-tool for planting wood.—*Plant*, *n.* *Plant*, *tree*, *plan*, *n.* [*Fr. plante, platane*, from *L. plantanus*, the plane-tree.] A tree with a straight smooth branching stem and palmate leaves, used as a shade tree. *Plant*, *adj.* *Plani*, *plani*. Pertaining to land, a name commonly given to the sycamore. *Planet*, *planet*, *n.* [*L. planeta*, a planet, from *Gr. planetes*, a wanderer, from *planō*, to wander.] One of the celestial bodies in the earth which revolves about the sun or other centre, whence it receives light.—*Primary planet*, those which revolve about the sun as their centre.—*Secondary planet*, those which revolve about one of the other planets as their centre, and with them revolve about the sun; satellites or moons.—*Planetarium*, *planet-ter-ri-un*, *n.* An astronomical machine which, by the movement of its parts, represents the motions of the planets.—*Planetary*, *planet-ter-ri*, *adj.* Pertaining to the planets; having the nature of a planet.—*Planetary gears*, the system of gears in a watch which make their revolutions round the sun-planetoid, *planet-oid*, *n.* One of a numerous group of very small planets revolving round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.—*Planetoid*, *planet-oid*, *n.* One of a class of celestial bodies, smaller than planets, but larger than comets.—*Planetoid*, *planet-oid*, *n.* Pertaining to the planetoids; relating to a planetoid.—*Planet-stricken*, *Planet-struck*, *adj.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted.—*Planisphere*, *plan-i-sphere*, *n.* A circular map or wheel of the 'sun and planet' motion.—*Planet*, *planet*, *pl.* [*L. plangere, plangere*, to beat, to beat.] Beating; dashing, as a wave.—*Planency*, *planet-ter-ri*, *n.* The state or quality of being planifolious. *Planifolious*, *Planifoliateous*, *plani-fol-li-us*, *plani-pe-la-vi-us*, *adj.* [*L. planus*, plain, and *folium*, *foliate*, *pe-la-vi-us*, *pl.*] Applied to a plant whose leaves or petals are set together in circular rows round the centre. *Planimeter*, *plani-met-er*, *n.* [*L. planus*, plain, and *met-er*, to measure.] A measuring instrument for measuring the area of any plane figure.—*Planimetric*, *Planimetrically*, *plan-i-met-ric*, *plan-i-met-ric-al*, *adj.* Pertaining to planimetry.—*Planimetry*, *Planimetry*, *plan-i-met-ri*, *plan-i-met-ri-cal*, *n.* The measurement of plane surfaces. *Planish*, *plan-ish*, *vt.* [*From plane*.] To make smooth or plain, as wood, to polish, smooth, and level, as a piece of metallic surface, with the blows of a hammer; to polish.—*Planisher*, *plan-ish-er*, *n.* A tool used by tinners and braziers for smoothing tin-plate and brass-plates; a workman who smooths tin-plates. *Planisphere*, *plan-i-sphere*, *n.* [*L. planus*, plain, and *sphere*.] A sphere projected on a plane; a map exhibiting the circles of the heavens.—*Planispheric*, *plan-i-sphere*, *plan-i-sphere*, *adj.* Pertaining to a planisphere. *Plan*, *plank*, *plank*, *plank*, *n.* [*Fr. dial. plan, planer*, *planche*, *plancher*, *Fr. plank*, from *L. planities* (for *planities*), a plain.] A broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in

being thicker.—*v.t.* To cover or lay with planks.

Planless, Planer. Under **PLAS.**

Plane-concave, plane, n. A Plane on one side and concave on the other.—**Plane-convex, a.** Plane or flat on one side and convex on the other.—**Plane-horizontal, a.** Having a level horizontal surface or position.—**Plane-spherical, a.** Flat on one side and spherical on the other.—**Planometer, pla-nom-et-er, n.** A plane, hard surface used in machine-making as a gauge for plane surfaces.—**Planometry, pla-nom-et-ri, n.** The act of measuring or gauging plane surfaces; the art or act of using a planometer.

Plant, plant, n. [*Fr. plante, a plant, from L. planta, a plant, a twig, the sole of the foot, from root of planus, plain*]. One of the organisms which form the vegetable kingdom; a vegetable, an organized living body deriving its sustenance from the inorganic world, generally adhering to another body, and drawing from it some of its nourishment, and having the power of propagating itself by seeds or similar reproductive bodies; popularly the word is generally applied to the smaller species of vegetables; a. A collective term for the fixtures, machinery, tools, apparatus, &c. necessary to carry on any trade or mechanical business.—*v.t.* To put in the ground and cover, as seed, for growth; to set in the ground for growth; to furnish with plants to lay out and prepare with plants; to set upright; to set firmly; to fix; to set and direct or point to plant cannon against a fort; to furnish the first inhabitants of; to settle (to plant a colony); to introduce and establish (to plant Christianity).—*v.i.* To perform the act of planting.—**Plantable, plant-able, n.** Capable of being planted.—**Plantation, plant-a-tion, n.** [*L. plantatio*]. The act of planting or setting in the earth for growth; the place planted; a small wood; a grove; an estate cultivated chiefly by plantations of other non-European labourers; a first plantation; introduction; establishment.—**Planter, plan-ter, n.** One that plants, sets, introduces, or establishes; one who owns a plantation.—**Plastic, plas-tic, a.** [*Fr. jeune plant, or plant in embryo*]. [*Fr. veine*].—**Planting, plant-ing, n.** The act of forming plantations of trees; the art or art of inserting plants in the soil; a plantation.—**Plantless, plant-less, a.** Without plants; destitute of vegetation.—**Plantlet, plant-let, n.** A little undeveloped rudimentary plant.—**Plant-lous, n.** Anaphis.—**Plantile, plant-il, n.** The embryo of a plant.

Plantain, plant-ain, n. [*Fr. plantain, from L. plantago, from planta, the sole of the foot, from a vague resemblance of the leaves to the foot*]. A genus of perennial or annual herbs, found in all temperate regions, and represented in Britain by five species, of which the most common is the ribwort plantain, or *Plantago lanceolata*.

Plantain, Plantain-tree, plant-ain, n. [*Sp. plantano, platano, from L. plantanus, a plane-tree*]. A large herbaceous plant with a soft succulent stem, some of which reaching the height of 20 feet, the fruit of which is of great importance as an article of food in tropical climates.—**Plantain-eater, n.** An African seasonal bird of which plantains form the principal food.

Plantar, plant-ar, n. [*L. planta, the sole of the foot*]. *Ant.* relating or belonging to the sole of the foot.

Plantigrade, plant-i-grid, a. [*L. planta, the sole of the foot, and gradior, to walk*]. Walking on the sole of the foot and not on the toes (digitigrade); applied to a section of carnivorous animals, including the bear.

Plaques, plak, n. [*Fr.*] An ornamental plate; a brooch; the plate of a clasp; a flat plate of metal upon which enamels are painted.

Plash, plash, n. [*D. plash, plas, a puddle, perhaps from sound of splashing*; comp. *D. plasien, G. platschen, plaschen, E. to splash in water*; *L.G. plashen, E. to splash*]. A small collection of standing water; a puddle; a pond; a splash.—*v.t.*

To dabble in water; to fall with a dabbling sound; to splash.—**Plashy, plash-i, a.** Watery; abounding with puddles.

Plash, plash, v.t. [*O. Fr. plassier, plassier, from L. placus, pp. of plecto, to weave, to twist*]. [*Fr. coupler, a collar*]. To twist (to twist a cord). To bend down and interweave the branches or twigs of (to plash a hedge).

Plasma, plasma, n. [*Gr. plasma, something formed or moulded, from plasseo, to form, whence plastic*]. A silicious material of a colour between grass-green and leek-green, used by the ancients for engraving upon; formless elementary matter; specifically, *biol.* the simplest form of organized matter in the vegetable and animal kingdoms, out of which the several tissues are formed; the nearly colourless fluid in which the corpuscles of the blood are suspended.—*a.* Pertaining to plasma; having the character of a plasma.

Plaster, plaster, n. [*O. Fr. plâtre (Fr. plâtre, from L. enplastrum, Gr. enplastron, from en, on, in, and plastro, to form, to mould (whence also plastic, plasma)*]. A composition of lime, water, and sand, with or without hair for binding, used for coating walls; partitions of houses, called wattle and plaster, when mixed with water, for finishing walls, for casts, cement, &c.—*a.* *phar.* an external application of a harder consistency than an ointment, spread on linen, silk, &c.—**Plaster of Paris, a.** originally obtained from Montmartre near Paris, used for various purposes.—**Plaster-work, n.** a copy of an object obtained by pouring plaster of Paris mixed with water into a mould which forms a copy of the object in reverse.—*v.t.* To overlay or cover with plaster; to lay coarsely on; to that overlays with plaster.—**Plastering, plaster-ing, n.** The act or operation of overlaying with plaster; plaster-work; a. Resembling plaster.—**Plastery, plaster-i, a.** Resembling plaster; containing plaster.

Plastic, plas-tic, a. [*Gr. plastikos, from plasseo, to form*]. Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter; capable of being moulded into various forms; capable of change of modification; capable of receiving a new bent or direction (as the mind); applied to sculpture and the kindred arts, as distinguished from painting and the graphic arts.—**Plastic clay, a.** a given kind to one of the beds of the eocene period, from its being used in the manufacture of pottery.—**Plasticity, plas-tis-i-ty, n.** The state or quality of being plastic.

Plastron, plas-tron, n. [*Fr. plastron, a breastplate, same origin as plaster*]. A piece of leather stuffed, used byancers to protect the breast, against pushes; *zool.* the lower or ventral portion of the bony case of tortoises and turtles.

Plat, plat, v.t. [*platted, plating*]. [*Same as plat, to interweave; to plait*].—**Platter, plat-er, n.** One who plait, or forms by weaving.—**Plating, plat-ing, n.** The plaiting of cane, straw, &c. woven or plaited, for use into hats, &c.

Plat, plat, n. [*Same word as plat; but probably affected by Fr. plat, plate, flat, &c.*] A small piece of ground marked out and ground to some special purpose; a plot of ground.

Platan, Platane, plat-an, plat-an, n. [*L. platanus*]. The plane-tree.

Flatband, flat-band, n. [*Fr. plate-bande, border of plate, flat, and bande, a band*]. A flat rectangular moulding, the section of which is less than its width.

Flat, flat, n. [*From Fr. plate, a metal plate, a piece of plate-armor, and plat, a dish; from plat, plate, flat, &c.*] A piece of plate-armor, from *Gr. platys, broad, cognate with Gr. pruthi, broad*]. A flattened piece of metal composed of broad pieces or plates; domestic vessels or utensils made of gold or silver; a small shallow vessel of metal, porcelain, or tinned ware, from which food is eaten; a table; a piece of timber laid horizontally

in a wall to receive the ends of other timbers; a piece of metal on which anything is engraved for the purpose of being printed off on paper; a page of stereotype for printing.—*v.t.*—**plated, plating, n.** To cover with a plate; to plate; to overlay with a thin coating of silver or other metal, especially of silver (plated vessels).—**Plate-armor, n.** Defensive armour consisting of plates of metal.—**Plate-glass, n.** a superior kind of thick glass used for mirrors, &c.—**Plate-iron, n.** Iron drawn into flat plates by being passed between cylindrical rollers; rolled iron.—**Plate-layer, n.** A workman on railways whose occupation is to lay down rails and fix them to the sleepers.—**Platen, n.** A legal mark made on certain gold and silver articles for the purpose of indicating their degree of purity, &c.—**Plate-paper, n.** A heavy, spongy paper used for taking impressions from engraved plates.—**Plate-powder, n.** A composition for cleaning gold and silver plate.—**Plater, plat-er, n.** One who coats articles with gold or silver.—**Plate-rack, n.** A frame in a scullery, kitchen, or pantry, for plates and glasses.—**Plate-warmer, n.** A case with shelves in which plates are warmed before the fire.—**Plater, Platy, plat-i, a.** Like a plate; flat.—**Plating, plat-ing, n.** The art of covering articles with a thin coat, as of metal, especially of overlaying articles made of the baser metals with a thin coating of gold or silver; a thin coating of one metal laid upon another metal.

Plateau, plat-oh, n. [*Plateaux, Plateaux, plat-tiz (Fr. from plat, flat; akin to plate*]. A broad, flat area of land in an elevated position; a table-land; a large ornamental dish for the centre of a table.

Platen, plat-en, n. [*Fr. plat, flat*]. *Printing*, the flat part of a press by which the impression is made.

Platiform, plat-orm, n. [*Fr. plate-forme, plat, and forme, form*]. **PLATE**]. Any flat or horizontal structure, raised above some particular level; the flat roof of a building on the outside; the place where guns are mounted on a fortress or battery; the platform of a railway station for landing passengers and goods; a place raised above the floor of a hall set apart for the speakers at public meetings; the arrangement of principles adopted or avowed by any body, as a political party; a declared system of policy (a political platform).

Platina, plat-i-na, n. [*Sp. platina, from plata, silver; akin to plate*]. The old name of platinum; twisted silver-wire.

Platinum, plat-i-num, n. [*From platina, a metal of a white colour very much like silver, but of inferior lustre, the heaviest of known metals, exceedingly ductile, malleable, tenacious, and difficult of fusion*].—**Platinic, plat-in-ic, a.** Pertaining to platinum.—**Platiniferous, plat-i-nifer-us, a.** Producing platinum.

Platinize, plat-i-nize, v.t. To combine or cover with platinum.—**Platinoid, n.** A name given to a family of metals in which platinum is invariably found associated.—**Platinum, plat-i-num, n.** Containing or consisting of platinum.—**Platinum-steel, n.** Steel alloyed with about 10% of platinum.

Platitude, plat-i-tud, n. [*Fr. from plat, flat*]. Flatness; dullness; insipidity; a trite, dull, or stupid remark; a truism.—**Platinize, plat-i-ti-din-ize, v.t.** To utter platitudes; to make stale or insipid remarks.—**Platonic, Plat-on-ic, plat-on-ic, plat-on-ic, a.** Pertaining to Plato the philosopher, or to his philosophy, his school, or his opinions.—**Platonic bodies, the five regular geometrical solids.—**Platonic love, a** pure spiritual affection existing between the sexes, unmingled with carnal desires.—**Platonic year, a** period of time determined by the revolution of the equinoxes, which is accomplished in about 25,920 years.—**Platonically, plat-on-ic-ly, ad.** In a Platonic manner.—**Platonism, plat-on-ic-ism, n.** The doctrine, opinions, or philosophy of Plato.—**Platonian, plat-on-ic-ian, n.** One who adheres to the philosophy of**

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hēr; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull;

oil, pound; a, Sc. above—the Fr. u.

rocks formed at great depth beneath the earth's surface by igneous fusion, or rocks once stratified now altered by chemical action with or without heat.—*Plutonic theory*, that which ascribes the changes on the earth's surface to the agency of fire.

PLUTONIAN, *plu-tō-ni-an*, *n*. [From *Pluton*, *plu-tō-ni-an*, *n*. One who adopts the plutonic theory.

PLUVIAL, *plu-vi-ál*, *a*. [*Pluvialis*, from *pluvio*, to rain; same root as in *fluv*.] Rainy; humid; relating to rain; *poet.* applied to results and operations which depend on or arise from the action of rain.—*Pluvial*, *plu-vi-us*, *a*. [*Pluviosus*.] Rainy; pluvial.

PLUVI-METER, *plu-vi-om'et-ér*, *plu-vi-om'et-ér*, *n*. [*Pluvia*, rain, and *Gr. metron*, measure.] A rain-gauge.—**PLUVI-METRICAL**, *plu-vi-met'ri-kál*, *plu-vi-met'ri-kál*, *a*. Pertaining to a pluviometer.

PLY, *pli*, *v*.—*plied*, *plying*. [From *Fr. plier* also *plyer*, to fold, to bend, from *pl*, *plaire*, to fold, to plait; same root as in *plait*, *plait*, to plait. More or less closely akin are *apply*, *comply*, *imply*, *reply*, *de-ploy*, *employ*, *display*, *complement*, *im-plicit*, *implicit*, *complex*, &c.] To employ with diligence to ply a needle or an oar; to keep busy; to practise or perform with diligence; to busy one's self in; to press hard with blows or missiles; to assail briskly; to beset; to urge; to solicit, as for a favour. *To ply sails*, to present or offer to argu-ment repeatedly; to press upon, especially with some ulterior object *to ply one with flattery*.—*PLY*—*TO* be steadily employed; to work steadily; to offer services; to run regularly between any two ports or places, as a vessel or vehicle; *navy*, to endeavour to make way against the wind.—*A* fold; a plait; a twist; often used in composition to designate the number of twists, &c. (as *three-ply carpet*); bent; turn; direction; bias.—*Plyer*, *pli-ér*, *n*. One who or that which *plies*, *pl*, same as *Plier*.

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN, *plim'-uth-bre-thén*, *plim'-uth-bre-thén*, *n*. A sect of Christians who first appeared at Plymouth in 1850, who recognize all as brethren who believe in Christ and the Holy Spirit, and acknowledge no form of church government, nor any office of the ministry.—**PLYMOUTH**, *plim'-uth-izm*, *n*. The doctrines of the Plymouth Brethren.

PNEUMATIC, *pneumátik*, *nú-mat'ik*, *nú-mat'ik*, *a*. [*Gr. pneumatikos*, from *pneuma*, *pneumatós*, breath, spirit, from *pneo*, to breathe or blow.] Consisting of or resembling air; having the properties of an elastic fluid; pertaining to air, or to elastic fluids or their properties; moved or played by means of air; filled with or fitted to contain air applied to numerous instruments, machines, apparatus, &c., for experimenting on elastic fluids, or for working by means of the compression or exhaustion of air (as *pneumatic car*; a *pneumatic despatch-tube*).—**PNEUMATIC PHILOSOPHY**, a name formerly applied to the science of metaphysics or psychology; *pneumatology*.

PNEUMATICS, *nú-mat'iks*, *n*. That branch of physics which treats of the mechanical properties of elastic fluids, and particularly of atmospheric air.—**PNEUMATOLOGY**, *nú-mat'ol-ó-jí*, *n*. The branch of philosophy which treats of the nature and operations of mind or spirit; psychology.—**PNEUMATOLOGICAL**, *nú-mat'ol-ó-jí-kál*, *a*. Pertaining to pneumatology.—**PNEUMATOLOGIST**, *nú-mat'ol-ó-jí-st*, *n*. One versed in pneumatology.—**PNEUMOMETER**, *pneumom'et-ér*, *nú-mom'et-ér*, *n*. An instrument for measuring the quantity of air inhaled into the lungs at each inspiration and given out at each respiration; a spirometer.

PNEUMOGASTRIC, *nú-mó-gás'trík*, *a*. [*Gr. pneumón*, a lung, and *gaster*, the belly.] *Anat.* pertaining to the lungs and stomach.—**PNEUMOGASTRIC NERVES**, a pair of nerves extending over the viscera of the chest and abdomen.—**PNEUMONETER**, *pneumom'et-ér*, *n*. *Pneumonia*, *nú-mó-ni-a*, *n*. [*Gr. pneumón*, a lung, from *pneo*, to breathe.] *Med.* an inflammation of the lungs.—**PNEUMONIC**,

nú-món'ik, *a*. Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonary.—**PNEUMONITIS**, *nú-món'it'is*, *a*. Pertaining to pneumonitis.—**PNEUMONITIS**, *nú-món'it'is*, *n*. Inflammation of the lungs; pneumonia.

PNEUMOSKELETON, *nú-mó-ské'ton*, *n*. [*Gr. pneumón*, a lung, and *E. skeleton*.] A hard structure connected with the breathing organs of certain animals, as the shell of a nautilus.

POACH, *póch*, *v*. [*From Fr. poacher*, to poach eggs, from *poche*, a pouch or pocket, the white of the egg forming a sort of pocket for the yolk.—*Poche*.] To catch or kill by breaking and pouring among boiling water; to cook with butter after breaking in a vessel.

POACH, *póch*, *v*. [Either from the above word, meaning originally to pouch or pocket thievishly, or a softened form of *poke*, to push, to intrude.] To intrude or encroach on the property of another to steal or plunder; to steal game or carry it away privately; to kill or destroy game contrary to law.—**POACHER**, *póch-ér*, *n*. One who poaches or steals game; one who kills game unlawfully.

POACH, *póch*, *v*. [A later and softened form of *poke*, *póch*, *v*.] To stab; to pierce; to spear to *poke fish*; to force or drive into so as to penetrate; to tread, as snow or soft ground, so as to render it broken and slushy.—*POACH*—*TO* become soft and slushy or miry; to swamp.—**POACHINESS**, *póch-i-nés*, *n*. The state of being *poachy*.—**POACHY**, *póch-i*, *a*. Wet and soft, easily penetrated, as by the feet of cattle: applied to land.

POACHARD, *póch-árd*, *n*. [Lit. the *poacher*, one that poaches or pokes.] The name of a genus of oceanic ducks natives of the Arctic Seas.

POCK, *pók*, *n*. [*Sax. poce* or *poc*, *D. pok*, *Gr. pock*, a vesicle or pustule; perhaps akin to *poke*, a bag. *Pox*—*pocks*.] A pustule raised on the surface of the body in an eruptive disease, as the small-pox.—**POCK-BORE**, *pók-bór*, *n*. The state of being *pocky*.—**POCK-MARK**, *pók-márk*, *n*. Mark or scar made by the small-pox.—**POCK-PITTED**, *pók-pit-ted*, *a*. Pitted or marked with small-pox.—**POCKY**, *pók-i*, *a*. Having pocks or scars.

POCKET, *pók-et*, *n*. [A dim. of *poke*, a pouch or bag.] A small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles; a small bag, or to receive the balls in billiards; a certain quantity, from 12 to 2 cwt. in a pocket of hops; *mineral*, a small cavity in a rock, or on its surface, containing gold; a mass of rich ore.—*To be in pocket*, to have gain or profit from some transaction.—*To be out of pocket*, to expend or lose money.

—*g*. *To put or conceal in the pocket*; to take clandestinely.—*To pocket an insult*, *offend*, *wrong*, or the like, to receive it without resenting it or at least without seeking redress.—**POCKET-BOOK**, *n*. A small book or case, used for carrying papers in the pocket.—**POCKET-BOROUGH**, *n*. A borough in which the power of electing a member of parliament for which is in the hands of one or a few persons.—**POCKETFUL**, *pók-et-fúl*, *n*. Enough to fill a pocket; as much as a pocket will hold.—**POCKET-IN, *pók-et-in*, *n*. A handkerchief carried in the pocket for use.—**POCKET-KNIFE**, *n*. A knife suited for carrying in the pocket with one or more blades which fold into the handle.—**POCKET-MONEY**, *n*. Money for the pocket or for occasional expenses.—**POCKET-PICKING**, *n*. Act or practice of picking pockets; the trade of a pickpocket.—**POCKET-PISTOL**, *n*. A small pistol which folds into the handle.—**POCKET-SKULL, *pók-et-skúl*, *n*. A small flask of liquor for the pocket (colloq.).—**POCKET-VOLUME**, *n*. A volume which can be carried in the pocket.****

POCKY, *pók-i*, *a*. Under *Pock*.
POCO, *pó-kó*. [*It. Music*, a little word frequently prefixed to another to lessen the strength of its signification (*poco largo*, a little slow).—*Pocoarrante*, *pó-kó-ár-rán'te*, *ad*. *It. poco*, little, and *carrante*, *carrante*.] One who cares little; an apathetic, careless, indifferent person.—**POCOARRANTISM**, *pó-kó-ár-rán'tizm*, *n*. The character, disposition, or habits of a pocoarrante; extreme indifference, apathy, or carelessness.

POCULIFORM, *pók'ú-lí-form*, *a*. [*Pl. poculum*, a cup, and *forma*, form.] Cup-shaped; a cup, &c. [Probably connected with *Lat. puda*, *Sr. puta*, a pillow or cushion, as also with *E. pad*, a cushion.] A term applied to a number of different pericarpia or seed-vessels of plants, such as the silicle, the follicle, &c.—*POD*—*PODDED*, *podding*. *To swell and assume the appearance of a pod; to produce pods*.

PODAGRA, *pod-a-gra*, *n*. [*Gr.*, from *pous*, *pod*, the foot, and *agros*, a taking, a seizure.] Gout in the foot.—**PODAGRAL**, *pod-ag-rál*, *pod-ag-rík*, *a*. Pertaining to the gout; gouty; afflicted with the gout.

PODESTA, *pó-de-sta*, *n*. [*It. podestà*, a governor, from *L. potestas*, power.] A chief magistrate of the Italian republics of the middle ages.

PODGY, *pó-gi*, *a*. Pudgy; fat and short.

PODIUM, *pó-di-um*, *n*. [*Lat. Podium*, continuous pedestal or low wall on which columns rest.

PODOCARP, *pó-dó-karp*, *n*. [*Gr. pous*, *podos*, a foot, and *karpos*, fruit.] *Bot.* a stalk supposed to be the fruit of a leaf.

PODECEPHALOUS, *pó-de-sé-fa-lus*, *a*. [*Gr. pous*, *podos*, a foot, *kephalé*, the head.]

But having a head of flowers elevated on a long peduncle.

PODOPHTHALMIC, *pó-dó-ftal-mík*, *a*. [*Gr. pous*, *podos*, a foot, and *ophthalmos*, an eye.]

Having the eyes borne at the end of long foot-stalks, as in certain crustacea.

PODOPHYLLIN, *pó-dó-fil-lin*, *n*. [*Gr. pous*, *podos*, a foot, and *phyllon*, a leaf.]

Obtained from the root-stock of the may-apple, used in medicine as a purgative.

PODOPHYLLOUS, *pó-dó-fil-us*, *a*. [*Entom.*

Having the feet or locomotive organs somewhat in the form of leaves.]

PODOSPERM, *pó-dó-sper-m*, *pó-dó-sper-m*, *n*. [*Gr. pous*, *podos*, a foot, and *sperma*, a seed.] *Bot.* the umbilical cord of an ovule.

POEBIRD, *pó-bírd*, *n*. A New Zealand

bird of the honey-eater family, greatly

valued for the fineness of its notes and its

capability of speaking; the parson-bird.

POEM, *pó-em*, *n*. [From *Gr. poiein*, to make, from *poiesis*, lit. the thing made, from *poieo*, to make. *Poet*.] A metrical

composition; a composition in which the

verses consist of certain measures, whether

in blank verse or in rhyme; a composition

in which the language is that of excited

imagination.—**POEMATIC**, *pó-em-at'ik*, *a*.

Relating to a poem; poetical.—**POESY**,

pó-es-i, *n*. [*Fr. poésie*, *It. poesia*, from *Gr.*

poiesis, the art of making, from *poieo*, to

make. *So* in English poets were

formerly often called 'makers'.] The author

of a poem; the composer of a metrical

composition; one skilled in rhyme; a

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poete, a poet. That one of the fine arts which exhibits its special character and powers by means of language; the art which has for its object the creation of intellectual pleasure by means of imaginative and passionate language, generally in verse; the language of the imagination or emotions rhythmically expressed, or such language expressed in an elevated style of prose; the power which appeals to the finer emotions or the sense of ideal beauty; metrical composition; verse; poems.

Poetology, pō-to-lō-jī, n. **Poetology.**

Poophaga, pō-ō-fā-gus, a. [*Fr. pōc, grass, and phago, to eat.*] Belonging to *pōc*; applied to a group of marsupials including the kangaroos.

Poh, pō, interj. Exclamation of contempt. **Poignant, pō-ā-nānt, a.** [*Fr. poignant, part. of poindre, from L. pungere, pungere, to prick.*] Stimulating the organs of taste; piquant; pointed; keen; bitter; irritating; satirical; severe; piercing; very painful or acute. **Poignantly, pō-ā-nānt-ly, adv.** In a poignant manner. **Poignancy, pō-ā-nān-si, n.** The state or quality of being poignant.

Poikilotic, pō-i-kī-lō-tik, a. [*Gr. poikilos, variegated.*] Of a variegated colour: said of certain rocks.

Point, point, pōint, v. [*A. Sax. pyndan, to shut up. Pōund (for clitic).*] To inclose in a pound or pen; to restrain; to seize and sell a debtor's goods under proper warrant. [*Scotch.*]

Point, point, n. [*Fr. point, a point, a spot, a matter, moment, &c., pointe, something sharp or pointed, wit or pungency, &c., the former from L. punctum, a puncture, from pungere, to puncture, the latter the fem. part. of Fr. poindre, to prick, from same; akin pounce, pinch, &c.*] The mark made by the end of a sharp piercing instrument, such as a pin, a needle, or the like; hence, an indefinitely small space; *point*, that which has neither length, breadth, nor thickness—that by the motion of which a line is considered to be produced; a mark of punctuation; a dot placed before a fraction to denote that it is a decimal; a division of the card of the mariner's compass, the card divided into 32 equal spaces, north, south, east, and west, or an intermediate direction; any place marked in the heavens of importance in astronomical calculations; that which pricks, pierces, or punctures; particularly the sharp end of a thorn, pin, needle, knife, sword, or the like; a tool or instrument which pricks or pierces; a small cape or promontory; a lace, string, or the like, with a tag, formerly used for fastening articles of dress; the like, a salient trait of character; a peculiarity; a characteristic (the good or bad points of a man); a certain external peculiarity of an animal (the points of a horse or a dog); single thing or subject matter (right in every point); particular thing desired or required; aim; purpose (to gain one's point); a single part of a complicated question, or of a whole; an indivisible part of time or space; the eye or vertex (at the point of death); *pl.* the switches or movable guiding rails at junctions or stations on railways; a fielder in the game of cricket who stands a little in front of the batsman's wicket, or the spot where he stands; a mark to denote the degree of success or progress one has attained in certain trials of skill and games, as in rifle-shooting, billiards, &c.; the like, a single point counting one—*Acting point, in physics*, the exact point at which any impulse is given.—*Physical point*, the smallest or least dense object of sight.—*Point of incidence*, the point upon the surface of a medium at which a ray of light falls.—*Point of reflection*, the point from which a ray is reflected.—*Point-of-sight*, that point of a picture which is determined

by a line from the eye of the artist perpendicular to the perspective plane.—*Vowel points*, in Hebrew, &c., certain marks representing the vowels, which precede and show the construction.—*To stand upon points*, to be punctilious; to be nice or over-scrupulous.—*vt.* To give a point to; to cut, forge, grind, or file to a point; to add to the force or expression of; to direct toward an object or to aim; to direct the eye or notice of; to indicate the purpose or point of; to punctuate; *passively*, to fill the joints of with mortar, and smooth them with the point of trowel.—*To point out*, to show by the finger by other means.—*vt.* To direct the finger for designating an object and exciting attention to it; with *at*, to indicate the presence of game by standing and turning the nose in its direction, as dogs do to specimen; to show distinctly by any means.—**Point-blank, a.** (This phrase has its origin in the directness with which an arrow is aimed at the white mark or blank in the centre of a butt.) In *gunnery*, a horizontal direction; *fig.* direct; plain; explicitly, express. **As an adverb**, horizontally; directly.—**Point-d'appui, pwan-dā-pwē, n.** [*Fr.*] Point of support; a fixed point at which troops form, and on which they are based.—**Point-devise, f.** [*From point, condition, and devise, to imagine;* lit. in as fine a condition as could be imagined.] Precise, nice, or finical to exclude. [*Shak.*] **Pointed, pōint-ed, a.** Having a sharp point aimed at or expressly referring to some particular person (a pointed remark); epigrammatical; abounding in conceits or lively turns.—*Pointed style*, in literature, applied to a style usually called *Gothic*.—**Pointedly, pōint-ed-ly, adv.** In a pointed manner.—**Pointedness, pōint-ed-ness, n.** The state or quality of being pointed.—**Pointer, pōint-er, n.** A dog in which point, or the habit of dog remarkable for its habit of pointing at game.—**Pointing, pōint-ing, n.** Punctuation; marks or points made; the raking out of mortar from between the joints of a stone or brick wall, and replacing the same with new mortar.—**Point-lace, n.** A fine kind of lace wrought with a needle.—**Pointless, pōint-less, a.** Having no point, blunt; obvious, having no inner or keener meaning.—**Pointman, pōint-man, n.** A man who has charge of the points or switches on a railway.

Poise, pōiz, v. *vt.*—**poised, pōiz-ed, v.** [*Fr. poiser, pōiser, from L. pendere, to weigh, ut. pendens, weighed, pp. pendere.*] To balance in weight; to make of equal weight; to hold or place in equilibrium or equilibrium; to load with weight; to suspend.—*vt.* To be balanced or suspended; *fig.* to hang in suspense; to depend.—*n.* Weight; gravity; a thing suspended or attached as a counterweight; a counterweight, or a regulating power, which balances; the weight used in weighing with steelyards, to balance the substance weighed; equipoise; balance; equilibrium.—**Poiser, pōiz-er, n.** One who or that which poises or balances a balance.

Poison, pōiz-n, n. [*Fr. poison, from L. pōto, to drink.*] A drink, a draught, from *pōto*, to drink. **Poisonous, pōiz-nūs, a.** Any agent capable of producing a morbid, noxious, dangerous, or deadly effect upon the animal economy when introduced either by cutaneous absorption, respiration, or the digestive canal; that which taints or destroys moral purity, or the mind or intellect.—*vt.* To taint; to put poison in or on; to add poison to; to attack, injure, or kill by poison; to taint; to mar, impair, vitiate, corrupt.—**Poisonable, pōiz-nā-bl, a.** Capable of being poisoned.—**Poisoned, pōiz-ned, a.** One who or that which poisons or corrupts.—**Poison-fang, n.** One of the upper teeth of certain serpents, having a channel in it through which a poisonous venom is conveyed into the wound when they bite.—**Poison-gland, n.** A gland in animals and plants which secretes and contains poison.—**Poison-nut, n.** Nux-vomica.—**Poisonous, pōiz-nūs, a.** Having the qualities of poi-

son; containing poison; venomous; corrupting.—**Poisonously, pōiz-nūs-ly, adv.** In a poisonous manner.—**Poisonousness, pōiz-nūs-ness, n.**

Poitrine, pōit-rin, pōit-rin, n. [*Fr. Poitrine, from pectorale, from pectus, the breast.*] Armour for the breast of a horse.—**Poitrine, pōit-rin, n.** The breast-plate of a knight.

Poke, pōk, v. *vt.* **Poise.** **Poke, pōk, n.** [*O. D. poke, a sack or bag; Icel. poki, a sack, a bag; pouch is a softened form of this, and pocket a diminutive.*] A pocket; a pouch; a bag; a sack.—**Poke-bonnet, pōk-bō-nēt, n.** long, straight, projecting bonnet, formerly worn by women.—**Poke-sleeve, n.** A kind of wide sleeve.

Poke, pōk, v. *vt.*—**poked, pōk-ed, v.** [*D. and L. G. poken, to poke; Sw. pika, a stick; comp. Fr. pœc, a blow; Gael. n. to push.*] To thrust something long, or pointed against, as the hand or a stick; hence, to feel or search, as in the dark or in a hole.—*To poke fun, to joke, to make fun.*—*To poke a stick, to poke a stick into a group.*—*To poke a stick, to push one into the dark.* To busy one's self without a definite object; followed by *about*.—*n.* A gentle thrust; a jog; a sudden push.—**Poker, pōk-er, n.** A stick, a stick, a stick, or steed, or rod used in pitting, or stirring the fire when coal is used for fuel.—**Poker-picture, n.** A picture executed by singeing the surface of white wood with a heated poker.—**Poker, pōk-er, n.** An instrument formerly used in adjusting the plates of ruffs.—**Poky, pōk-i, a.** Narrow or confined as to space; close and musty.

Poker, pōk-er, n. A favourite game at cards in the United States.

Polacca, Polacre, Polacca, pō-lā-kā, pō-lā-kā, n. [*It. polacca.*] A vessel with three masts used in the Mediterranean.

Polder, pōld-er, n. [*D.*] In the Netherlands, a tract of land below the level of the sea or nearest river, which, being originally a morass or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

Pole, pōl, n. [*A. Sax. pāl, a pole, a stake, collate, from L. pendere, to hang.*] A long, slender piece of wood; a tall piece of timber; frequently used in composition (a carriage-pole, a May-pole); a perch or rod, sometimes of iron, used in hanging yards.

Under bare poles, said of a ship when her sails are all furled.—*vt.*—**poled, pōl-ed, v.** To furnish with poles for support; to bear or convey on poles; to impel by poles; to propel by the use of poles.—**Pole-mast, n.** A mast composed of one single piece.

Pole, pōl, n. [*Fr. pôle, L. polus, the pole of the heavens, the heavens, from Gr. pōlos, the axis of the sphere, the firmament, from pōto, to turn or move.*] One of the two points in which the axis of the earth is supposed to meet the sphere of the heavens; the fixed point about which the earth turns; one of the poles of the earth's axis; a point on the surface of any sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle drawn at right angles to the axis of the points of a body at which its attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated, or in which a polar force is exerted.

Magnetic pole, one of the poles on the earth at which the dipping-needle is vertical, or the magnetic intensity greatest.—**Poles of a voltaic pile or battery, the plates at the extremities of the voltaic battery, or the wires which join them, and which are chemically passive, being called the positive pole, and that which is chemically active the negative pole.**—**Pole-star, n.** A star of the second magnitude, situated about 40° from the North Pole, round which it describes a small circle; *fig.* that which serves as a guide or director; a lodestone.—**Polar, pōl-er, n.** [*L. L. polaris, from L. pōlus, pole, a pole.*] Pertaining to one of the poles of the earth or of the heavens; proceeding from the poles of the earth; pertaining to a magnetic pole or poles; pertaining to a body of matter at which its attractive or repulsive energy

is concentrated.—*Polar angle*, the angle at a pole formed by two meridians.—*Polar axis*, that axis of an equatorial which is parallel to the earth's axis.—*Polar bear*. Under *Ursus*.—*Polar circles*, the Arctic and Antarctic circles.—*Polar clock*, an apparatus whereby the hour of the day is found by means of the polarization of the scattered sunlight from the polar region.—*Polar distance*, the angular distance of a heavenly body from the elevated pole of the heavens.—*Polar forces*, physical forces that are developed and act in pairs, with opposite tendencies, as in magnetism, electricity, &c.—*Polar lights*, the aurora borealis or australis.—*Polar star*, the pole star.—*Polarimeter*, *Polariscope*, *polar-im-é-ter*, *pó-lar-ískop*, *n*. An optical instrument, various kinds of which have been contrived, for exhibiting the polarization of light.—*Polarimeter*, *pó-lar-im-é-ter*, *n*. The art of measuring or analysing the polarization of light.—*Polaristic*, *pó-lar-ístik*, *a*. Pertaining to or exhibiting poles or polar characteristics; having a polar arrangement or disposition.—*Polarity*, *pó-lar-ít-é*, *n*. That quality of a body in virtue of which peculiar properties reside in certain points called poles.—*Polarizable*, *pó-lar-íz-á-ble*, *a*. Capable of being polarized.—*Polarization*, *pó-lar-íz-á-shen*, *n*. The act of polarizing or giving polarity to a body; the state of being polarized or of having polarity.—*Polarization of light*, a change produced upon light by the action of certain media, by which it exhibits the appearance of having polarity or polar properties.—*Polarized*, *pó-lar-íz-ed*, *a*.—*Polarized*, *pó-lar-íz-ed*, *a*. Having polarity; affected by polarization.—*Polarizer*, *pó-lar-íz-ér*, *n*. That part of a polariscope by which light is polarized.—*Pole*, *pól*, *n*. A native of Poland.—*Pole-axe*, *n*. (*Pole* may here be the long stick, but perhaps *pole* for *poll*, the head.) A kind of axe or hatchet.—*Polecat*, *pó-l-át*, *n*. (Supposed to be for *poit-cat*, that is, chicken or poultry cat, or abbrev. from *Poll-cat*.) An animal of the weasel family, with a long neck, length excluding the tail, very destructive to poultry, rabbits, pheasants, &c.—*Polemanarch*, *pó-lé-márk*, *n*. [*Gr. polemarchos* polemos, war, and arch, a chief.] A title of several officials in ancient Greek states.—*Polemite*, *Polemistic*, *pó-lé-mít-ik*, *pó-lé-míst-ik*, *a*. [*Gr. polemikos*, from polemos, war.] Pertaining to polemics given to controversy; engaged in supporting an opinion or system by controversy.—*Polemie*, *n*. A disputant; one who carries on a controversy; one who writes in support of an opinion or system in controversy.—*Polemics*, *pó-lé-mík-ís*, *n*. The art or practice of disputation; controversy; controversial writings.—*Polemoscope*, *pó-lé-mó-skóp*, *n*. [*Gr. polemios*, war, and skopeo, to view—] was intended to be used in war.] A perspective glass fitted with a mirror at an angle of 45°, designed for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.—*Polenta*, *pó-lé-n-á*, *n*. [*It. Sp. Pol. and Fr. polenta*, from *Gr. polenta*, peeled barley.] A kind of pudding made in Italy from semolina, Indian corn, or maize meal, and thick porridge of chestnut meal boiled in milk, used as an article of diet in France.—*Police*, *pó-lés*, *n*. [*Fr. police*, from *Gr. politia*, from *Gr. politia*, government, administration, from *polis*, a city.] The means instituted by a government or community to maintain public order, liberty, property, and individual security; the laws and regulations are enforced and public order maintained.—*Police commissioner*, in Scotland, one of a body elected by the ratepayers to manage police affairs in burghs.—*Police constable*, *pó-lis-é-á-á-á*, *n*. A member of a police force; a policeman.—*Police court*, a court for the trial of offenders brought up on charges preferred by the police.—*Police magistrate*, a judge who presides at a police court.—*Police officer*, *police station*, the headquarters of the

police, or of a section of them; the house to which offenders are taken in the first instance.—*Policeman*, *pó-lis-mán*, *n*. One of the officers of police, whose duty it is to patrol on a certain beat for a fixed period, for the protection of property, and to see that the peace is kept.—*Policy*, *pó-lí-sí*, *n*. [*Gr. politia*, *politeia*, *Polis*, Rome.] The art or manner of governing a nation; the line of conduct which the rulers of a nation adopt on particular questions, especially with regard to foreign countries; the principles on which any measure or course of action is based; prudence or wisdom of governments or individuals in the management of their affairs public or private; dexterity of management; in Scotland, the pleasure-grounds around a gentleman's country residence.—*Policy* is the course of conduct pursued, or the management of an affair, in certain circumstances; *polity*, the general principles on which such course of conduct is based.—*Polyp*, *pó-lí-sí*, *n*. [*Fr. polype*, from *L. polypus*, *polypetechus*, a register, from *L. polypetechus*, *Gr. polypetechon*, an account-book—*polys*, many, and *petech*, a fold.] A worm, which, in such a corporation or other persons engage to pay a certain sum on certain contingencies, as in the case of fire or shipwreck, in the event of death, &c., on the condition of receiving a fixed sum or percentage on the amount of the risk, or certain periodical payments.—*Insurance policy*. Under *Insurance*.—*Policy-holder*, *n*. One who holds a policy or Contract of insurance.—*Polish*, *pó-lísh*, *a*. Pertaining to Poland or to its inhabitants.—*n*. The language of the Poles.—*Polish*, *pó-lísh*, *vt*. [*Fr. polir*, *polissant*, from *polis*, *polio*, to smooth, whence *polite*, *polite*.] To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; to burnish; to deprive of roughness, rustiness, or coarseness; to make clear and polished; to polish; to burnish; to burnish.—*vt*. To become smooth; to take a smooth and glossy surface; to become refined.—*n*. A substance used to impart a gloss; a smooth glossy surface produced by artificial gloss; refinement; elegance of manners.—*Polishable*, *pó-lísh-á-ble*, *a*. Capable of being polished.—*Polished*, *pó-lísh-ed*, *a*. Made smooth and glossy; refined.—*Polisher*, *pó-lísh-ér*, *n*. One who or that which polishes.—*Polishing-paste*, *n*. A kind of paste for polishing; blacking for harness and leather; a compound of oil, beeswax, and spirit varnish for imparting a gloss to furniture.—*Polishing-powder*, *n*. A preparation of plumbago for polishing iron articles.—*Polishing slate*, *n*. A kind of gray or yellow slate, composed of microscopic minerals, and used for polishing glass, marble, &c.—*Polite*, *pó-lít*, *a*. [*L. politus*, from *polis*, to polish. *Pouris*.] Polished or elegant in behaviour; in behaviour; in behaviour; courteous; companion.—*Politely*, *pó-lít-ly*, *adv*. In a polite manner.—*Politeness*, *pó-lít-nés*, *n*. The state or quality of being polite.—*Politic*, *pó-lít-ik*, *a*. [*L. politicus*, *Gr. politikos*, from *polis*, a city. *Police*.] Consisting of citizens; constituting the state (the *polis*, *politis*, prudent and sagacious in device and pursuing measures adapted to promote the public welfare; well devised and adapted to the public prosperity; ingenious in devising and pursuing any scheme of personal or national aggrandisement; cunning; artful; sagacious in devising means to the end; well devised; adapted to its end, right or wrong.—*Politic*, *pó-lít-ik*, *a*. Having a fixed or regular system of administration of government; relating to civil government and its administration; concerned in state affairs or national measures; pertaining to the state, or to a state or to a nation, as distinguished from civil or municipal; treating of politics or government.—*Political economy*, the science of the laws which regulate the production, distribution, and consumption of the products necessary, useful, or agreeable to man, which it re-

quires some portion of voluntary labour to produce, procure, or preserve.—*Political geography*. Under *Geography*.—*Politically*, *pó-lít-ik-á-ly*, *adv*. In a political manner.—*Politician*, *pó-lít-ísh-án*, *n*. One versed in the science of government and the art of governing; one skilled in politics; one who occupies himself with politics.—*Politically*, *pó-lít-ik-ly*, *adv*. In a political manner.—*Politics*, *pó-lít-íks*, *n*. [*Fr. politique*, *Gr. politike*.] The science of government; that part of ethics which relates to the regulation of government of a nation or state for the preservation of its safety, peace, and prosperity; political affairs, or the conduct and contests of political parties.—*Polity*, *pól*, *n*. [*Gr. politia*, *Polis*.] The form or constitution of civil government of a nation or state; the constitution or fundamental principles of government of any body of citizens; the recognized principles on which any institution is based.—*Sp. Under Polity*.—*Folk*, *pó-lk*, *n*. A species of dance of Bohemian origin, the music to which is in 2-4 time, with the third quaver accented; an air appropriate to the dance.—*Folk*, *pó-lk*, *vt*. To dance; to dance.—*Folk*, *pó-lk*, *n*. A knitted jacket worn by women.—*Pell*, *pól*, *n*. [*O.D. pol*, *bol*, a ball, the head; *L.G. pol*, the head, the top of a tree; allied to *ball*, *boak*; *pollard* is a derivative.] The head of a pole or of a hammer, or the butt of the head; a catalogue or register of heads, that is, of persons; the voting or registering of votes for candidates in elections; the close of the poll; the fish called a chub; the blunt end of a hammer, or the butt of an axe.—*vt*. To remove the top or head of; to lop, clip, shear; to cut closely; to mow; to register or give a vote; to bring to the poll; to receive or collect as a number of votes or voters.—*Pol*, *pól*, *n*. To vote at a poll; to cast a vote, as an elector.—*Poll-axe*, *n*. A pole-axe; an axe with a hammer or stud for felling oxen.—*Poll-book*, *n*. A register of voters or voters.—*Poll-clerk*, *n*. A clerk who assists the presiding officer at an election.—*Polled*, *pól*, *p*, and *a*. Deprived of the poll; lopped; as a tree having the top cut; having the hair shaved.—*Polled*, *pól*, *p*, and *a*. Cast the horns, as a stag; hence, wanting horns (*polled* cattle).—*Poll-evil*, *n*. A swelling or apostome on a horse's head, or one of the bumps of the neck between the ears.—*Polling-booth*, *n*. A temporary booth in which to record votes at an election.—*Polling-place*, *n*. A place for recording votes in at an election.—*Polling-shed*, *n*. A shed in which the presiding officer at a polling-station.—*Poll-tax*, *n*. A tax levied per head in proportion to the rank or fortune of the individual, a capitation tax.—*Poll*, *pól*, *n*. [*Gr. pol*, *pollis*, the many, the rabble.] At Cambridge University, one who receives no honour, but merely takes a degree.—*Poll*, *pól*, *n*. [*A contr. of Polly for Mary*.] A familiar name often applied to a parrot.—*Pollack*, *pó-lák*, *n*. [*D* and *G. pollack*.] A species of marine fish belonging to the herring family.—*Pollan*, *pó-lán*, *n*. [*Ir. pollag*, *Gael. pollag*, *Akin to pollack*.] An Irish species of freshwater herring.—*Pollarchy*, *pó-lár-ki*, *n*. [*Gr. polloi*, many, and arch, rule.] A rule of the many; government by the many.—*Pollard*, *pó-lár*, *n*. [*From poll*, the head, and *ard*, a tree.] A tree with the head cut off at some height from the ground, for the purpose of inducing the growth of new branches all round the section where amputation has taken place; a stag that has cast his horns; also, a hornless ox; a coarse product of wheat, but finer than bran.—*vt*. To make a poll; to convert into a pollard by cutting off the head.—*Pollax*, *pó-lén*, *n*. [*L. pollen* and *pollis*, fine flour or dust.] The fine element in flowering plants; the fine dust or powder which by contact with the stigma effects the fecundation of the seeds.—*Pollenarius*, *pó-lén-á-ri-ús*, *a*. Consisting of meal or pollen.—*Polleniferous*, *Polleniferous*, *pó-lén-í-fér-ús*, *a*. Producing

Polypetalous, pol-i-pet-a-lus, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, *petalon*, a petal.] *Bot.* Having or consisting of many petals (a *polypetalous* corolla).

Polypylagus, pol-i-py-lus, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, *phageta*, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on many things or kinds of food.

Polypionic, pol-i-pi-on'ik, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, *phōnē*, sound.] Having or consisting of many voices or sounds, *music*, consisting of several parts progressing simultaneously according to the rules of counterpoint; contrapuntal. — **Polypionism**, *Polypiony*, pol-i-pi-on'iz-m, pol-i-pi-on'iz-ē, n. Multiplicity of sounds or voices. — **Polypionist**, pol-i-pi-on'ist, n. One who can speak in different voices; a ventriloquist; a contrapuntist.

Polyphore, pol-i-for, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *phoros*, carrying.] *Bot.* A fleshy receptacle with numerous ovaries.

Polyphyllous, pol-i-phi-lus, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, *phyllon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* Many-leaved.

Polyplastic, pol-i-plas-tik, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *plastikos*, plastic.] Having or assuming many forms.

Polyposd, pol-i-pod, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *pous*, a foot.] An animal having many feet; the milliped or wood-louse.

Polyporous, pol-i-po-rus, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *poros*, a pore.] Having many pores.

Polyprism, Under **Polyprism**.

Polyprismatic, pol-i-priz-mat'ik, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, *prisma*, a prism.] *Mineral*, having crystals presenting numerous prisms in a single form.

Polypus, pol-i-pus, n. pl. **Polypl**, pol-i-pli. [Polyv.] A polypl, *podol*, a pedunculated tumour in the mucous membrane, especially that of the nostrils and uterus.

Polytypous, pol-i-pus, a. Pertaining to a polytyp.

Polyrhizous, pol-i-riz-us, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, *rhiza*, a root.] *Bot.* Possessing many numerous rootlets independently of those by which the attachment is effected.

Polyrhop, pol-i-rhop, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *rhōpō*, to view.] A lens or microscope through which an object seen through it appears multiplied.

Polysepalous, pol-i-sep-a-lus, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *E. sepal*.] *Bot.* A term applied to a calyx which has its sepals separate from each other.

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Polychalamos, pol-i-thal'a-mus, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, *thalamos*, a chamber.] Having many cells or chambers (*polychalamos* zooids).

Polymethism, pol-i-thē-iz-m, n. [Gr. *polys*, many, *theos*, god.] The doctrine of a plurality of gods. — **Polymethist**, pol-i-thē-ist, n. A person who believes in a plurality of gods. — **Polymethistic**, *Polymethistical*, pol-i-thē-ist'ik, pol-i-thē-ist'ik-al, a. Pertaining to polymethism; holding a plurality of gods.

Polytomous, pol-i-to-mus, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, *tomē*, a cutting.] *Bot.* A term applied to leaves subdivided into many distinct subordinate parts, which, however, are not jointed to the petiole.

Polyzoa, pol-i-zō-a, n. pl. [Gr. *polys*, many, *zōon*, an animal.] A class of animals, chiefly marine, forming compound groups or colonies; being the lowest members of the Mollusca, and generally known by the popular names of 'sea-anemones' and 'sea-mosses'. — **Polyzoarum**, *Polyzoary*, pol-i-zō-a-rum, pol-i-zō-a-ri, n. The dermal system of the colony of a polyzoan, a polyzoid. — **Polyzoan**, pol-i-zō-an, n. One of the zooids.

Polyzonal, pol-i-zō-nal, a. [Gr. *polys*, many, *zonē*, a zone.] Composed of many zones or belts; a term applied to burning lenses composed of pieces united in rings.

Pomadē, pol-i-mā-dē, n. [From *L. pomum*, an apple.] The substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding. — **Pomaceous**, pol-i-mā-shus, a. Like pomade; pertaining to the apple family of trees.

Pomade, pol-i-mā-dē, n. [From *L. pomum*, an apple.] Perfumed ointment, especially intended for the hair; pomatum.

Pomander, pō-mān-dēr, n. [Fr. *Pomme d'ambre*, apple or ball of amber.] A perfume ball, or a mixture of perfumes, formerly carried in the pocket or suspended from the neck or the girdle.

Pomatum, pō-mā-tum, n. [From *L. pomum*, an apple.] A perfumed unguent used in dressing the hair; pomade.

Pomaceous, pō-mā-shus, a. [From *L. pomum*, an apple.] Pertaining to the apple family of trees.

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Pomposity, pōm-pus-nēs, pōm-pōs'i-ti, n. Pompous display; show; ostentation.

Pompholix, pōm-pō-l'iks, n. [Gr. *pōmphon*, a bubble.] An eruption of deep-seated vesicles in the skin, especially of the palms and soles.

Pompon, pōm-pōn, n. [O. Fr. *pompom*; akin *pumpkin*.] A pumpkin.

Pom-pom, n. [From sound.] An automatic gun firing small shells.

Pompon, pōm-pōn, n. [From *ornament* of feathers, artificial flowers, &c., for a boue or hat; a ball on a soldier's shako.

Pomposity, pōm-pus-nēs, n. Under **Pomposity**.

Poncho, pōn'chō, n. [Sp.] In Spanish America a garment like a narrow band with a slit in the middle for the head to pass through.

Pond, pōnd, n. [A slightly different form of *pond*, a Sax. *puod*, an inclosure.] A body of still water of less extent than a lake, either artificial or natural. — **Pond-illy**, n. The water-illy. — **Pond-weed**, n. A name of several British water-weeds.

Ponder, pōn-dēr, v. t. [Fr. *ponderer*, from *L. pondus*, a weight.] To weigh, to ponder, *ponderia*, weight.] To weigh carefully in the mind; to think about; to reflect upon; to examine carefully. — *ponder*, to muse; to deliberate. — *ponder*, to muse; to deliberate. — *ponder*, to muse; to deliberate.

Ponderable, pōn-dēr-a-blē, a. Capable of being weighed; having weight. — **Ponderability**, *Ponderableness*, pōn-dēr-a-blē-ti, pōn-dēr-a-blē-nēs, n. That property of bodies by which they possess sensible weight. — **Ponderably**, pōn-dēr-a-blē, adv. In a pondering manner. — **Ponderous**, pōn-dēr-us, a. [L. *ponderosus*.] Very heavy; of great weight; massive; weighty; forcible. — **Ponderously**, pōn-dēr-us, adv. In a ponderous manner. — **Ponderousness**, *Ponderosity*, pōn-dēr-us-nēs, pōn-dēr-us-ē, n. The state or quality of being ponderous; gravity; heaviness.

Pongo, pōng-gō, n. A name given to some of the large apes.

Ponard, pōn-yārd, n. [Fr. *poignard*, from *poing*, *L. poignus*, the fist.] A small dagger; a pointed weapon, or rapier, used to pierce with a poniard; to stab.

Pontage, pōn-tāj, n. [L. *pontagium*, from *L. pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.] A toll or tax for the maintenance or repair of bridges.

Pontifex, pōn-ti-fēks, n. pl. **Pontifices**, pōn-ti-fēks, n. [L. *pontifex*, a high priest, from *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge, and *ficio*, to make.] The name by which the Romans designated the highest members of their great colleges of priests, the chief being termed *Pontifex Maximus*. — **Pontiff**, pōn-ti-fē, n. A high priest; a designation of the pope. — **Pontifice**, *Pontifical*, pōn-ti-fē, pōn-ti-fē-ik, a. Relating to pontiffs or priests; relating to a pope; belonging to the pope. — **Pontifical**, pōn-ti-fē-ik, a. A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical; the dress and ornaments of a pope, priest, or bishop. — **Pontifical**, pōn-ti-fē-ik, adv. In a pontifical manner. — **Pontificate**, pōn-ti-fē-ik, n. [L. *pontifex*.] The state or dignity of a high priest; the office or dignity of the pope; the papacy; the reign of a pope.

Pontoon, pōn-tōn, n. [From *L. pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.] A flat-bottomed boat, or any light frame-work or floating body used in the construction of a temporary military bridge over a river; a lighter, a low flat vessel resembling a barge, used in screening ships; a watertight structure placed beneath a submerged vessel and filled with air, to assist in refloating the vessel. — **Pontoner**, *Pontonnier*, pōn-tōn-ēr, n. [Fr.] A soldier having the charge of pontoons; one who constructs pontons, pontons.

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Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; u. So. abuse—the Fr. u.

Pony, pō'ni, n. [Gael. *ponaidh*, *Ir. pōni*, a pony.] A small variety of horse; a betting term for the sum of 25, probably 25, from that being about the price of a pony.

Pood, pōd, n. A Russian weight, equal to 35 English lbs.

Poodle, pō'dl, n. [Same as G. and Dan. *pudel*, D. *pödel*, L. G. *bödel*; a poodle; akin to L. G. *pudela*, to vuddle, a small variety of dog covered with long curling hair.

Pooh, pō, interj. Peshawar pishan an expression of dislike or contempt. — Pooh-pooh, v.t. To turn aside with a voice; to express scorn or contempt for; to sneer at.

Pool, pōl, n. [A. Sax. *pōl* = L. G. *pōhl*, pool, Ice. *póllr*, D. *póll*, G. *pöhl*, pool, French word is also Celtic; W. *pŷll*, a pool, a pit; perhaps akin to L. *pulvis*, a marsh.] A small collection of water or other liquid in a hollow place; a small piece of stagnant water; a hole in the course of a stream deeper than the ordinary bed.

Pool, pōl, n. [Fr. *poque*, a hen.] The receptacle for the stakes at certain games of cards, billiards, &c., the stakes themselves, a variety of play at billiards in which each of the players stakes his money, the winner carrying off the whole; *play practice*, firing for prizes on the principle that every competitor pays a certain sum for every shot, and the whole is divided among the successful competitors.

Poop, pōp, n. [Fr. *pooppe*, from L. *puppis*, the poop.] The highest and aftermost part of a ship's deck above the complete deck of the vessel. — v.t. *Naut.* to break heavily over the stern or quarter of; to drive in the stern of.

Poor, pōr, a. [O.E. *poore*, O.Fr. *poore*, *poore*, Mod. Fr. *pauvre*, from L. *pauper*, poor, from *paucis*, few, and *pario*, to produce. Destitute of riches; not having property sufficient for a comfortable subsistence; needy; wanting good or desirable qualities; having little value or importance; trailing; insignificant; pitiful; mean; destitute of fertility; barren; lacking of intellectual or artistic merit (a *poor* discourse); wanting in spirit or vigour; weak; impotent; worthy of pity; ill-fated; a word of tenderness or endearment (*poor* thing); a word of slight contempt or reproach (*poor* you); *The poor*, collectively, the indigent; the needy; opposed to the rich; those unable to support themselves, and who have to depend for support on the contributions of others. — *Poor in spirit*, humble, contrite. [N.T.] — *Poor-box*, n. A box to receive money for the poor. — *Poorhouse*, *poor-houses*, n. A residence for persons receiving public charity. — *Poor-john*, n. A fish of the cod family, formerly a cheap kind of food. [Shik.] — *Poor-law*, n. A law or the laws collectively established for the management of the funds for the maintenance of the poor. — *Poorly*, *poorly*, *adv.* In a poor manner or condition. — *Poor-rate*, n. An assessment or tax imposed for the relief or support of the poor. — *Poor-spirited*, a. Of a mean spirit; cowardly. — *Poor-spiritedness*, n. — *Poor's Roll*, n. A roll or list of paupers, or persons entitled to or who have received parochial relief.

Pop, pōp, n. [From the sound.] A small smart sound or report. — v.t. *pop*, *pop*, *pop*, to appear to burst suddenly; to enter or issue forth with a quick, sudden motion; to dart; to start from a place suddenly. — v.t. To thrust forward, or offer suddenly; to thrust or push suddenly with a quick motion. — *To pop corn*, to parch or roast Indian corn until it expands and 'pops' open. [Amer.] — *To pop the question*, in familiar language, to make an offer of marriage to a lady. — v.t. Suddenly; unexpectedly. — *Pop-corn*, n. Corn or maize for parching; parched maize; popped-corn. [Amer.] — *Pop-gun*, n. A small gun or tube used by children for shooting pellets, which makes a 'pop' when the pellet is expelled.

Pope, pōp, n. [A. Sax. *pāpa*, from L. *papa*, the pope, lit. father, same word as the English name for father.] [A.P.A.] The Bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic Church; in the Greek Church, a priest or chaplain; the ruler, a small fish closely allied to the perch. — *Pope's eye*, the gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the head of an ox or sheep, much prized for its delicacy. — *Popeism*, *pōp'izm*, n. The place, office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the pope. — *Pope Joan*, n. A game of cards. — *Pōp'ia*, n. The religion of the Church of Rome, comprehending doctrines and practice; a term offensive to Catholics. — *Pōp'ish*, *pōp'ish*, a. Pertaining to the pope or the Roman Catholic Church; used with a shade of contempt.

Popishly, pōp'ish-ly, *adv.* In a popish manner; with a tendency to popery.

Popinjay, pōp'in-jā, n. [O.E. *popingay*, Fr. *popinjay*, Sp. and Pg. *popagayo*, L. Gr. *popinjay*, from Ar. *balaghā*, *babbarā*, a parakeet.] A parrot; a gay, trifling young man; a fop or coxcomb.

Poplar, pōp-lar, n. [O.Fr. *poplier*, Mod. Fr. *populier*, from L. *populus*, a poplar.] A common name of sundry well-known trees, of which there are numerous species, as the white poplar, gray poplar, &c.

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term, like dog and hound, being applied to several sharks; comp. *porpoise*.] A species of shark.

Porcote, Porcote, porkat, porkated, a. [L. *porca*, a ridge.] Ridged; formed in ridges.

Porcelain, pōr'si-lan, n. [Fr. *porcelaine*, from L. *porcellana*, first a certain shell, then the nucleus of the shell, and last porcelain, from *porcella*, a small, from *porcella*, fancied resemblance in the shell to a hog.

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fame).—Posthumously, *post-hu-mu-sil*, *adv.* After one's decease.

Postilion, *Postilion*, *post-il-ion*, *n.* [Fr. *postillon*, from *poste*, a post. 1. The rider on the near leader of a travelling or other carriage; one who rides the near horse when one pair only is used.

Postliminium, *Postliminium*, *post-li-min-i-um*, *n.* [L. from *post*, after, and *limen*, end, limit. That right by virtue of which persons and things taken by an enemy in war are restored to their former state when coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged.

Postliminary, *post-li-min-i-ary*, *a.* Pertaining to the right of postliminium.

Postmeridian, *post-me-ri-d-i-an*, *a.* [L. *post-meridianus*, *Meridianus*.] Coming after the sun has passed the meridian, being or belonging to the afternoon.—*n.* The afternoon.

Post-mortem, *post-mortem*, *a.* [L. *post-mortem*, after death.] After death.—*Post-mortem examination*, an examination of a body made after death.

Post-natal, *post-na-tal*, *a.* Subsequent to birth.

Post-nuptial, *post-nup-tial*, *a.* *Being or happening after marriage.

Post-obit, *post-obit*, *n.* [L. *post obitum*, after death.] A bond given for the purpose of securing to a lender a sum of money on the death of some specified individual from whom the borrower has expectations.

Post-paleocene, *Post-paleocene*, *post-pli-ocene*, *a.* and *a.* *Geol.* **POSTPONE**.

Postpone, *post-pone*, *v.t.*—*post-pone*, *post-poning*. [L. *postpono*—*post*, after, and *pono*, to put. *Postpono*.] To put off, to defer to a future or later time.—*Postponement*, *post-ponement*, *n.* The act of postponing or deferring to a future time.—*Postponer*, *post-poner*, *n.* One who postpones.

Post-position, *post-po-si-tion*, *n.* The act of placing after; the state of being put behind; *gram.* a word or particle placed after or at the end of a word.—*Post-positional*, *post-po-si-tional*, *a.* Pertaining to a post-position.—*Post-positive*, *post-po-si-tiv*, *a.* Placed after something else, as a word.

Post-prandial, *post-pran-dial*, *a.* [L. *post*, after, and *prandium*, a dinner.] Happening after dinner.

Postscenium, *post-sci-ni-um*, *n.* [L. from *post*, behind, and *scena*, a scene.] *Arch.* The back part of a theatre behind the scenes.

Postscript, *post-scrip-t*, *n.* [L. *post*, after, and *scriptum*, written.] A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; any addition made to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished; something appended.

Post-tertiary, *post-ter-ti-ary*, *a.* *Geol.* Coming after the tertiary; a term applied to the various superficial deposits in which all the mollusca are of still living species.

Postulate, *post-u-lat*, *n.* [L. *postulatum*, a demand, from *postulo*, to demand, from *posco*, to ask.] A petition or request, of which the truth is demanded or assumed for the purpose of future reasoning; a necessary assumption; *geom.* something of the nature of a problem assumed or taken for granted; the enunciation of a self-evident problem.—*v.t.*—*postulated*, *postulating*. To beg or assume without proof; to regard as self-evident, or as too obvious to require further proof.—*Postulant*, *post-u-lant*, *n.* One who demands or requests; a candidate.—*Postulation*, *post-u-lat-ion*, *n.* The act of postulating or supposing without proof; supposition; intercession.—*Postulatory*, *post-la-to-ry*, *a.* Postulating; assuming or assumed without proof.

Posture, *pos-tur*, *n.* [Fr. *posture*, from L. *postura*, a placing, from *pono*, *ponere*, to place. *Posturo*.] The disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose, attitude, situation; condition; particular state with regard to something else (the posture of affairs).—*v.t.*—*pos-tured*, *posturing*. To place in a particular posture.—*v.t.* To dispose the body into artificial attitudes, as is done by tumblers or acrobats.—*Posture-maker*, *n.* One who makes postures or contortions.—*Posture-making*, *n.* The art or practice of posturing, or of making contortions of the body, as an acrobat.—*Posture-master*, *n.* One that teaches or practices artificial postures of the body.—*Posturer*, *Posturist*, *pos-tur-er*, *pos-tur-ist*, *n.* One who postures; an acrobat.—*Postural*, *pos-tu-ral*, *a.* Pertaining or relating to posture.

Pot, *pot*, *n.* [Corrupted from *pottery*, being originally a piece of pottery.] A poetical quotation or motto attached to or inscribed on something, as on a ring; a motto or versement with a nosegay; hence, a bunch of flowers; sometimes a single flower, as for a button-hole.

Pot, *pot*, *n.* [A widely spread word, the origin of which is not clear.—Fr. *pot*, D. *pot*, Dan. *potte*, Ice. *potte*, W. *pot*, Ir. *pot*.] *Pot*. A hollow vessel made of clay than broad, used for various domestic and other purposes (an iron pot for boiling meat or vegetables; an earthen pot for holding a flower-pot, &c.); a mug; a jug containing a specified quantity of liquor; the quantity contained in a pot; definitely, a quart (a pot of porter); a size of paper, 12 inches by 16 inches the sheet; said to have been originally a pot used for carrying the metal or earthenware top of a chimney.—*To go to pot*, to be destroyed or ruined; to come to an ill end; the pot being melted down. [Colloq.] *v.t.*—*potter*, *potting*. To put into pots, to preserve seasoned in pots (potting fowl and fish); to plant or care in pots of earth.—*Pot-ale*, *n.* The refuse from a grain distillery, used to fatten swine.—*Pot-bellied*, *a.* Having a prominent belly.—*Pot-belly*, *n.* A protuberant belly.—*Potboy*, *pot-boy*, *n.* A boy or man who carries pots of ale or beer for sale; a waiter in a public-house.

Pot-herb, *pot-herb*, *n.* A herb for the pot or for cookery; a culinary plant.—*Pot-hole*, *n.* A circular cavity in the rocky beds of rivers formed by the long whirling round by the action of the current.—*Pot-hook*, *n.* A hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire; a letter or character like a pot-hook, written by children in learning to write.

Pot-house, *n.* An ale-house; a tavern.—**Pot-lid**, *n.* A sportsman who has no regard to filling his bag than to mere sport.

Pot-lid, *n.* The lid or cover of a pot.—**Pot-luck**, *n.* What may chance to be in the pot or provided for a meal.—*To take pot-luck*, is for an unexpected visitor to partake of the family meal, whatever it may chance to be. [Colloq.]—**Pot-metal**, *n.* An inferior kind of brass, the species of stained glass, the colours of which are incorporated within the glass when in the melting-pot in a state of fusion; a kind of cast-iron suitable for making hollow ware.—**Pot-pourri**, *pot-pourri*, *n.* A mixture of pot-pourri, to putrefy, to smell very much; from L. *putrefactio*. A dish of different kinds of meat and vegetables cooked together; hence, a miscellaneous collection; a miscellany.—**Pot-herd**, *pot-herd*, *n.* [Fr. *pot* and *herd*, *sherd*, *sherd*, a fragment.] A piece or fragment of an earthenware pot.—**Pottery**, *pot-tery*, *n.* A collection, sometimes manufactured into kitchen vessels (hence the name).—**Potter**, *pot-ter*, *n.* [From *pot*.] One whose occupation is to make earthenware vessels or crockery of any kind; one who pots viands.—**Potter's clay**, a variety of clay of a reddish or gray color which, when red when heated.—**Potter's wheel**, an apparatus consisting of a vertical iron axis, on which is a horizontal disc made to revolve by treadles, the clay being placed on the disc.—**Pottery**, *pot-ry*, *n.* The ware glazed and baked; the ware of earthen vessels are manufactured; the business of a potter.—**Pot-vallant**, *n.* A courageous over drink; heated to valour by pot-drunk.—**Pot-waller**, *pot-wal-ler*, *n.* A pot-drunk.

and wallop, to boil; akin to gallop.] A parliamentary voter in some English boroughs before 1832, who was admitted to vote on a point, he had boiled a pot within the borough before entering the six months preceding the election.

Potable, *pot-a-bil*, *a.* [L. *potabilis*, from L. *pot*, to drink, whence *potion*, *poison*.] Drinkable; suitable for drinking; capable of being drunk.—*n.* In the manufacture of drink.—**Potableness**, *pot-a-bil-ness*, *n.* The quality of being drinkable.—**Potation**, *po-ta-tion*, *n.* The act of drinking; a drinking bout; a draught; a drink.—**Potatory**, *po-ta-ry*, *a.* Relating to drinking.

Potamography, *pot-a-mog-ra-phy*, *n.* [Gr. *potamos*, a river, and *grapho*, to describe.] A description of rivers.—**Potamology**, *pot-a-mo-log-y*, *n.* The science of rivers.

Potash, *pot-ash*, *n.* *Pot*, and *ash*, from being prepared by evaporating the lye of wood-ashes in iron pots.] Alkali in an impure state, procured from the ashes of plants by lixiviation and evaporation, largely employed in the manufacture of flint-glass and soap, bleaching, making alum, &c.—**Potash water**, an aerated beverage consisting of carbonic acid water, to which is added bicarbonate of potash.

Potassa, *po-tassa*, *n.* The older name for *Potash*.

Potassium, *pot-as-si-um*, *n.* [A latinized term from *potash*.] The metallic basis of potash, a soft white metal resembling polished silver, which oxidizes when exposed to the air.—**Potassic**, *po-tas-sic*, *a.* Relating to potassium; containing potassium.

Potato, *po-ta-to*, *n.* pl. *Potatoes*, *po-ta-to'es*. [Sp. *patata*, *batata*; said to be a HAITIAN word.] Originally the plant called sweet-potato, but now transferred to the well-known esculent root whose tubers contain a starchy substance, forming a starchy tuber of this plant.—**Potato beetle**, *potato bug*, *Colorado beetle*.—**Potato disease**, *potato blight*, *potato murrain*, a disease caused by a microscopic fungus which affects potatoes.

Poteen, *pot-teen*, *n.* [From Ir. *potain*, to drink.] Whisky illicitly distilled by the Irish peasantry; whisky generally. [Irish.]

Potent, *po-tent*, *a.* [L. *potens*, powerful, pres. part of *posse*, to be able, from *potis*, able (same root as *E. father*, *L. pater*), *esse*, to be. *Potens* is an inchoative, or potential power.] Powerful in a physical or moral sense; efficacious; having great authority, interest, or the like.—**Potency**, *po-tent-ty*, *n.* [From *potens*.] The state or quality of being potent.—**Potestate**, *po-ten-tat*, *n.* [Fr. *potestate*.] A person who possesses great power or sway; a prince; a sovereign; an emperor, king, or monarch.—**Potential**, *po-ten-shal*, *a.* [L. *potentia*, power.] Being in a position, or in actuality; latent; that may be manifested.—**Potential mood**, that form of the verb which is used to express the power, possibility, likelihood, or necessity of an action or of being (I may go, he can see).

—*n.* Anything that may be possible; a possibility.—**Potentiality**, *po-ten-shi-al-ity*, *n.* Stated as a possibility; potential power, but not actually existing, or of potential quality not actually exhibited.—**Potentially**, *po-ten-shi-ally*, *adv.* In a potential manner; in possibility, not in act.—**Potenti**, *po-ten-shi-ary*, *n.* One having or assuming power, authority, or influence.—**Potentiate**, *po-ten-shi-at*, *v.t.* To give power to.—**Potently**, *po-ten-ti-ly*, *adv.* In a potent manner; powerfully.

Potentilla, *po-ten-ti-la*, *n.* [From L. *potens*, powerful, from the supposed medicinal qualities of some of the species.] An extensive genus of herbaceous perennials, of which one species is used in Lapland and the Orkney Islands to tan leather.

Pother, *pot-her*, *n.* [A different form of *bother* or of *potter*.] Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter.—*v.i.* To make a pother or bustle, to make a stir.—*v.t.* To bother; to puzzle; to tease.

Potion, *po-shon*, *n.* [L. *potio*, a drinking, a draught, from *pot*, to drink. *Potson* is

the same word. [A draught; a liquid medicine; a dose to be drunk.]

Potoroo, pot'roo, *n.* [The native name of the betton or kangaroo-rat.]

Pot-pourri, pot'sharr. Under Por.

Pot, pot, *n.* A size of paper. Under Por.

Pottage, pot'aj, *n.* [Fr. *pottage*, lit. what one puts in the pot.] A kind of food made of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with some vegetables; also, oatmeal or other porridge.

Potteen, *n.* **POTEN.**

Potter, pot'tery, *n.* Under Por.

Potter, pot'ter, *n.* [Comp. Sw. *pot*, D. *poteren*, *puteren*, to poke or search with the finger or a stick; W. *putio*, to poke or thrust. Put.] To busy or perplex one's self about trifles; to work with little energy or effect; to trifle.

Pottle, pot'l, *n.* [Fr. *potel*, a dim. of *pot*.] Originally a liquid measure of two quarts; hence, any large tankard; a vessel or small basket for holding fruit.

Potto, pot'to, *n.* The kukajoi.

Pouch, pouch, *n.* [A softened form of *poke*, a bag, a pouch.] A small bag; a pocket; a bag or sac belonging to or forming an appendage of certain animals, as that of a marsupial animal; or put into into a pouch or pocket. — **Pouched**, poucht, *a.* Having a pouch; furnished with a pouch for carrying the young, as the marsupials.

Poup, Poupe, polp, *n.* [Fr. *poupe*, the hull of a ship.] An eight-footed cuttle-fish; an octopus.

Poult, polt, *n.* [Fr. *poulet*, a dim. of *poule*, a hen. **POULTRY.**] A young chicken, partridge, grouse, &c.

Poultice, pol'tis, *n.* [From L. *pultis*, pulvis, pottage, bread, pap.] A soft composition of meal, bruised, or the like mofifying substance, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, &c.; a cataplasm. — *a.d.* — **poulticed**, poulticed, *a.*

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sure; a different form of pond.] An inclosure in which cattle are confined when taken to pasture, or deposited in large violation of law, a penfold or pinfold. — *v.t.* To shut up as in a pound; to confine in a public penfold; to impound. — **Poundage**, pound'aj, *n.* Confinement of cattle in a pound; a tax levied upon the owners of cattle impounded.

Pound, pound, *v.t.* [A Sax. *panjan*, to beat, bray; the *d* has become attached, as in *soud*, compounded. Hence *pin*.] To beat; to strike repeatedly with some solid instrument; to comminute and pulverize by beating; to bruise or break into fine parts by a heavy instrument. — **Pounder**, pound'er, *n.* One who or that which pounds.

Four, por, *v.t.* [Perhaps from V. *perre*, to cast, to shed, as in *perre dagrain*, to shed tears; *perre pulvis*, to rain.] To cause to flow, as a liquid, either out of a vessel or into it; to send forth in a stream or continued succession; to emit, to give vent to, as under the influence of strong feeling; to throw in profusion. — *v.i.* To flow; to issue forth in a stream; to gush; to rush in continued procession. — **Pourer**, pour'er, *n.* One who or that which pours.

Pourer, pour'er, *n.* [Fr. *pour*, for, and *parler*, to speak.] A preliminary conference tending to pave the way to subsequent negotiation.

Poursuivant, pour'sivant, *n.* **POURTRY.**

Poussette, pou'set, *n.* [Comp. Fr. *poussette*, a child's game with pins, from *pousser*, to push.] A figure executed by a couple who swing together in a country dance.

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skin possible, potent, &c. **POTENT.** Ability to act; the faculty of doing or performing something that in itself is difficult; which means; capability of producing an effect; strength, force, energy manifested in action; capacity; susceptibility (great power of resistance); natural strength; animal strength; influence; predominance (as of the mind); intellectual power of the mind as manifested by a particular mode of operation (the power of thinking); ability; capability; the employment of strength or influence among men; command; the right of governing or acting over another; dominion; rule; authority; one who or that which exercises authority or control (the powers that be); a sovereign, or the sovereign authority of a state; a state (the great power of Europe); a spirit or superhuman agent having a certain sway (celestial powers); legal authority; warrant; *mech.* that which produces motion or force, or that which may be applied to produce it; a mechanical agency; the moving force applied to produce the required effect; mechanical advantage or effect; force or effect considered as resulting from the action of a machine; *math.* *prob.* and *alg.* a product arising from the multiplication of a number or quantity into itself; *optics*, the degree to which an optical instrument magnifies the apparent dimensions of an object. — **Power**, *n.* Authority given to a person to act for another. **ATTORNEY.** — **Great powers of Europe**, a term in modern diplomacy by which is usually meant Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Italy. — **Powerful**, *power'ful*, *a.* Having great power; able to produce great effects; strong; potent; energetic; efficacious. — **Powerfully**, *power'ful-ly*, *adv.* In a powerful manner; with great effect; fully. — **Powerfulness**, *power'ful-ness*, *n.* The quality of being powerful. — **Powerless**, *power'less*, *a.* Destitute of power; weak; impotent. — **Powerlessly**, *power'less-ly*, *adv.* In a powerless manner. — **Powerlessness**, *power'less-ness*, *n.* A want of power. — **Power-loom**, *n.* A loom worked by water, steam, or some mechanical power.

Pouster, pou'ter, *n.* **POUTER.** Fox-woman, pou'ton, *n.* A priest or conjuror among the North American Indians; also, a public feast or festival.

Pox, pok's, *n.* [A peculiar spelling of *pocks*, pl. of *pock*—used as a sing.] Eruptive pustules on the body, disease contracted by pustules, the term being restricted to three or four diseases, as the small-pox, chicken-pox, &c.

Pozzolan, *n.* **POZZOLANA**, pet-zo-la'na, pet-zo-la'na, *n.* A volcanic product occurring near Pozzuoli, on the Gulf of Naples, largely employed in the manufacture of Roman or hydraulic cement.

Præm, præm, *n.* **PRÆM.**

Practicable, prak'tik-a-bl, *n.* [From L.L. *practicare*, to transact, from L. *præctus*, active; Gr. *praktikos*, active, practical, from *praxis*, to do, to work.] Capable of being effected, or performed by human means, or by power that can be applied; feasible; capable of being passed or travelled over; passable; assailable. — **Practicability**, *prak'tik-a-bl-ty*, *n.*

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Pract- practical knowledge; A piece of conduct; a proceeding; a customary action; custom or habit; use or usage; state of being used; customary use; method or art of doing anything; actual performance as distinguished from theory; application (the *practice* of law); application of remedies; medical treatment of diseases; drill; exercise for instruction or discipline; manual or artistic management; strategical artifice; — **Practic-** pertaining to practice; in arithmetic for expeditiously multiplying quantities expressed in different denominations. — **Practice**, prak'tis, *v.t.*—to do, perform, put in motion, the usual, or habitual; to use for instruction or discipline, or as a profession or art (to *practice* law or medicine); to put into practice; to accustom; to train.—**Practical**, practising. To perform certain acts frequently or customarily, for instruction, or as a profession or art; to put it off acting in any manner; to use artificially; stratagems; to exercise some profession, as that of medicine or of law.—**Practised**, prak'tist, *p.p.*—Skilled through practice.—**Practitioner**, prak'tish-er, *n.*—One who practices, particularly in law or medicine.—A general practitioner, one who practices both medicine and surgery.
Pre- before, p'ri, *a.*—L., imperat. of *præco*, to give precepts, to forewarn.—**Preceding**, p'red-ing, *a.*—L., imperat. of *præire*, before, and *cor.*—**Precursor**, p're-kur-sor, *n.*—L., from *præ*, before, and *cur*, to run.—**Precedent**, p're-dent, *a.*—L., from *præ*, before, and *cedere*, to yield.—**Precedural**, p're-dur-al, *a.*—Pertaining to the procedure.

Prædial, præ'di-ál, a. PRÆDIAL.
Præmolar, PRÆ-MOLAR.
Præmuriere, præ-mo-ni-ér, n. [A corruption of *L. præmuriere*, to pre-murison, from the words of the writ.] *Law*, a name given to a species of writ, to the offence for which it is granted, and also for the penalty it entails. It is a remedy being fortification of goods and important and being attached in former times to the offences of asserting the jurisdiction of the pope, denying the sovereign's supremacy, &c.
Prætor, præ-tòr, n. [L. from *præ*, before, on the edge, and *torus*, a wall.] Among the Romans, a magistrate, with a narrow scarlet border, and a robe of youth; the white outer garment bordered with purple of the higher magistrates.

Prætor, præ-tor, *a.* — **Prætor**, præ-tor, before, and so, to go. In ancient Rome, *p.* was, before originally of the consuls, in later times of two important magistrates of the city, and administered justice. *P. prætoris* = *Fretal*. **Prætorian**, præ-to-ri-al, pr. 1790. — **Prætorian bands or guards**, bodies of troops originally raised by Emperor Augustus to protect his person and his power, and afterwards long maintained as the body-guard of Roman emperors; the household troops of body-guards of the emperors. — **a.** A soldier of the Prætorian guard. — **Prætorium**, præ-to-ri-um, *n.* The residence of the governor of a provincial government; also the residence of a domes, a hall of justice. — **Prætorship**, præ-to-ri-ship, *n.* The dignity of a prætor. — **Pragmatic**, Prag-mat-ic, prag-mat-ik, *prag-mat-ik*, from *pragmatische*, Gr. *πραγματικος*, from *πράγμα*, *pragma*, thing, deed, fact, to do. **Practical**, [Skilled in business; active or diligent; forward in intermeddle; impertinently busy or officious in the concerns of others.] — **The pragmatic man**, emperor Charles VI., being without male issue, endeavored to secure the succession to his female descendants, settling the dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa. — **Pragmatical**, prag-mat-ik-al, *adj.* In pragmatics, *n.* — **Pragmatism**, prag-mat-izm, *n.* — **Pragmatist**, prag-mat-ist, *n.*

i-kal-nēs, n.—Pragmatizer, prag-ma-tī-zēr.
n. One who takes a low, gross, or material
view of things.

Prairie, prăi'n, *a.* Proa.
 Prairie, prăi'n, *a.* [Fr., from L.L. *pratensis*,
 from L. *pratens*, a meadow.] The name
 in North America for extensive tracts of
 open, level, fertile land, generally free of
 destitute of trees, and covered with tall
 coarse grass and flowering plants.
 Prairie-dog, *n.* A small burrowing rodent
 allied to the marmot and squirrel, found
 on the American prairies.—Prairie-hen, *n.* The
 same as the quail.
 Prairie-squash, *n.* A vegetable, much
 prized for the table.—Prairie-squir-
 rel, *n.* A squirrel inhabiting the prairies
 of America, and living on the ground;
 so called *Gopher*—Prairie wolf, *n.* The
 same as the coyote.
 Praise, prăiz, *n.* [Formerly *prais*, *v.*
 praise, price, value, from O.Fr. *pris*, *preis*,
 price, honour (Mod.Fr. *prix*), from L. *pre-*
sum, price, value, reward: the same as
prize, to *prize*.] Commendation be-
 lieved to be derived from the Hebrew
 laud, a joyful tribute of gratitude or hom-
 age paid to the Divine Being, often ex-
 pressed in song; the ground or reason of
 praise; what makes a person worthy of
 praise; the act of praising, or of com-
 mending; to applaud; to express approbation
 of; to extol in words or song; to laud or
 magnify, especially applied to the Divine
 Being.—Praiseless, *prăiz'less*, *a.* Without
 praise; unworthy of commendation.—Prais-
 er, *n.* One who praiseth a commander.
 Praiseworthy, prăiz'wér'nul, *a.* Worthy
 or deserving of praise; commendable.
 Praiseworthy, prăiz'wér'nul, *adv.* In
 a praiseworthy manner.
 Praiseworthiness, prăiz'wér'nul-tis, *n.* The
 quality of being praiseworthy.

[illegible]

Frank, prangk, *v.t.* [Allied to D. *prunk*, finery, *prunken*, to strut; Dan. *prænge*, G. *prangen*, *prunken*, to make a show; comp. also G. *pracht*, D. and Dan. *pragt*, pomp.] To adorn in a showy manner; to dress up. —*v.i.* To have a showy or gaudy appearance. —*n.* A gambol or caper; a playful or sportive action; a merry trick; a mischievous act, generally rather for sport than injury. —*Frankish*, *prangkish*, *a.* Full of

pranks.
 Prase, práz, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *prason*, a leek.] A species of quartz of a leek-green colour. — Prasinous, Prásine, prází-nus, prázín, *a.* [*l.* *prasinus*.] Of a light-green colour, inclining to yellow.

Prate, *prat*, *v.t.*—*prated*, *prating*. [*Sans* as *L.G.* *praten*, *Dan.* *prate*, *D.* *praten*, *Icel.* *prata*, to *prate*; probably of imitative origin.] To talk much and without weight; to chatter; to babble.—*v.t.* To utter foolishly.—*a.* Continued talk to little purpose; unmeaning loquacity.—*Prater*, *pratér*, *n.* One that *prates*.—*Prating*, *prating*, *p.* and *a.* Given to *prate*; loquacious.—*Pratingly*, *prating-ly*, *adv.* In a *prating* manner.

Pratincole, *pratin-kōl*, *n.* [*From* *L. pratin*, a meadow, and *incola*, an inhabitant.] A graceful bird of a genus akin to the plovers, inhabiting the temperate and warmer parts of Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Pratique, *pratik*, *n.* [*Fr. pratique*, practice, intercourse. **PRACTICE.**] A license to a ship to hold intercourse and trade with

the inhabitants of a place, after having performed quarantine: a term used particularly in the European ports of the Mediterranean.

Prattle, *prat'l*, *v.i.* — *prattled, prattling*. [*Freq. and dim. of prate.*] To talk much and idly; to be loquacious on trifling subjects; to talk like a child — *n.* Puerile or trifling talk. — *Prattler, prat'lér, n.* One who prattles.

Pravity, *pravi-ti*, *n.* [*L. pravitas*, from *pravus*, crooked, evil.] Deviation from right; moral perversity; depravity.

Prawn, *prən*, *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A small crustaceous animal of the shrimp family, highly prized for food.

Praxis, prak'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *prassō*, to do. **PRACTICE.**] Use; practice; especially, practice or discipline for a specific purpose, as to acquire a specific art; an example or form to teach practice.

Pray, *prä*, f. 10. Fr. *prier* (Fr. *prier*), to pray (as in *deprecate*, *imprecate*); from *prez*, a. *precare*, to pray (as in *precipitate*); same root as *Skr präch*, to demand; *G. fragen*, to inquire.] To ask something with earnestness or zeal; to supplicate; to petition. *To pray for mercy*; to make petition to the Deity for mercy. *To pray for the Supreme Being* with confession of sin and supplication for benefits.—*Pray*, elliptically for *I pray you tell me*, is a common mode of introducing a question.—*et. To make earnest supplication* for something, as address with a prayer for something such as God may grant; to ask earnestly for; to beseech; to petition. *Prayer*, *präer*, a.

[illegible]

French, *pro*, *la*, [*o*.Fr. *procher* (Fr. *procher*, from *pro*, *la*, *proche*), to declare in public—*pro*, before, and *dico*, *dicam*, to proclaim; closely akin to *dico*, *dicam*, to say. Day. To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject, or a text of Scripture; to deliver a sermon; to give earnest advice; to discourse in the manner of a preacher.—*vt*. To proclaim; to publish; to discourse; to inculcate in public discourse; to deliver a sermon.—*Preacher*, *pre'cher*, *n*. One who preaches.—*Preachership*, *pre'ch-er-ship*, *n*. The office of a preacher.—*Preaching*, *pre'ch-ing*, *n*. The act of preaching.—*Preaching*, *pre'ch-ing*, *n*. Advice.—*Preaching-crozier*, *n*. A structure formerly erected in a public place, at which the monks and others were wont to preach.—*Preaching-stone*, *n*. A discourse affectively delivered in many of the Freelandites, *pre-ad-am-it*, *n*. (*Pre*, before, and *Adam*). One of those inhabitants of the earth who are presumed by some to have lived before Adam.—*Pre-adamite*, *n*. One who has lived before Adam; pertaining to the Pre-

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, her; pine, pin; nōte, not, move; tōbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; d, Sc. Abyme--the Fr. v

fully known; to decide by anticipation; to condemn beforehand or unheard. — **Pre-judgment**, *pré-jui'ment*, *n.* The act of prejudging; judgment without a hearing or full examination.

Prejudicate, prĕ-jă'di-kāt, *v.t.*—*prejudicated, prejudicating*. [*L. prae*, before, and *judico*, to judge. Akin *prejudice*.] To prejudice; to determine beforehand, especially to disadvantage. — **Prejudication**, prĕ-jă'di-kā'shon, *n.* The act of prejudicating.

Prejudice, *prej-ū'dis*, *n.* [*Fr.* *préjudice*, from *prae*, before, and *judicium*, a judgment, from *judex*, *judex*, a judge. *JUDGE*.] A bias or leaning, favourable or unfavourable, without reason or authority; a bias or leaning, that is, a predisposition (when used absolutely) generally with the unfavourable meaning of wrong or ignorant bias or view; mischievous, damage, injury (without *prejudicial*); *prejudicial*, *prej-ū'dish-ēl*, *adj.* To implant prejudice in the mind of; to bias by hasty and incorrect notions; to injure by prejudices; to hurt, damage, impair; to injure in general to *prejudice*; *prejudicially*, *prej-ū'dish-ēl-ē*, *adv.* *Hurtful*; mischievous; injurious; detrimental. — *Prejudicially*, *prej-ū'dish-ēl-ē*, *adv.* In a prejudicial manner. — *Prejudicially*

Preknowledge, prē-nol'ej, *n.* Prior know-
ledge; foreknowledge.

Prelate, pre'lat, n. 1Fr. *prelat*, from L.J. *prelatus*, from L. *prelatus*, pp. of *præfero*, *præfero*, *præ-*, before, and *latus*, borne 1. An ecclesiastic of the higher order having authority over the lower clergy, as an archbishop, bishop, or patriarch; a dignitary of the church; 2. A high official of a government; 3. The system of church government by prelates; prelates collectively. — *Prelatship*, pre'lat-ship, n. The office of a prelate. — *Prelatic*, Prelatical, Prelatorial, pre-lat'ik, pre-lat'i-kal, pre-lat'i-bi-kal, a. Pertaining to prelates or prelacy. — *Prelatorially*, pre-lat'i-kal-i, *adv.* In a prelatorial manner. — *Prelatist*, pre-lat'ist, n. An advocate of prelacy.

Prelect, *prĕ-lek't*, *v.t.* and *t.* [*L. praelego, praelectus*—*prae*, before, and *lego*, to read. **LEGEND.**] To read a lecture or discourse in public.—**Prelection**, *prĕ-lek'sh'n*, *n.* A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company.—**Prelector**, *prĕ-lek'tor*, *n.* A reader of discourses; a lecturer.

Prelibation, *prē-li-bā'shon*, *n.* [*li*, *præ*, before, and *libo*, to taste. **LIBATION.**] Foretaste; a tasting beforehand; an effusion or libation previous to tasting.

Preliminary, prĕ-lim'i-na-ri, *a.* [Fr. *préliminaire*—*L.* *præ*, before, and *limen*, threshold. *LIMEN*.] Introductory; preceding the main discourse or business; prefatory.—*n.* Something introductory or preparatory; something to be examined and determined before an affair can be treated of on its own merits; a preparatory act.—**Preliminarily**, prĕ-lim'i-na-ri-li, *adv.* In a preliminary, preparatory manner.

Preliminary manner. **Prelude**, *pre'lūd* or *pre'lūd*, *n.* [*Fr. prelude*, from *L. prae*, before, and *ludus*, play, *Ludi*, circus.] Something preparatory or leading up to what follows; an introductory performance; *music*, a short introductory strain preceding the principal movement. —*v.t.* (*pre-lūd'*)—*preluded*, *preluding*. To introduce with a prelude; to serve as a prelude to. —*v.i.* To serve as a prelude. —**Preludial**, *pre-lūd'i-āl*, *a.* Pertaining to a prelude, introductory. —**Pre-lusive**, *Pre-*

lusory, prē-lū'siv, prē-lū'so-ri, *a.* Having the character of a prelude; introductory.
—Prelusively, Prelusorily, prē-lū'siv-li, prē-lū'so-ri-li, *adv.* By way of prelude.
Prelumbar, prē-lum'bār, *a.* [*L. prae*, before, and *lumbus*, a loin.] Anat. placed before the loins.

Premature, *pré'ma-tûr*, *a.* [*L. præmaturus*—*præ*, before, and *maturus*, ripe.] Happening, arriving, existing, performed, or adopted before the proper time; done, said, or believed too soon; too early; untimely.
—**Prematurely**, *pré-ma-tûr'ly*, *adv.* In a premature manner.—**Prematureness**, *Prematurity*, *pré-ma-tûr'nés*, *pré-ma-tûr'it'i*, *n.* The state of being premature.

Premaxillary, prĕ-mak'sil-lă-ri, n. *Anat.* a bone of the upper jaw on either side anterior to the true maxillary bone.

Premeditate, *prē-mē-dī-tāt*, *v.t.*—*pre-meditated*, *premeditating*. [Fr. *préméditer*, L. *præmeditor*—*præ*, before, and *meditor*, to meditate.] To think on and revolve in the mind beforehand; to contrive and de-

sign previously. —*v. i.* To meditate beforehand. — **Premeditately**, *prē-med'ī-tat-ī*, *adv.* With premeditation. — **Premeditation**, *prē-med'ī-tā'shon*, *n.* The act of premeditating; previous deliberation; forethought; previous contrivance or design. **Premetallic**, *prē-me-tal'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to that period during which men were ignorant of the use of metals.

Premier, *prēm'i-er*, *a.* [*Fr. premier*, from *L. primarius*, of the first rank, from *primus*, first. **PRIME**.] First; chief; principal; holding the most ancient title in any rank of the peerage (the *premier* earl).—*n.* The first or chief minister of state; the prime or premier minister.—**Premiership**, *prēm'i-ēr-shīp*, *n.* The office of premier.

Premise, prēm'iz, *v.t.*—*premised, premising.* [From *L. prae-mitto, praemissum*—*prae*, before, and *mitto*, to send. *Mission*.] To set forth or make known beforehand, as introductory to the main subject; to lay down as an antecedent proposition.—*the premises*, the antecedent proposition.

v.t. To make an antecedent statement, — *n.* (prem'is). [*Fr. premisse*, a premise (in logic), *l. praemissum*, what is sent or put before.] A proposition laid down as a base of argument; *logic*, the name applied to each of the two *ar* propositions of a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn; *pl.* the beginning or origin of a law, a legal order or document where the subject matter is stated or described in full *lit.* 'the things before mentioned'; hence, lands and houses or tenements; a house and the outhouses, &c., belonging to it — *Prem'is*, prem'is, *n. Logic* a *noun*.

Premium, prēm'ū-m, n. [*L. prēmium*, a reward—*præ*, before, and *emo*, to take. **PRE-EMI-ŌN.**] A reward or prize offered for some specific thing; a bonus; an extra sum paid as an incentive; a bounty; a fee paid for the privilege of being taught a trade or profession; a sum paid periodically to an office for insurance, as against fire or loss of life or property.—*At a premium*, above par, opposed to *at a discount*; said of shares or stock; hence, in high esteem.

premolar, pre-mö'ler, *n.* Anat. a tooth between the canine and the molars.

remonish, prĕ-mōn'ish, *v.t.* [Prefix *prĕ-*, and *-monish*, as in *admonish*.] To forewarn; to admonish beforehand.—**Premomition**, prĕ-mō-nish'on, *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information.—**Premonitor**, prĕ-mō-ni'ter, *n.* One who or that which gives premonition.—**Premontorially**, prĕ-mō-ni'to-ri-*al*, *adv.* By way of premonition.—**Premontory**, **Premontorio**, prĕ-mō-ni'to-ri, prĕ-mō-ni'tiv, *a.* Giving previous warning or notice.

remorse, *pré-mors'*, a. [*L. p^ræmorsus*—*præ*, before, and *mordeo*, to gnaw. **MOR-DANT**] Bitten off; applied in *bot.* to a root or leaf terminating abruptly, as if bitten off.

remosaic, prē-mō-zā'ik, *a.* Relating to the time before that of Moses.
remotion, prē-mō'shon, *n.* Previous motion or excitement to action.

renominare, prĕ-nŏm'i-nā't, *v.t.*—**renominate**, prĕ-nŏm'i-nāt, *v.t.*—**renominated**, *renominating*. To nominate or name previously or beforehand.—**a.** Forenamed. — **Prenomination**, prĕ-nŏm'i-nā'shŏn, *n.* The privilege of naming or being named first.

renotion, prē-nō'shon, *n.* A notion which precedes something else in time; previous action or thought.

rentice, pren'tis. A colloquial contraction of *Apprentice*.—*Prenticeship*, pren'tis-ship. A contraction of *Apprenticeship*.—*Preoccupy*, pre-ok-ū-pi, *v.t.*—*preoccupied*, *preoccupying*. To occupy or take possession of before another; to engage or occupy the attention of beforehand; to engross beforehand.—*Preoccupancy*, pre-ok-ū-pān-si, *n.* The act or right of taking pos-

session before another.—**Preoccupant**, pr-ōk'kū-pant, *n.* One who preoccupies.—**Preoccupation**, pr-ōk'kū-pā'shon, *n.* An occupation or taking possession before another.—**Preoccupied**, pr-ōk'kū-pid, *p.* and *a.* Having the attention taken up previously; absorbed.

Preoperculum, prē-ō-pēr-kū-lum, *n.* A part of the gill-cover or operculum of a fish.
Preordain, prē-or-dān', *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine.—
Preordination, prē-or'di-nā'shon, *n.* The act of determining beforehand.

act of foreordaining.
Prepaid. PREPAY.

PREPARE, *pré-pá-er*, *pré-pá-er*—*prepared, preparing* [*Fr. préparer, i. préparo, preparationem*]. To get ready, to be ready, to get ready. **FARE** [*Fr. faire*]. To fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose; to put into such a state as to be fit for use or application; to make ready; often, with a personal object, to make ready for something that is to happen; to give notice to [*to prepare a person for ill news*]; to furnish; to provide; to procure [*to prepare arms, ammunition, &c., for troops*]; to make ready; to put things in suitable order; to take the necessary previous measures; to make one's self ready.—**PREPARATION**, *pré-pá-er-a-shun*, *n*. [*L. preparatio*]. The act of preparing; that which is prepared for a par-

cular purpose; a substance compounded or made up for a certain use; the state of being prepared or in readiness. — *Preparation*, *pre-pa'ra-shun*, *n.* 1. The act of preparing; the state of being prepared; the state of being ready. — *Preparatory*, *pre-pa'ra-tō-ri*, *adj.* 1. That which is preparative or preparatory; that which is done to prepare. — *Preparatively*, *pre-pa'ra-tō-ri-ly*, *adv.* In a preparative manner; by way of preparation. — *Preparatory*, *pre-pa'ra-tō-ri*, *a.* Serving to prepare the way for; serving to prepare the mind for; introductory; preparative. — *Preparedly*, *pre-pa'ri-dly*, *adv.* With suitable previous measures. — *Preparedness*, *pre-pa'ri-dness*, *n.* The state of being prepared. — *Preparer*, *pre-pa'ra*,

repay, *pré-pá*, *v.t.*—*repaid*, *repaying*. To pay before obtaining possession of; to pay in advance; to pay before the payment falls due. — **Prepayment**, *pré-pá-men't*, *n.* Act of paying beforehand; payment in advance.

repense, prĕ-pens', *a.* [*L. prępensus*—*prę*, before, and *pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh. *Poise.*] Deliberated or devised beforehand; premeditated; aforethought; now scarcely used except in the phrase 'malice repense.'—**Repensely**, prĕ-pens'li, *adv.*

ponderat, pré-pen-dér-át, *n.f.*—*preponderated, preponderating.* [*L. prepondero, preponderatum*—*pre, before, and pondo, to weigh, from pondus, ponderis, a weight.* PONDUS.] To outweigh; to have more weight or influence than.—*v.i.* To exceed

weight, influence, or power; to have the greater weight or influence; to have sway or power superior to others. — **Preponderance**, *pre-pōn'der-ans*, *pre-pōn'der-ən-si*, *n.* The state or quality of preponderating or being preponderant. — **Preponderant**, *pre-pōn'dēr-ənt*, *a.* Outweighing; superior in power, influence, or the like. — **Preponderantly**, **Preponderantly**, *pre-pōn'dēr-ən-tli*, *pre-pōn'dēr-ə-ŋ-lī*, *adv.* In a preponderant manner. — **Preponderation**, *pre-pōn'dēr-ə'shən*, *n.* The state of preponderating; preponderance.

reposition, *prē-pō-zish'ŏn*, *n.* [*L. prepo-*
positio, *Positio*,] *Gram.* a part of speech
which is used to show the relation of one
noun or pronoun to another in a sentence,
and is usually placed before the word which
expresses the object of the relation.—
repositionally, *prē-pō-zish'ŏn-əl*, *a.* Per-
taining to or having the nature or function
of a preposition.—**Prepositionally**, *prē-pō-*
zish'ŏn-əl-lī, *adv.* In a prepositional man-
ner.—**Prepositively**, *prē-pō-zitiv*, *a.* Put
before.—*n.* A word or particle put before
another word.

preposzess, *pré-poz-zes'*, *v.t.* To take previous possession of; to preoccupy the mind or heart of; to fill or imbue beforehand with some opinion or estimate; to pre-juice. *Preposzess* is more frequently used

Press, *press*, *pr.* [*Fr. presser*, from *l. presso*, a, *freq.* of *press*, *pression*, to press;] seen also in *compress*, *depress*, *impress*, *repress*, &c.] To act on with force or weight; to squeeze; to crush; to extract the juice of by squeezing; to squeeze from the pores of; to make smooth (to press the cloth of paper); to constrain, to constrain or compel; to urge by authority or necessity; to impose importunately; to press a gift on one; to straiten or distress (to be pressed with want); to urge or solicit; to importune; to importune; to inculcate with earnestness; to urge, to hear hard upon; to ply hard.—*pr.* To exert pressure; to act with compulsive force; to bear heavily; to strain or strive eagerly; to go forward with impulsive force; to urge, to urge on, to urge through, to force one's way; to urge.—*To press upon*, to urge with force, to attack closely.—*n.* [*Fr. presse*, a press, a crowd, a throng.] An instrument or machine by which any body is squeezed, crushed, or pressed; a machine for forcing a machine for printing, a printing-press; where the printed literature in general, often restricted to the literature of newspapers, is carried; a throng; multitude of individuals crowded together; a crowd, a throng, a press (O.T.); an upright cupboard in which clothes or other articles are kept; urgency, urgent demands of affairs.—*Press of sail* (*naul.*), as much sail as the state of the wind, &c., will permit.—*Liberty of the press*, under the French.—*Press*, *pressing*, *n.* One who presses.—*Pressing*, *pressing*, *n.* and *a.* Urgent, importunate, distressing.—*Pressingly*, *pressing-ly*, *adv.* In a pressing manner.—*Pressman*, *press'man*, *n.* One who presses.—*Pressing business*, *pressing press*; also, a journalist or writer for the press.—*Press-room*, *a.* *Print*, the room where the printing-presses are worked, as distinguished from a composing-room, &c.—*Pressure*, *n.* [*Fr. pression*, a pressing, a pressure.] The act of pressing; the state of being squeezed or crushed; the force of one body acting on another by weight or the continued application of power; a constraining force or impulse.—*Pressures*, *pl.* The various pressures, as, as of personal circumstances, distress, strait, or difficulty, urgency; demand on one's time or energies (the *pressure of business*).—*Press work*, *n.* The operation of pressing from types, &c., by means of the press.

Press, *pres*, *v.t.* [Originally to *impress* or *imprest*. See **IMPRESS** (in this sense).] To force into service, especially into naval service; to impress. — **Press-gang**, *n.* A detachment of seamen empowered to impress men into the naval service.

press men into the naval service.
Pressirostral, *pressi-ro'stral*, *a.* [*L. pressus*, pressed, flattened, and *rostrum*, beak.] Having a compressed or flattened beak; applied to certain birds, as the plovers, &c.
Prestdidigation, *pres'ti-dij-i-tā'shon*, *n.* [*L. presto*, at hand, ready, and *digitus*, a finger.] Skill in legerdemain; sleight of hand; juggling.—**Prestdigitator**, *pres'ti-dij-i-tā-ter*, *n.* One who practises prestididigation; a juggler.

Prestige, pres'tij or pres-tēzh', n. [Fr., from *L. prestigium*, a delusion, a juggler's trick, from *praestingo*, to obscure—*prae*, before, and *stingo*, to extinguish. *STRINGA.*] Weight or influence derived from previous character, achievements, or associations, especially weight or influence derived from past success, on which a confident belief in the future success of a person or thing is based.

Presto, *presto*, *adv.* [*It. presto*, quick, quickly, from *L. praesto*, at hand, ready—*prae*, before, and *sto*, to stand.] *Music*, a direction for a quick lively movement or performance; also used interjectionally for quickly, immediately, in haste.

Presume, *prĕ-zūm'*, *v.t.*—*presumed, presuming*. [Fr. *presumer*, from *l.* *presumo*, to presume—*præ*, before, and *sumo*, to take, as in *assume*, *consume*, *resume*, &c. **Synonyms**.] To take for granted; to suppose on reasonable grounds.—*v.i.* To suppose or believe without examination; to infer; to venture without permission or beyond what is justifiable; to take the liberty; to

make bold to act on over-confident conclusions; to make unwarranted advances (*to presume upon one's good nature*); to act in a forward way; to go beyond the boundaries laid down by reverence, respectability, propriety, etc. (*a presumptuous man*). A capable of being presumed upon (*presumptuous*). Presumably, pre-zu-ma-li, ade. As may be presumed or reasonably supposed.—Presumer, pre-zū'mer, n. One that presumes; a presuming person.—Presumption, pre-zū'mshun, n. The act of presuming. With presumptive.—Presumption, rezū'm'shun, n. (L. *presumptio*) A supposition; a ground for presuming; a strong probability; that which is supposed to be true without proof; blind confidence; undue confidence; ungrounded advancement; rashness; presumptionousness; arrogance; assurance; law, that which comes near to the proof of a fact, in greater or less degree.—Presumptive, pre-zū'm'tiv, a. Based on presumption.—Presumptively, pre-zū'm'tiv-ly, adv. In a presumptive manner; circumstantially, not directly (*presumptive evidence*).—*Presumptive heir*, one whose right of inheritance may be defeated by any contingency, as by the birth of a nearer heir.—*Presumptive title*, pre-zū'm'tiv-tī, ade. In a presumptive manner.—Presumptuous, pre-zū'm'tu-us, a. Imbued with or characterized by presumption; acting under liberties; given to presumption or rashness; presumptuously over-confident.—*Presumptuously*, pre-zū'm'tu-us-ly, ade. In a presumptuous manner.—*Presumptuousness*, pre-zū'm'tu-us-nis, n. The quality of being presumptuous.

Presuppose, *prĕ-sŭp-pōz'*, *v.t.* To suppose or imagine as previous; to cause to be taken for granted; to imply as antecedent; to require to exist previously.—**Presupposition**, **Presupposal**, *prĕ-sŭp'pō-zish'ŏn*, *prĕ-sŭp-pō-zh'ŭl*, *n.* The act of presupposing; that which is presupposed.
Presurmise, *prĕ-sĕr-mīz'*, *n.* A surmise previously formed.

Pretend, *pretend'*, *v.t.*, *I. pretend*, to hold out, pretend;—*p.p.*, *I. pretended*, to reach or stretch. [Tesp.] To hold out falsely; to allege falsely; to use as a pretext; to make false appearance or representation; to assume; to affect; to feign zeal; to claim or put in a claim for.—To feign, make believe, or sham; to put in a claim, truly or falsely; usually with a pretender. Pretender, *n.*, one who pretends; a person assuming a quality.
Eng. hist. a name applied to the son and grandson of Stuart II., the heirs to the house of Stuart, who laid claim to the throne of Great Britain after James II. had been excluded by enactment of parliament.—Pretence, *pret'ns'*, *n.* [From *L. pre-tentum*, later *pretensum*, pp. of *pretendere*.] The act of pretending; the presentation of something which is not what it is, or of a false or hyperbolical appearance; false show intended to mislead; a pretext; a claim, true or false. *Pretence* is the common American spelling.—Pretension, *pret'en-shun'*, *n.* A claim, demand, or false; a holding out the appearance of possessing a certain character; an alleged or assumed right.—Pretentious, *pret'en-shus'*, *a.* Full of pretending; attempting to appear more than he really is; tending to a superiority not real.—Pretensions, *pret'en-shuns'-li, adv.* In a pretentious manner.—Pretentiousness, *pret'en-shus-nes'*, *n.* The quality of being preten-

Proter-imperfect, *pre'ter-im-per-fek'ti*, a. [*pr.* *proter*, beyond, and *t.* *imper-* perfect, a form of *imperfect*], *proter-* tense with time not perfectly past (the *very* *pro-* *pro-*); generally called simply *imperfect*. **Proterit**, *Proterite*, *pre'ter-it*, a. [*pr.* *proteritus*, gone by, pp. of *protereo*—*proter*, beyond, and *eo*, *to*, to go. cf. *ITERATE*]. *Gram.* expressing past time; applied to the tense expressing action or existence perfectly past or finished; past the *strict*; also used as equivalent to *perfect*—*a*. [*pr.* *proteritus*, perfect tense. — *Proteritum*, *pre'ter-itu-m*, n. [*pr.* *proteritus*, perfect tense, and *teron*, *ter-*, *to*, to go. cf. *ITERARE*]. *Rhet.* a figure by which, in pretending to pass over anything, we make a summary mention of it. — *Proteritive*, *pre-*

ter-i-tiv, a. Gram. an epithet applied to verbs used only or chiefly in the *preterit* or past tenses.

Prætermitt, præ-tër-mit', v.t.—*prætermittit*, *prætermittit*. [*L. prætermittō—præter*, beyond, and *mittō*, to send.] To pass by; to omit. — *Prætermis*sion, præ-tër-mish'ōn, n. A passing by; omission.

Præternatural, *prê-ter-nat'-u-ral*, *a.* [*J.* *præter*, beyond, and *E. natural*.] Beyond what is natural, or different from what is natural, as distinguished from *supernatural*, above nature; and *unnatural*, contrary to nature.—**Præternaturally**, *prê-ter-nat'-u-ral-ly*, *adv.* In a præternatural manner.—**Præternaturalness**, *Præternaturalian*, *prê-ter-nat'-u-ral-nes*, *prê-ter-nat'-u-ral-iz-în*, *n.* A state of being præternatural.

Præterperfect, præ-tér-pér-fékt, a. and n. [*l. præter*, beyond, and *E. perfect*.] Gram. a term equivalent to *perfect*. — **Præterpluperfect**, præ-tér-plò-pér-fékt, a. and n. Same as *Pluperfect*.

Pretext, *prētekst* or *prētekst'*, *n.* [*Fr. pretexte*, from *L. pre* + *tex*to, from *præ* + *texo*, to weave. *Texture*.] • An ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a colour or cover for the real reason or motive; a pretence.

Pretor, prē'tor. PRETOR.
Pretty, prī'ti, a. [O.E. *pretie*, *praty*, comely,
clever; A. Sax. *prattig*, crafty, from *praf*.

trick: I call *prettish*, tricky, or *tricky*.
trick: Having diminutive beauty; of a pleasing and attractive form without the strong lines of beauty, or without gracefulness and dignity; pleasing; neatly arranged; affectedly nice; foppish; ironically, nice; fine, excellent; meaning the opposite.

trim: In some degree, moderately, especially in dress; neat; elegant; trimly, well, large, sure, &c.).—**Prettily,** prett-i-ly.
adv. In a pretty manner; with prettiness; pleasantly.—**Prettinesses,** prett-i-ness, *n.* State or quality of being pretty; diminutive beauty; beauty without statelyness or dignity; neatness and taste exhibited on small objects; affected niceness; foppishness.—**Prettishly,** prett-i-sh, *adv.* Somewhat

Pretypify, prē-tip'i-fi, *v.t.* To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type.

prevail, *pre-vayl*, *pre-vayl*. [*Fr. prevail*, from *L. prevallo*—*pre*, before, and *vallo*, to be strong. **VALID**.] To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority: often with *over* or *against*; to be in force; to have extensive power or influence: a disease, a custom *prevailed*; to succeed; to have an influence; to succeed in overcoming or gaining by persuasion: with *on* or *upon* (they *prevailed on* him to go).—**Prevailing**, *pre-vayl-ing*, *pre-vayl-ing*.—**Prevalence**, *pre-vayl-ens*.—**Prevalently**, *pre-vayl-ent-lee*.—**Prevalence**, *pre-vayl-ens*.—The state or quality of being prevalent; superiority; general reception or practice; general existence or extension (the *prevalence* of vice or of a fashion).—**Prevalent**, *pre-vay-lent*. **A prevailing**; predominant; most generally used; or current; especially in a prevalent manner.

Prevaricate, *prē-var'i-kāt*, *v.i.* — *prevaricated*, *prevaricating* [*L. prevaricor, prevaricatus*, to straddle, to shuffle — *præ*, before, and *varus*, straddling.] To act or speak evasively; to evade or swerve from the truth; to shuffle; to quibble in giv-

ing answers. — **Prevarication**, *pre-var-i-ka'shon*, *n.* The act of prevaricating; a shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth; *arg.*, a collusion between an informer and a defendant, in order to a feigned prosecution; the wilful concealment or misrepresentation of truth by giving evasive evidence. — **Prevaricator**, *pre-var-i-ka-tér*, *n.* One who prevaricates;

revent, *pré-ven-t*, *v.* [*L. preveni-*ent. *a.* [*L. preveni-*ent. *PREVENT*] Going before; preceding; preventing; preventive.
Prevent, *pré-vent*, *v. t.* [*L. prevenio*, *pre-*ventio, to anticipate, to prevent — *pre-*, before, and *venio*, to come (seen also in *indent*, *content*, *argument*, *intervention*,

[*to*.] To anticipate; to forestall; to hinder by something done before; to stop or intercept; to impede; to thwart.—**Preventable**, prevent-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being prevented or hindered.—**Preventer**, pre-vén'tér, *n.* One who or that which prevents.—**Prevention**, pré-vén-tshun, *n.* The act of preventing; the act of hindering by something done before.—**Preventive**, pré-vén-tív, *a.* Tending to prevent or hinder.—**Preventive service**, Coast-guard—*n.* That which prevents.—**Preventive**, pré-vén-tív, *a.* Preventing access or approach of something; an antidote previously taken to prevent an attack of disease.—**Preventively**, pré-vén-tí-vly, *adv.* By way of prevention.
Prevail, pré-váil, *v.* To overcome; to prevail before, and rid, *a way*. **VOYAGE**, WAY, Going before in time, being or happening before something else; antecedent; prior.—**Previous question**, Antecedent Questions.—**Previous**, pré-ví-shus, *a.* Antecedent; preceding; beforehand; antecedently.—**Syn.** Under FORMERLY.—**Previousness**, pré-ví-shú-s, *n.* Priority in time.
Price, príz, *n.* Ut—*préceded*, *preceding*. [*L.* *pretium*; *p.* *pro*, for; *c.* *procurare*, procure, and *video*, to see. **VISITOS**.] To foresee; to forewarn.—**Prevision**, pré-ví-zhún, *n.* Fore-sight; foreknowledge; prescience.
Prize, príz, *n.* [*L.* *praes*, praise, O.Fr. *preis*, price; Fr. *prix*, price; Ital. *prezzo*, price; Sp. *precio*, whence predatory, depredation.] Spoil; booty; goods taken from an enemy in war; anything taken by violence and injustice; what is thus obtained; prize money; car-nivorous animals to be devoured.—*She of prey*, a carnivorous animal, or one that feeds on the flesh of other animals.—*v.i.* To take prey by booty, to feed by violence; with *him*, to devour him.—*He preyed upon me*: to rest heavily, as on the mind; to waste gradually (grief preyed on him).
Prize-prize, prí-zé-pé-an, *a.* Pertaining to the quality of *prize*, a goal of procreation; grossly selfish.—*Prize-prizes*, *pl.*
Price, príz, *n.* [O.Fr. *pris*, price; Fr. *prix*, from *L.* *pretium*, a price; the same word as *praise*, and *prise*, to value.] The sum paid for articles of merchandise, or for one's goods in market; the current value of a commodity; the equivalent for which something is bought or sold; cost; value; worth (a pearl of great price); estimation; value.—*The rate of interest*, the rate of credit; the rate of discount at which capital may be lent or borrowed.—**Price-current**, *n.* A periodical account of the current prices of commodities, stocks, &c. Called also *P.*—*Merchandise*, stocks, &c.—*At a low price*, cheaply.—*To ask a price*, to set a price on; to value; to ask the price of.—**Priced**, príst, *a.* Set at a value; having a price; mostly in composition.—**Prized**, príst, *a.* Valued; valued at a price; *valuable*; inestimable; too valuable to admit of a price being fixed.
Prick, prík, *n.* [*A.* Sax. *pricea*, *pricen*, a point, *a.* *prick*, *prýk*. Dan. *prík*, Sw. *prick*, dot, prick; com. *W.* *prick*, to pierce, to wound a good.] A slender pointed thing hard enough to pierce the skin; a thorn; a skewer; a puncture or wound by a prick.—*He was pricked with grief*, he was tormenting himself; remorse; a small mark (*Shak.*)—*v.t.* To pierce with something sharp pointed; to puncture; to erect (said of the ears), hence, *prick up* (said of the eyes), to lift them up; to fix by a sharp point; to designate or separate by a puncture or mark (*pricked off* for duty); to spur; to goad; to incite; often used in the sense of stirring, stimulating; to encourage or prompt to do better (the wine is *pricked*).—*v.i.* To suffer or feel penetration by a point or sharp pain; to be penetrated; to become acute; to spur on; to ride rapidly.—**Pricked**, príst, *a.* Pierced; pruned, having ears standing up prominently.—**Pricker**, prík'ér, *n.* That which pricks a sharp-pointed instrument; one who pricks; a light horseman; one who tests the strength of his horse by pricking him into them.—**Pricking**, prík'ing, *n.* The act of piercing with a sharp point; the act of driving a nail into a horse's foot so as to cause lameness; a feeling as if pierced with a sharp instrument; the feeling of a prickle, or sharp irritation; the itching of the skin.—*Diminutive*.

prick; a small sharp point; *bot.* a small pointed shoot or sharp process growing from the *bark*, and thus distinguished from the *thorn*, which grows from the wood of a plant; a sharp-pointed process or projection, as from the skin of an animal; a small sharp point or barbed point; *pricked*, *prickling*. To prick slightly; to pierce with fine sharp points.—*Prickle-back*, *n.* The stickleback.—*Prickly*, *prick'ly*, *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles; armed with small sharp points.—*Prickly-heat*, *n.* A skin disease.—*Prickly-nose*, *n.* A fish.—*Prickliness*, *prick'li-ness*, *n.* The state of being prickly.—*Prickly-heat*, *n.* The popular name for a severe form of skin disease known as *lichen*.—*Prickly-pear*, *n.* A species of cactus.—*Prick-poke*, *n.* A species of spines, and producing an edible fruit.—*Prickmadam*, *prick'mad-am*, *n.* A species of stonecrop.—*Prick-post*, *n.* Same as *Queen-post*.—*Prick-punch*, *prick'punch*, *n.* A small pointed tool used to prick marks on cold iron or other metal.

Pride, *prid*, *n.* [*A. Sax. pride*, *pride*, from *prid*, proud. *PROUD.*] The quality or state of being proud; inordinate self-esteem; the feeling of superiority to others; one's own superiority over others; generous elation of heart; a noble self-esteem springing from a consciousness of worth; proud behaviour; insolence; that which is the cause of pride; the feeling of superiority which men are proud; one who or that which gives rise to pride or glorification; highest pitch; splendid show; ostentation. *pride*, *prided*, *priding*. To indulge in pride; to be proud; to glory.—*Pridden*, *prid'den*, *a.* Proud.—*Prideful*, *prid'ful*, *a.* Full of pride; insolent; scornful.—*Pridefully*, *prid'ful-ly*, *adv.* In a prideful manner.—*Pridefulness*, *prid'ful-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being prideful.—*Prideless*, *prid'less*, *a.* Destitute of pride.

Prie-dieu, *pré-dié*, *n.* [*Fr.*, pray *God*.] A kneeling desk for prayers.

Priest, *prést*, *n.* [*A. Sax. præst*, *præst*, from *l. presbyter*. *PRESBYTER.*] A man who officiates in sacred offices; a minister of public worship; especially a minister of the Christian religion; a religious officer; a person who is set apart or consecrated to the ministry of the gospel; an Episcopalian minister; a clergyman above a deacon and below a bishop.—*Priestess*, *prést'es*, *n.* A female priest.—*Priesthood*, *prést'hud*, *n.* The office of a priest.—*Priestly*, *prést'li*, *a.* Pertaining to a priest or to priests; sacerdotal; becoming a priest.—*Priestliness*, *prést'li-ness*, *n.* The quality of being priestly.—*Priestlike*, *prést'lik*, *a.* Resembling a priest; priestly, which belongs to priests.—*Priestcraft*, *prést'craft*, *n.* Priestly policy or system of management based on temporal or material interests.—*Priestly policy*, *prést'li pol-icy*, *n.* The policy of clergy to advance their own end.—*Priesthood*, *prést'hud*, *n.* The office or character of a priest; the order composed of priests; priests collectively.—*Priesthood*, *prést'hud*, *n.* Governed or ecclesiastical society.

Prig, *prig*, *n.* [*From prig*, in old sense of to trim or dress up.] A pert, conceited, pragmatical fellow.—*Priggery*, *Priggism*, *prig'geri*, *prig'gizm*, *n.* The qualities of a prig.—*Prig*, *prigged*, *prigging*. To prig; *prig*; *prigged*; *prigging*. To prig.—*Prigged*, *prig'ged*, *a.* Conceited.—*Prigishly*, *prig'ish-ly*, *adv.* In a prigging manner; pertly or arrogantly.—*Priggingness*, *prig'gish-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being prigging.

Prig, *prig*, *n.* [*O. Fr. briguer*, to steal, to act the highwayman; akin *brigand*.] A thief; a low or mean thief.—*Prigged*, *prig'ged*, *a.* Thieving.—*Prigged*, *prig'ged*, *a.* To fitch; to steal. [*A. low word*.]

Prim, *prim*, *a.* [*O. Fr. prim*, prime, first, also thin, slender, neat; from *l. primus* *PRIMUM*.] Neat; formal; precise; affectedly neat.—*Prim*, *prim*, *a.* Neat.—*Prim*, *prim*, *a.* Conceited.—*Primarily*, *prim'ar-i-ly*, *adv.* In a prim or precise manner.—*Primness*, *prim'ness*, *prim'ness*, *n.* Affected formality; stiffness; preciseness.

Prima, *prí-ma*, *n.* [*PRIMUM*.] First.

Prima Donna, *prí-ma don'na*, *n.* [*It.*, first lady.] The first or chief female singer in an opera.—*Prima Facie*, *prí-ma fá-shé* [*l. primus*, first, and *facies*, face.] At first sight; without further evidence.—*Prima facie evidence*, *prí-ma fá-shé fá-shé évid'ens*, *n.* Evidence having such

the probability that it must prevail unless the contrary can be proved.

Primeage, prim'ej, n. [From verb to prime.] A charge paid by the shipper or consignee of goods to the master and sailors for loading.

Primal, pri'mal, a. [From L. *primus*, first. PRIME.] Primary; first in time, order, or importance, original.—**Primarily**, pri-ma-ri-a, a. [L. *primarius*.] First in order of time; original; primitive; first, first in dignity or rank; chief, principal, elementary; preparatory, or lowest in order (*primary schools*); first in intention; radical; original; as, the *primary sense* of a word.—**Primary colours**.—**Colours**.—**The six primal feathers**.—*Primaquine*, the largest feathers of the wings of a bird's primaries.—**Primary rocks**, *geol.* rocks of a crystalline structure supposed to owe their present state to igneous agency, and which have never been melted since they have been discovered: the term is not now much used.—n. That which stands highest in rank or importance, as opposed to secondary; any of the large feathers (quills) on each primary feather.

Primarily, pri-ma-ri-li, *adv.* In a primary manner; originally; in the first intention. — **Primariness**, pri-ma-ri-nes, n. The state of being primary.

Primate, pri-mat, n. [*L. primatus*; *L.L. primas*, *primitus*, from L. *primus*, first. PRIME.] The chief ecclesiastic in certain churches, as the Anglican; an archbishop. The Archbishop of York is entitled *primate of England*; the Archbishop of Canterbury *primate of all England*.—**Primato-ship**, *Primacy*, pri-mat-ship, pri-ma-si, n. The office or dignity of primate or archbishop.—**Primate**, pri-mat-i-al, a. Pertaining to a primate; primatial.—**Primate**, pri-mat-i-kal, a. Pertaining to a primate.

Prime, prim, a. [*L. primus*, first; superl., *primus*.] First in rank, origin, &c.—**Grand L. pro.**, before the Lord.—**PRIME**, PRIMA, PRIMATIVE, &c.] First in order of time; primitive; original (*prime cost*); first in rank, degree, or dignity; first in rank, position, or importance; or importance; first-rate, capital; early in the first stage.—**Prime conductor**, *elec.* the metallic conductor opposed to the glass plate, or cylinder of an electrical machine.—**Prime cost**, *com.* sum or expenditure for which an article can be obtained or produced.—**Prime minister**, in Great Britain, the first minister of state; the premier.—**Prime mover**, the initial force, which puts forward the motion of a machine which receives and modifies force as supplied by some natural source, as a water-wheel, a steam-engine, &c.—**Prime number**, *arith.* a number not divisible without remainder by any less number than itself except unity.—**Prime vertebra**, in *astron.* a celestial great circle passing through the eastern and western points and the zenith.—**The earliest dawn**, the beginning of anything; the dawn; the morning; the spring of the year; the spring of life; youth; full health; strength, or beauty; the highest or best part; that which is in the most favourable condition.—**Prime**, in *R. Cath.* Ch. the first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds.—v.t.—**primed**, *printing* vith, to perform a *prime* or first operation with.—**priming**, *print.* the preparation for being fired; said of a gun, mine, &c. to supply with powder for communicating fire to a charge; *painting*, to cover with a fine coat of paint; to instruct or prepare a person for doing what he is to do; to say or do; to post up (to *prime a witness*).—**Primely**, prim'i-li, *adv.* In a prime manner or degree; most excellently.—**Prime quality**, *n.* the highest quality.—**Being prime**, *supreme*.—**Excellent**, *superior*.—**Elementary**, *primæ*.—**Præ**, *primæ*, elementary from L. *primarius*, from *primus*, first. A small elementary book for religious instruction, or for other purposes.—**Printing**, a name given to two sizes of type used *double-prime* being the largest size used in printing books.—**Printing**, *printing*, a. the act of printing, the business of printing, the character of the style.

Fäte, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, mëve; tûbe, tub, bull; oil, pound; u, Sc. abyme—the Fr. u.

of paint or size laid on a surface which is to be painted; *steam-engine*, the carrying over of water spray with the steam from the boiler into the cylinder—a troublesome defect—*Priming-valve*, *n.* A valve for the discharge of water carried into the cylinder of a steam-engine with the steam.

Primerio, *prim-er-ō*, *n.* [*Spr. primer*, first.] An old game at cards.

Primeval, *prim-ē-vā*, *n.* [*L. primævus*—*primus*, first, and *ævum*, age. *PRIME*, *Age*.] Original; primitive; belonging to the first ages—*Primevally*, *prim-ē-vā-lī*, *adv.* In a primeval manner; in the earliest times.

Primigenial, *prim-i-jē-nī-āl*, *n.* [*L. primigenius*—*primus*, first, and *root*, gen. to beget.] First-born; original; primary. Also *Primigenious*, *Primigenous*, *prim-i-jē-ni-ūs*, *n.*

Primine, *prim-ī*, *n.* [*L. primus*, first.] Bot. the outermost sac or covering of an ovule, the inner being termed *secundine*.

Primiparus, *prim-ip-a-rus*, *n.* [*L. primus*, first, and *pario*, to bring forth.] Bearing young for the first time.

Primitia, *prim-ī-tū-ē*, *n. pl.* [*L.*] First-fruits.

Primitive, *prim-ī-tiv*, *n.* [*L. primitivus*, earliest of its kind, from *primus*, first. *PRIME*.] Pertaining to the beginning, or origin; original; first; old-fashioned; characterized by the simplicity of old times; *gram*, applied to a word in its simplest etymological form; not derived; radical; primary; bot. original, in opposition to forms resulting from hybridization.

Primitive colours, *COLOUR*.—*Primitive rocks*, *PRIMARY*.—*n.* An original or primary word, a word not derived from another; supposed to derive from *PRIMITIVE*, *prim-ī-tiv* *li*, *adv.* In a primitive manner; originally; primarily; in the ancient or antique style.—*Primitiveness*, *prim-ī-tiv-ness*, *n.* State of being primitive.

Primus, *prim-ūs*, *adj.* Under the first rank.

Primogenial, *prim-ō-jē-nī-āl*, *n.* *PRIME GENIAL*.

Primogeniture, *prim-ō-jē-nī-tūr*, *n.* [*Fr. primogéniture*, from *L. primus*, first, and *genitura*, a begetting, from *gignere*, to beget. *GENDEX*, *GENUS*.] The state of being born first of the same parents; seniority by birth among children; the right or principle under which the eldest son of a family succeeds to the father's real estate, in preference to, and in absolute exclusion of the younger sons and daughters.—*Primogenitary*, *prim-ō-jē-nī-tā-rī*, *adj.* Pertaining to primogeniture. *Primogenitively*, *prim-ō-jē-nī-tā-rī*, *adv.* In relation to primogeniture.—*Primogenitor*, *prim-ō-jē-nī-tēr*, *n.* [*L. primus*, and *genitor*, father.] The first father or forefather; an ancestor.

Primordial, *prim-ō-rī-dī-āl*, *adj.* [*L. primordialis*, from *primordium*, beginning, origin—*primus*, first, and *ordior*, to commence.

PRIME, *ORDER*. First in order; original, existing from the beginning; bot. and *ool*, earliest formed.—*A* first principle or element.—*Primordially*, *prim-ō-rī-dī-ālī*, *adv.* Under the first order of things; at the beginning.

Primp, *prim-p*, *v.* [*From prim*, or perhaps a form of *prink*.] To deck one's self in a stiff and affected manner.

Primrose, *prim-rōz*, *n.* [*O.E. primroze*, *Fr. primrose*, from *L. L. prænula*, the primrose, from *primus*, first (as the first flower of spring), and *rosa*, the rose; the name was changed to *rose* to give the word an English appearance and a sort of meaning; comp. *barberry*, &c.] The common name for certain beautiful herbaceous perennial plants, some species of which grow wild in Britain.—*a.* Resembling a primrose in colour; abounding with primroses; flowery.

Primus, *prim-ūs*, *n.* [*L. primus*.] The first in dignity among the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church.

Prince, *prins*, *n.* [*Fr. from L. princeps*, *princeps*, a prince, a chief—*primus*, first, and *capio*, to take. *PRINCE*, *PRINCE*.] A man holding the first or highest rank; a sovereign; a sovereign who has the government of a particular territory, but owes certain services to a superior; the son of a sovereign; a male member of a royal family,

the chief of any body of men; a man at the head of any class, profession, &c. (a merchant prince).—*Princess*, *prins-ēs*, *n.* A female of the same rank as a prince; a female sovereign; the consort of a prince.—*Princelike*, *prins-ē-līk*, *adj.* The quality of a prince, rank, or state of a prince.—*Princelike*, *prins-ē-līk*, *adj.* Becoming a prince; like a prince.—*Princely*, *prins-ē-lī*, *adj.* Pertaining to a prince; resembling a prince; noble; grand; august; magnificent—*adv.* In a princelike manner.—*Princeliness*, *prins-ē-lī-ness*, *n.* The quality of being princely.—*Prince-royal*, *n.* The eldest son of a sovereign.—*Prince-royal*, *n.* The eldest son of a sovereign.—*Prince-royal*, *n.* An annual plant of the amaranth kind.—*Prince-metal*, *n.* A mixture of copper and zinc imitating gold; said to have been invented by Prince Rupert.

Principal, *prin-si-pal*, *n.* [*L. principalis*, from *princeps*, first in time or order, a chief. *PRINCE*.] Chief; highest in rank; character, authority, or importance; first; main; essential; most considerable.—*a.* A head; the actor or performer of a thing; part; one primarily engaged; one chief in authority; the head of a college or university in Scotland, and of several colleges in English universities, or other institutions; the head of the actor or performer of a crime, or an abettor; each of several sums lent on interest, due as a debt or used as a fund; so called in distinction to interest; *corp.* a main timber in an assemblage of beams.—*Principally*, *prin-si-pālī*, *adv.*—*Principle*, *prin-si-pāl*, *n.* [*Fr. principiale*.] Sovereignty; supreme power; a principle, or one invested with sovereignty; the territory of a prince, or the country which gives title to a prince.—*Principally*, *prin-si-pālī*, *adv.* In the chief place; chiefly; above all.—*Principality*, *prin-si-pāl-ty*, *n.*—*Principals*, *prin-si-pāl-ēs*, *n. pl.* [*L. pl. of principium*.] First principles; first causes.

Principle, *prin-si-pāl*, *n.* [*Fr. principe*, from *L. principium*, a beginning, origin, element, from *princeps*, *princeps*.] *PRINCE*. As to the insertion of the *l* comp. participle, *princeps*, *princeps*, *princeps*, *princeps*; a source of origin; the primary source from which anything proceeds, element; primordial substance; a general truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths, a law or principle, where are founded or from which others are derived; an axiom; a maxim; a *twist*; a governing law of conduct; a settled rule of action; a right rule of conduct; upright; a man of principle; ground; conduct; motive; *chem.* a component part; an element; a substance on the presence of which certain qualities common to a number of bodies depend.—*Principled*, *prin-si-pāl*, *adj.* Holding certain principles; fixed in certain principles.

Prink, *prink*, *v.* [*A slightly modified form of prank*.] To prank; to dress for show; to strut; to parade in state.—*adv.*—*Prink*, *prink*, *v.* To adorn festively.

Print, *print*, *v.* [*Shortened from imprint*, *imprint*, *Fr. empreinte*, impression, stamp, from *emprandre*, to print, imprint, from *L. imprimere*, *imprimere*, to impress, to print.] To impress; to imprint; to mark by pressing one thing on another; to take an impression of; to form by impression; to stamp; to fix deeply, as in the mind or memory; to form or copy by pressure, as from a stereotype plate, a form of movable type, engraved copper or steel plates, stone, &c.; to stamp or impress with coloured figures, as cotton cloth, *phot.* to take a positive impression of a picture, a landscape, or to practise the art of printing.—*a.* A mark made by impression; a stamp; printed letters; the impression of types in general; which is produced by printing, especially an engraving, a newpaper, or newspaper; printed cloth.—*In print*, in a printed form; issued from the press; published.—*Out of print*, said of a book of which there are no copies on hand, or none for sale by the publisher.—*Printer*, *prin-tēr*, *n.* One who prints books, pamphlets, newspapers, &c.; one who prints cloth, or one who takes impressions from engraved

plates, from stone, &c.—*Printer's devil*, the new apprentice in a printing-office.—*Print-aid*, *n.* An establishment for printing and bleaching calicoes.—*Printing*, *printing*, *n.* The art or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, or other material; the business of a printer; typography; the term *printing* what is called *letterpress printing* is commonly understood, that is, the method of taking impressions from letters and other characters cast or cut in relief, and whether directly from the type surface or from stereotype plates. In *phot.* the act or art of obtaining a positive photographic picture from a negative.—*Printing frame*, *n.* A stand for supporting cases containing types at which a compositor works.—*Printing ink*, *n.* Ink used by letterpress printers.—*Printing-machine*, *n.* A machine for taking impressions, used by printers, and of a great variety of forms.—*Printing-office*, *Printing-house*, *n.* A house or office where letterpress printing is executed.—*Printing-paper*, *n.* Paper to be used in printing books, pamphlets, &c., to distinguish from *writing-paper*, &c.—*Printing-press*, *n.* A press for the printing of books, &c.—*Printing-type*, *n.* Letterpress type used by printers for books, newspapers, &c.—*Print-room*, *n.* An apartment in a station for the printing of engravings.—*Print-seller*, *n.* One who sells prints or engravings.—*Print-shop*, *n.* A shop where prints or engravings are sold.—*Print-work*, *n.* A place for printing calicoes.

Prior, *prī-ōr*, *n.* [*L. prior*, a compar., to which *prior*, first, is the superl. *PRIME*.] Preceding, especially in the order of time; prior, antecedent; anterior.—*adv.* Previously; antecedently; before any event there prior to that time.—*n.* The superior of a priory or a monastery of lower than abbatical rank; a monk next in dignity to an abbot.—*Prior*, *prior*, a title given to the commandant of the priories of the military orders of St. John of Jerusalem, of Malta, and of the Templars.—*Priorate*, *priorship*, *prior-āt*, *prior-ship*, *n.* The office of a prior.—*Priori*, *prior-ē*, *n.* The female head in a convent of nuns, next in rank to an abbess.—*Priority*, *prior-ī-tī*, *n.* The state of being prior or antecedent in time, or of preceding something in precedence in place or rank.—*Priory*, *prior-ī*, *n.* Antecedently.—*Priory*, *prior-ī*, *n.* A religious house of which a prior or prioress is the superior, dignity below an abbey.—*Priory*, *prior-ī*, *n.* From *Fr. prius*, a grasp, a taking, from *prændere*, *L. præn-dere*. *PRINCE*.] A lever.—*v.* To raise as by means of a lever; to force up.

PRISM, *prizm*, *n.* [*L. and Gr. prismā*, lit. even plane, from *praimenai*, to level, to straighten, to square.] A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms; a bar of glass with a triangular section, used for decomposing light, as in the rainbow.—*Prismatic*, *Prismatical*, *priz-mat-ī-kal*, *priz-mat-ī-kal*, *adj.* Resembling or pertaining to a prism; formed or exhibited by a prism.—*Prismatic colours*, the colours into which a ray of light is decomposed in passing through a prism, red, yellow, blue, orange, green, indigo, violet.—*Prismatically*, *priz-mat-ī-kalī*, *adv.* In the form or manner of a prism; by means of a prism.—*Prismoidal*, *priz-mat-ō-id*, *priz-mat-ō-id*, *adj.* Having a prism-like form.—*Prismoid*, *priz-mō-id*, *n.* A body that approaches to the form of a prism.—*Prismoidal*, *priz-mō-id*, *adj.* Having the form of a prismoid.

PRISON, *prī-zōn* or *prī-zn*, *n.* [*Fr. prison*, from *L. prehensio*, *prehensio*, a capture, from *prehendere*, to seize (whence *prehensile*, &c.).] Arrest; means of a prison.—*Prisement* or involuntary restraint; especially, a public building for the confinement or safe custody of criminals and other committed by process of law.—*Pris-er*, *prī-zōn*, *n.* To confine to imprisonment.—*Prisoner*, *prī-zōn-ēr*, *n.* One who is confined in a prison; a person under arrest, whether in prison or not; a captive; one taken by an enemy in war; one whose

li, adv. By profession; avowedly. — **Profession**, *prō-fesh'ōn*, n. [*L. professio*]. The act of professing; a public avowal or acknowledgment of one's sentiments or belief; a declaration, a reiteration, or protestation (*professions* of friendship or sincerity); a calling superior to a mere trade or handicraft, as that of medicine, law, architecture, &c.; a vocation; the collective body of persons engaged in such calling. — **Professional**, *prō-fesh'ō-nāl*, a. Pertaining to a profession; engaged in a profession. — **n.** A member of any profession, but more often applied, in opposition to *amateur*, to persons who make their living by arts, &c., in which non-professionals are accustomed to engage. — **Professionally**, *prō-fesh'ō-nāl-lī*, *adv.* In a professional manner; in the way of one's profession or calling. — **Professor**, *prō-fes'ēr*, n. [*L.*] One who professes; one who publicly unites himself to the visible church; one who is visibly or ostensibly religious; one that publicly teaches any art, sciences, &c. — **Professing**, *prō-fes'ing*, *adv.* Learning; particularly, an official in a university, college, or other seminary, whose business is to deliver lectures or instruct students. — **Professorial**, *prō-fes'ō-ri-āl*, a. Pertaining to a professor in a college, &c. — **Professoriate**, *prō-fes'ō-ri-āt*, n. A body of professors; the teaching staff of professors. — **Professorship**, *prō-fes'ō-ri-ship*, n. The office of a professor.

Proffer, *prō-fēr*, v. [*Fr. profferer*, from *L. proferre*, to bring forward — *pro*, before, and *fero*, to bring. *FERTILE, BEAR*]. To hold out that a person may take, to offer for acceptance. — **n.** An offer made, something proposed for acceptance by another.

Proffier, *prō-fēr-er*, n. One who proffers. **Proficient**, *prō-fish'ēnt*, n. [*L. proficiens*, from *proficere*, to advance, make progress, improve — *pro*, forward, and *facio*, to make. *FACT*]. One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an adept; an expert. — **n.** Well versed in any business or branch of learning; well qualified; competent.

Proficiently, *prō-fish'ēnt-lī*, *adv.* In a proficient manner. — **Proficiency**, *prō-fish'ē-ni*, n. The state of being proficient, skill and knowledge.

Profile, *prō-fīl*, n. [*Fr. profil*, from *it. profilo*, from *L. pro*, before, and *filum*, a thread, line]. An outline or contour; especially an outline of the human face seen sideways; the side face or half face; an outline or contour of anything, such as a building, portion of country, &c., as shown by a section. Used also as *adj.* — *v.t.* — **profile**, *prō-fīl-ing*, *adv.* To draw in profile; to give a profile of. — **Profiled**, *prō-fīl-āt*, n. One who takes profiles.

Profit, *prō-fīt*, n. [*Fr. profit*, from *L. proficere*, progress, increase, from *proficere*, to advance, to improve. *PROFIT, CREDIT*]. Any advantage; an accession of good from labour or exertion; especially the advantage or gain resulting to the owner of capital from its employment in any undertaking; the difference between the original cost and selling price of anything; pecuniary gain; emolument. — **Rate of profit**, the proportion which the amount of profit bears to the capital employed. — *v.t.* To benefit; to advance; to be of service to; to advance. — *v.i.* To derive profit; to improve; to make progress intellectually or morally; to gain peculiarly; to become richer; to be of use or advantage; to bring good. — **Profitable**, *prō-fīt-ā-bl*, a. Yielding or bringing profit or gain; gainful; lucrative; useful; advantageous. — **Profitableness**, *prō-fīt-ā-bl-ness*, n. The quality of being profitable. — **Profitably**, *prō-fīt-ā-bl-lī*, *adv.* In a profitable manner; gainfully; advantageously. — **Profitless**, *prō-fīt-lēss*, a. Void of profit, gain, or advantage. — **Profitlessly**, *prō-fīt-lēss-lī*, *adv.*

Profligate, *prō-flī-gāt*, a. [*L. profligatus*, pp. of *profligare*, to rout, to ruin — *pro*, in, intens., and *fligo*, to strike down; seen also in *conflict*, *inflict*, &c.]. Ruined in morals; abandoned to vice; lost to duty or decency; vicious; shameless in wickedness. — **n.** An abandoned person; one who has lost all regard to good principles, virtue, or

decency. — **Profligately**, *prō-flī-gāt-lī*, *adv.* In a profligate manner. — **Profligacy**, *prō-flī-gat-ē-si*, n. Profligateness, profligacy. — **Profligat-ness, *prō-flī-gāt-nes*, n. The quality or condition of being profligate; a profligate or very vicious course of life; abandoned conduct.**

Profound, *prō-fūd*, a. [*Fr. profond*, *L. profundus* — *pro*, forward, far, and *fundus*, bottom. *FOUND, FUND*]. Deep; descending or being far below the surface, or far below the surface of the mind; having great depth; intellectually deep; deep in knowledge or skill (a *profound* scholar), characterized by intensity; far-reaching; deeply felt (*profound* grief); touching; bending low; humble; exhibiting or expressing humility (a *profound* bow, *profound* reverence). — **n.** The deep; the sea; the ocean (with *the*); an abyss; a deep immeasurable space. — **Profoundly**, *prō-fūd-lī*, *adv.* In a profound manner. — **Profoundness**, *prō-fūd-nes*, n. Profundity, depth. — **Profundity**, *prō-fūd-ti*, n. The quality or condition of being profound; depth of mind; depth of knowledge.

Profuse, *prō-fūs*, a. [*L. profusus*, from *profundus* — *pro*, forth, and *fundo*, to pour. *FUSE*]. Pouring forth lavishly; extravagant; lavish; liberal to excess; prodigal; liberal in gifts; lavishly; exuberant. — **Profusely**, *prō-fūs-lī*, *adv.* In a profuse manner; lavishly; prodigally. — **Profuseness**, *prō-fūs-nes*, n. The state or quality of being profuse. — **Profusion**, *prō-fū-zhōn*, n. A profuse quantity; profuse or lavish expenditure; rich abundance; lavish supply; exuberant plenty.

Progeny, *prō-jē-nī*, n. [*Fr. progénie*, *L. progenies*, from *pro*, forth, and *gen*, to produce, to bring forth, seen also in *gender*, *generation*, *genus*, &c. *GENUS*]. Offspring collectively; children; descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals. — **Progenitor**, *prō-jē-ni-ter*, n. An ancestor in the direct line; a father; a parent.

Proglottis, *prō-glōt-tis*, n. pl. **Proglottides**, *prō-glōt-tid-ēs*. [*Gr.* the tip of the tongue]. **Zool.** The generative segment or joint of a tapeworm.

Prognathism, *prō-gnāth-izm*, n. [*Gr. prognathos*, the check or jaw-bone]. Characterized by projecting jaws; applied to the lower lip when the jaw shuts forward, making the lower part of the face very prominent. — **Prognathism**, *prō-gnāth-izm*, n. The condition of being prognathic.

Prognostic, *prō-gnōst-ik*, a. [*Gr. prognōstikos* — *pro*, before, and *gnōstikos*, to know. *KNOW*]. Foreshowing; indicating something future by signs or symptoms. — **n.** A sign by which a future event may be known or foretold; an omen; a token; a symptom; a foretelling; prediction. — **Prognosticable**, *prō-gnōst-ik-ā-bl*, a. Capable of being prognosticated. — **Prognosticate**, *prō-gnōst-ik-āt*, *v.t.* — **Prognosticated**, *prō-gnōst-ik-āt-lī*, *adv.* Foretold by means of prognostic signs; to predict; to foreshow or foretell; to indicate as to happen in the future. — *v.i.* To judge or pronounce from prognostic signs.

Prognostication, *prō-gnōst-ik-ā-shōn*, n. The act of prognosticating; that which foreshows; a foretelling; previous sign. — **Prognosticative**, *prō-gnōst-ik-ā-tiv*, a. — **Prognosticator**, *prō-gnōst-ik-ā-tēr*, n. One who prognosticates.

Programme, *prō-grām*, n. [*Fr. programme*, *gr. programma* — *pro*, before, and *gramma*, to write. A plan, a proceeding sketched out beforehand; an outline or detailed sketch or advertisement of the order of proceedings or subjects to be taken in an entertainment, performance, or public ceremony.

Progress, *prō-gres*, n. [*L. progressus*, from *progrederi*, to advance — *pro*, before, and *grede*, to go. *GRADE*]. A moving or going forward; a proceeding onward; a moving forward in growth; increase; advance in matters of any kind; course; intellectual or moral place; a journey. — *v.t.* *prō-gres*, to advance forward or onward; to advance; to proceed in any course; to advance towards some-

thing better; to make improvement. — **Progression**, *prō-gresh'ōn*, n. [*L. progressio*]. The act of progressing, advancing, or moving forward; progress; advance; course; passage; *math.* regular or proportional advance in increased or decreased; continued proportion, arithmetical or geometrical (thus 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 are numbers in arithmetical progression; 2, 4, 8, 16, &c., in geometrical progression). — **Progressional**, *prō-gresh'ō-nāl*, a. Pertaining to progression. — **Progressionist**, *prō-gresh'ō-nist*, n. One who maintains that society is in a state of progress towards perfection. — **Progressive**, *prō-gresh'iv*, a. Moving forward; proceeding or advancing; improving. — **Progressively**, *prō-gresh'iv-lī*, *adv.* In a progressive manner. — **Progressiveness**, *prō-gresh'iv-nes*, n. The state or quality of being progressive. — **Progressor**, *prō-gresh'ēr*, n. One who progresses.

Prohibit, *prō-hīb-īt*, v. [*L. prohibere*, *prohibere* — *pro*, before, and *habere*, to have, to hold. *HABIT*]. To forbid authoritatively; to interdict by authority (to *prohibit* a person from doing a thing; to *prohibit* the thing being done). — **Prohibition**, *prō-hīb-ī-ti-ōn*, n. The act of prohibiting; a declaration to hinder some action; interdict; prohibition. — **Prohibit-ness**, *prō-hīb-ī-ti-ōn-nes*, n. One who favours prohibition; one who would prohibit the import of certain goods unless with heavy customs duties; a protectionist. — **Prohibitively**, *prō-hīb-ī-tiv-lī*, *adv.* Serving to prohibit, forbidding; implying prohibition.

Project, *prō-jēkt*, v. t. [*L. proiecto*, *proicere*, to cast forth, to cause to jut out — *pro*, forward, and *icere*, to thrust, to put, to *reject*, &c.]. *JUT*. To throw out or forth; to cast or shoot forward; to scheme; to contrive; to devise; to exhibit or give a delineation of on a surface; to delineate. — *v.i.* To shoot forth; to thrust out; to project something else; to jut; to be prominent. — **n.** (*prō-jēkt*). [*O. Fr. project*, *Mod. Fr. projet*]. That which is projected or devised; a plan; a scheme; a design. — **Projectile**, *prō-jēkt-īl*, a. [*Fr. projectile*, from *proicere* (a *projectile* force); caused by impulse (*projectile* motion)]. — **n.** A body projected or impelled through the air, as a stone thrown from the hand or a sling, a bullet discharged from a cannon. — **Projection**, *prō-jēk-shōn*, n. [*L. projectio*]. The act of projecting, throwing, or shooting forward; the state of projecting or jutting out; a part projecting or jutting out; a prominence; the act of projecting or shooting; the representation of something by means of lines, &c., drawn on a surface; especially the representation of any object on a perspective plane. — **Projectionist**, *prō-jēk-ti-ō-nist*, n. One who projects or shoots forward; the representation of any object on a perspective plane. — **Projector**, *prō-jēk-tēr*, n. One who projects; one who forms a scheme or design. — **Projecture**, *prō-jēk-tēr*, n. A jutting out; projection.

Prolapse, *prō-lap-sē*, *prō-laps*, *prō-lap'sus*, n. [*L. prolapsus* — *pro*, forward, and *lapso*, to slip, fall. *LAPSE*]. *Med.* falling down of some internal organ from its proper position; a falling down of the womb. — *v.i.* — **prolapsed**, *prō-lap-sēd*, *adv.* To fall down or out; to suffer a prolapse.

Frolate, *prō-lāt*, a. [*L. prolatus* — *pro*, forth, and *latu*, carried]. Extended beyond the line of an exact sphere. — **Prolate spheroid**, a spheroid produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipse whose its larger diameter; a sphere that projects too much at the poles.

Prolate, *prō-lāt*, n. [*L. pro, for, and E. leg*]. One of the leg-like organs of certain larvae, used in walking, but which disappear in the perfect insect.

Prolegomenon, *prō-le-gō-mē-nōn*, n. pl. **Prolegomena**, *prō-le-gō-mē-nā*. [*Gr.* from *pro*, before, and *legō*, to speak]. A preliminary observation; chiefly used in plural and applied to an introductory discussion or discourse prefixed to a book or treatise. — **Prolegomenary**, *prō-le-gō-mē-nā-ri*, *prō-le-gō-mē-nā-ri*, *adv.* Introductory.

Fate, far, fat, fall: mā, net, hēr: pine, pin: Ete, net, move: tube, tub, bull:

oil, pound; d. &c. abate: the Fr. u.

utter; to speak; to utter formally, officially, or solemnly (the court pronounced sentence of death); to declare or affirm (he pronounced it a forgery).—v.t. To speak with confidence or authority; to utter an opinion; to use a certain pronunciation.

[illegible]

Proemion, pr3-ē'mi-on, n. [Gr. *proemion*.
Reem. 1. Reem.

[illegible]

Prop., *prop.*, *n.* [Same as *Ir. propa*, Gael. *propa*, *prop.*] That which sustains an incumbent weight; a fulcrum; a support; a stay.—*v.t.*—*propped*, *propping*. To support by placing something under or against; to support by standing under or against; to support or sustain, in a general sense.

Propædæutic, prō-pæ-dā'tik, *a.* [*Gr. propædais*, to instruct beforehand, from *pro*, before, and *paidein*, to educate, from *paideia*, *a.* a child.] The preliminary learning connected with any art or science. — **Propædæutic**, **Propædæutical**, prō-pæ-dā'tik, prō-pæ-dā'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to propædæutics, or training before-hand.

Propaganda, prop-a-gan'da, n. [From the propagating of *propaganda* file, at Rome, 1622, the first institution by means of which Christianity is spread in lands of other countries, especially the countries of *propaganda* file (for propagating the faith), established at Rome by Gregory XV, in 1622, and now charged with the management of the Roman Catholic missions; hence, any kind of institution or system for proselytizing or for propagating a peculiar set of doctrines.—*Propaganda*, prop-a-gan'diz-m, n. The system of propagating tenets or principles.—*Propagandist*, prop-a-gan'dist, n. One who devotes himself to the spread of any system or principles.

any system or principles.
Propagate, prop'-a-gāt, v.t. — *propagated*,
propagating. [*l. propagate, propagatus*, to
 pass down, to propagate—*pro*, before, and
ago, root of *pango*, to fasten, fix, set, plant
 (seen in *paction*, *compact*, *impinge*, &c.).
 To continue or multiply by generation or
 successive reproduction; to cause to repro-
 duce itself; applied to animals and plants.

to spread from person to person or from place to place; to diffuse; to generate, beget, produce, propagate, procreate, to young or issue; to be reproduced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants. — *Propagative*, *prop-ag-a-tive*, *a.* Having the power of propagating; propagating. — *Propagator*, *prop-ag-a-tor*, *n.* One who propagates; the kind or species by which a thing is produced; the spreading or extension of anything; diffusion. — *Propagative*, *prop-ag-a-tiv*, *a.* Having the power of propagation; propagating. — *Propagator*, *prop-ag-a-tor*, *n.* One who propagates; propagable. *prop-ag-a-til*, *a.* Capable of being propagated; capable of being spread, as doctrines or principles. — *Propagulum*, *prop-ag-u-lum*, *n.* *Bot.* An offshoot or germ produced by a shoot or stalk to the parent plant.

Proped, prö'ped, n. [*L. pro*, for, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] *Entom.* one of the false feet of certain larvæ.

Propel, *prō-pel'*, *v.t.*—*propelled*, [*propelling*, [*L. propello*—*pro*, forward, and *pello*, to drive, as in *compel*, *dispel*, *impel*, &c. [*PULSATE*.] To drive forward; to urge or press onward by force.—**Propellent**, *prō-pel'ent*, *a.* Driving forward, propelling.

Propeller, *prō-pel'ēr*, *n.* One who or that which propels; specifically, a contrivance for propelling a steam-vessel, consisting of a screw with large blades placed in the stern, and moved by *steam*, *SCREW*.—**Propellent**, *prō-pel'ent*, *a.* [*PROFESSE*.] *Dr.* nanging forward and downward.

Propense, prô-pens', a. [*L. propensus*, hanging forward, projecting, from *propendere* = *pro*, forward, and *pendere*, to hang. **P**erson, 'PERS-n', n. Learning toward, in a moral sense; inclined; disposed, either to good or evil; prone. — **Propensity**, **Propension**, **Propensities**, prô-pen'sh'n, n. The state of being propense; propensity. — **Propensity**, prô-pen'si-ti, n. Bent of mind, natural or acquired; inclination; natural tendency or disposition, particularly to evil.

Proper, *propër*, *ä*. [*Fr. propre*, from *L. proprius*, one's own, peculiar, proper; allied to *propæ*, near. *PROPRÏETY*.] Peculiar; naturally or essentially belonging to a particular individual or state; natural; particularly suited to or befitting; belonging to as one's own; *gram*, applied to a noun when it is the name of a particular person or thing: opposed to *common* (as *Shakspeare*, *London*); fit; suitable; adapted; appropriate; correct; just; according to right use; hence, properly so called; real, actual (the garden *proper*); *bol*, single, or common.

or connected with something single.—*Proper motion* (astron.), the real motion of the sun, planets, &c., as opposed to their apparent motions.—*Properly*, *prop'er-ly*, *ade*. In a proper manner; fitly; suitably; rightly; in a strict sense; strictly.—*Properness*, *prop'er-ness*, *n*. The quality of being proper.—*Properly*, *prop'er-ly*.

of being proper—**property**, *prop'ri-ty*, *n.*
1. **Private property**—**Proprietas**, *prop'ri-etas*, *f.*
2. **Quality of being proper**—**Propriety**, *prop'ri-ety*, *n.*
3. **That which is proper to a thing, or that which is essentially essential to it**—**Propriety**, *prop'ri-ety*, *n.*
4. **The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing; ownership; the subject of such a right; the thing owned; an estate, whether in lands, buildings, goods, money, &c.**—**in theatres**, a stage requisite which is necessary to be produced in some scene. — **Propriety**, *prop'ri-ty*, *n.*
5. **Private property**—**Property**, *prop'ri-ty*, *n.*
6. **The man in charge of the properties of a stage**—**Property man**, *prop'ri-ty man*, *n.*
7. **The stage requisites of a theatre**—**Property room**, *prop'ri-ty room*, *n.*
8. **The room in which stage properties are kept**—**Property-tax**, *prop'ri-ty tax*, *n.*
9. **A direct tax imposed on property.**

Prophecy, *prophēteia*, n. [O. Fr. *prophēcie*, *prophētie*, L. *prophetia*, from Gr. *prophēta*, from *prophētēs*, a prophet — *pro*, before, and *phēmāi*, to tell; same root as *phēnō*, to say.] A foretelling; a declaration of something to come; especially, a foretelling inspired by God; a book of prophecies; *Script.* interpretation of Scripture; exhortation or instruction (O.T.). — **Prophesier**, *prophēsiēs*, *prophēsiē*, *prophēsi*, n. One who predicts events. — **Prophecy**, *prophēsiē*, *prophēsiēs*, *prophētiā*, n. Foretelling; to foretell; to predict — *v.t.* To utter predictions; to make declaration of events to come; *Script.* to interpret or explain *Scripture*.

ture or religious subjects. — **Prophet**, *prof-et*, *n.* [*fr.* *propheta*, from *Gr.* *prophētes*, a prophet; a foreteller of future events; a predictor; a forerunner; one who is inspired, instructed by God to announce future events; *Script.* an interpreter. — *Minor propheta*, the authors of the twelve last books of the Old Testament, as opposed to the *Major propheta*. — **Prophetical**, *prof-et-ic-al*, *adj.* Pertaining to, or relating to, a prophet or prophecy; having the character of prophecies; containing prophecy. — **Prophecy**, *prof-et-ic-al*, *n.* A prediction; a prediction made in a prophetic manner; by way of prediction. — **Prophylactic**, *prof-il-lak* (*lik*), *n.* [*Gr.* *phylaktikos*, *pro*, before, and *phylax*, to guard] *Med.* preventive; a medicine intended to prevent disease. — *Antiseptic*, which preserves or defends against disease, is a preventive. — **Prophylaxis**, *prof-il-lak-sis*, *n.* [*Gr.*] Preventive or preservative treatment.

Propinquity, prŭ-ŭn'kwĭ-tĭ, n. [*L. pro-*
pinquitas, from *propinquus*, near, from
prope, near; whence also *approach*. *PRO-*
IMITY.] Nearness; n place; neighbourhood
nearness in time; nearness of blood; kin-
dred.

Propitiate, *pro-pish-ah, v.t.*—**propitiated**, *pro-pish-ah-ted*. To propitiate, *pro-pish-ah-ted*, is to procure propitiation from, or to forward supplication to, for the purpose of procuring propitiation. It is primarily referred to a Lord whose displeasure is not happy augury. PATRIOTS. To appease the reader favourably, to make propitious, *pro-pish-i-ah-shun*, is to make propitious, *pro-pish-i-ah-shun*. The act of propitiating, *pro-pish-i-ah-ment*, is the act of propitiating, *pro-pish-i-ah-ment*, the atonement or atoning sacrifice offered to God to assuage his wrath and to procure his favour. The person who propitiates, *pro-pish-i-ah-ter*, n. One who propitiates. Propitiatorily, *pro-pish-i-ah-ter-ly*, adv. By way of propitiation. Propitiously, *pro-pish-i-ah-ter-ly*, adv. Having the power to make propitiation. Propitiation, *pro-pish-i-ah-ment*, n. *Jerish* unto the mercy-seat, the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant. Propitiator, *pro-pish-i-ah-ter*, n. A Capable of being propitiated. Propitiously, *pro-pish-ah-ly*, adv. Favourably disposed towards a person, disposed to be gracious or merciful, ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings alike. Propitiously, *pro-pish-ah-ly*, adv. On account of or circumstances *to propitious season*. Propitiously, *pro-pish-ah-ly*, adv. In a propitiating manner. Propitiously, *pro-pish-ah-ly*, adv.

Proplasm, prō'plazm, n. [Gr. *proplasma*—*pro*, before, and *plasso*, to mould.] A mould; a matrix. — **Proplastic, prō-plas'tik, a.** Forming a mould or cast. — **Proplastics, prō-plas'tiks, n.** The art of mak-

Propodium, prō-pō'di-um, *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] Zool. the anterior part of the foot in molluscs.

Propolla, prō-pō-lis, *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *polis*, city.] A substance having some resemblance to wax, used by bees to stop the holes and crevices in their hives.

Propone, prŏ-pŏn', v.t. [*L. propono*—*pro*, before, and *pono*, to place. *Proposui*.] To propose; to propound. — **Proponent**, prŏ-pŏ-nent, n. One that makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition.

Proportion, *prō-pōr-shən*, *n.* [*L.* *proportio*—*pro*, before, and *portio*, part or share.] **POIR-TION** The comparative relation of one thing to another in respect to size, quantity, or degree; suitable or corresponding; as, the relation of one part to another in a building with respect to magnitude; relative size and arrangement of parts; symmetrical arrangement; the proper relation of parts in a whole; symmetry; that which falls to one's lot; when a whole is divided according to rule; as, the share; *lot*; *math.* the equality or similarity of two ratios; as, the ratio of three, that rule which enables us to find a fourth proportional to three given numbers.—*Sample proportion*, the equality of the ratio of two quantities to that of two other quantities.—*Compound proportion*, the equality of the ratio of two quantities to another ratio.—*Direct* or *inverse* proportion.

Pape, far, fat, fall; mō, met, her; pine, pain; nōte, not, mōve; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; c. So. abane—the Fr. u

business or enterprise; success; attainment of the object desired; good fortune. —**Prosperous**, *pros-per-us*, *a.* [*L. prosperus*.] Making good progress in the pursuit of anything desirable; thriving; successful; favourable; favouring success. —*Syn.* under **FORTUNE**. —**Prosperously**, *pros-per-u-si, ade.* In a prosperous manner; successfully. —**Prosperousness**, *pros-per-u-ses, n.* Prosperity.

Prosperience, *pros-pish-ens, n.* [*L. prospero*, **PROSPERO**.] The act of looking forward.

Prostate, *prostatik, pro'stat, pro-statik, a.* [*Gr. prostata*, standing before—*pro*, before, and *stema*, to stand.] Applied to a gland situated just before the neck of the bladder in males.

Prosthesis, *pro-thesis, n.* [*Gr. pros*, to, and *thesis*, a placing, from *tithēmi*, to place.] *Surg.* the addition of an artificial part to supply a defect of the body; *philol.* the adding of one or more letters to the commencement of a word (beloved). —**Prosthetic**, *pro-thet'ik, a.* Pertaining to prostheses.

Prostitute, *pro'st-it-ut, v.t.* —**prostituted**, *prostituting*. [*L. prostitutus*, *prostitutus*—*pro*, before, and *statuo*, to place. **STATE**.] To offer freely to a lewd use, or to indiscriminate lewdness for hire; to give up to any vile or infamous purpose, to sell one's wickedness; to offer or expose upon vile terms or to unworthy persons—*a.* Openly devoted to lewdness; *n.* A female given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet; a harlot; a base hireling. —**Prostitution**, *pro-sti-tu-shon, n.* The act or practice of yielding the body to indiscriminate intercourse with men for hire; the act of offering to an infamous employment. —**Prostitute**, *pro-sti-tu't, n.* One who prostitutes.

Prostrate, *prostrat, a.* [*L. prostratus*, *pp. of prostrare*, *prostratus*, to lay flat—*pro*, before, and *strato*, to strew. **STRATUM**.] Lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground; lying at meek, as a suppliant; lying in the posture of humility or adoration; *bot.* lying flat and spreading on the ground without taking root. —*v.t.* —**prostrated**, *prostrating*. To lay flat or prostrate; *refl.* to throw one self down as in humility or adoration; *fig.* to throw down; to overthrow; to reduce to nothing; to prostrate one's strength. —**Prostration**, *pro-strat-shon, n.* The act of prostrating or laying flat; the act of falling down, or of bowing in humility or adoration; great depression or reduction (as of strength or spirits).

Prostyle, *prostil, a.* [*Gr. pro*, in front, and *stylos*, a column. **ARCH**, having columns standing out quite free from the wall of the building; having pillars in front only. **PROXY**, Under **PROX**.]

Prostatic, *prostatik, a.* [*Gr. prostatikos*—*pro*, before, and *statō*, to arrange.] Being placed at the beginning.

Protagonist, *pro-tag-on-ist, n.* [*Gr. protagonistēs*—*protos*, first, and *agonistes*, an actor.] The leading character, or actor in a Greek play; hence, a leading character generally.

Protandry, *pro-tan'dri, n.* [*Gr. protos*, first, and *andros*, a man, a male.] *Bot.* the development of the stamens before the pistils.

Prothesis, *pro-tsis, n.* [*Gr. prothesis*—*pro*, before, and *thesis*, to stretch.] The first clause of a conditional sentence, being the condition on which the apodosis depends, as, if we run (*prothesis*) we shall be in time (*apodosis*). —**Protatic**, *pro-tatik, a.* Pertaining to a protasis.

Protean, *Under PROTEUS.*

Protect, *pro-tek, v.t.* [*From L. protegere*, *pp. of protego*, to protect—*pro*, before, and *tego*, to cover, from root *teg* seen also in *E. thatch*.] To cover or shield from danger or injury; to serve as a cover or shelter for; to defend; to guard. —**Protectingly**, *pro-tek-ting-li, ade.* In a protecting manner. —**Protection**, *pro-tek-shon, n.* The act of protecting, or state of being protected; defence; shelter from evil; that which protects or preserves from injury; a passport or other writing which secures from molestation;

exemption, as from arrest in civil suits; an artificial advantage conferred by legislature on articles of home production, usually by duties imposed on the same articles introduced from abroad. —**Protectionism**, *pro-tek-shon-izm, n.* The system of protection to countries of home production. —**Protectionist**, *pro-tek-shon-ist, n.* One who favours the protection of some branch of industry by legal enactments; one opposed to free trade; a prohibitionist. —*adv.* —**Protectively**, *pro-tek-shun-li, ade.* In a protecting manner; in a defensive protection; sheltering; defensive. —**Protector**, *pro-tek-ter, n.* One who or that which protects; a defender; a guardian. —*Eng. hist.* one who had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent; a title specifically applied to Oliver Cromwell, who assumed the title of *Lord Protector* in 1653. —**Protectorate**, *pro-tek-ter-at, n.* Government by a protector, the period in English history during which the country was protector; the protection of a weaker country by a stronger. —**Protectorial**, *pro-tek-ter-ial, a.* Relating to a protector. —**Protectorship**, *pro-tek-ter-ship, n.* The office of a protector. —**Protektas**, *pro-tek-tres, n.* A female who protects.

Protégé, *pro-tā-zhā, fem. Protégée*, *pro-tā-zhā, n.* [*Fr.* one protected.] One under the care and protection of another.

Protein, *pro'tē-in, n.* [*From Gr. proteo*, first.] A supposed or hypothetical principle of animal or vegetable albumen, fibrin, or casein. —**Proteinaceous**, *Proteinous*, *pro-tē-in'shus, pro-tē-nus, a.* Containing or consisting of protein. —**Proteinic**, *pro-tē-ik, a.* Pertaining to protein. —**Proteid**, *pro-tē-id, n.* An albuminoid.

Proterandrus, *pro-ter-andrus, a.* [*Gr. proter*, before, and *andros*, a man, a male.] *Bot.* maturing the pollen before the female flowers on the plant are ready for fertilization. —**Proteranthous**, *pro-ter-shus, a.* [*Gr. proteros*, and *anthos*, a flower, *bot.* having flowers produced before the leaves; having the anthers matured before the stigma. —**Pterygous**, *pro-ter-of-i-nus, a.* [*Gr. pterō*, a feather, having the stigmas matured before the pollen.]

Protest, *pro-test, v.t.* [*L. protestor*—*pro*, before, and *testor*, to affirm, from *testis*, a witness. **TEST**.] To affirm with solemnity; to declare; to make a solemn declaration (often in writing) expressive of opposition to something. —*v.t.* To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to assert. —*to protest a bill of exchange*, to mark or note it, through a notary public, for non-payment or non-acceptance. —*v.t.* (protest.) A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act, a formal statement (usually in writing), by which a person declares that he dissents from an act to which he might otherwise be deemed to have yielded assent; *law*, a formal declaration that acceptance or payment of a bill promissory note has been refused. —**Protestant**, *pro-test-ant, n.* [*L.* one who protests; a name given to the party who adhered to Luther at the Reformation in 1517, and protested against a decree of the emperor Charles V. at the diet of Spire; now applied to all those Christian denominations that differ from the Church of Rome, and that sprang from the Reformation. —*a.* Belonging to the religion of the Protestants. —**Protestantism**, *pro-test-ant-izm, n.* The principles or religion of Protestants. —**Protestantize**, *pro-test-ant-iz, v.t.* To render Protestant; to convert to Protestantism. —**Protestation**, *pro-test-ant-shon, n.* [*L. protestatio*.] A solemn declaration; an assertion; a solemn declaration of dissent; a protest.

Protester, *pro-test-er, n.* One who protests; one who protests a bill of exchange.

Proteus, *pro'tē-us, n.* A marine deity of the ancient Greeks who had the faculty of assuming different shapes; hence, one who easily changes his form or principles; *zool.* a small amphibious animal with both lungs and gills, living in certain subterranean lakes, and having rudimentary wings. —**Protean**, *pro'tē-an, a.* Capable of assuming different shapes; exceedingly variable.

Prothallus, *Prothallum*, *pro-thal-us, pro-thal'i-um, n.* [*From Gr. pro*, before, and *thallos*.] The first result of the germination of the spore in the higher cryptogams, as ferns, horn-tails, &c.

Prothesis, *pro-thesis, n.* [*Gr. prothesis*—*pro*, forth, and *thesis*, a placing.] The place in a church on which the elements for the eucharist are put previous to their being placed on the altar; a credence.

Prothonotary, *pro-thon-o-tari, n.* [*L.L. protonotarius*—*Gr. prothos*, first, and *L. notarius*, a scribe. **NOTARY**.] The insertion of *h* is a mistake. [*Pro* a chief notary or clerk; in the *R. Cath. Ch.* a sort of registrar; one of twelve, constituting a college, who receive the test wills of cardinals, &c.; in the *Eastern Church*, the chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople. —**Prothonotaryship**, *pro-thon-o-ta-ri-ship, n.* The office of a prothonotary. —**Prothonotari**, *pro-thon-o-ta-ri-at, n.* The college constituted by the twelve prothonotaries.

Prothorax, *pro-thō-raks, n.* [*Gr. pro*, before, and *thōrax*.] *Entom.* the first or anterior segment of the thorax in insects.

Protococcus, *pro-tō-kō-kus, n.* [*Gr. protos*, first, and *kōkκος*, a berry.] The smallest alga which produces the phenomenon of red snow.

Protocol, *pro'tō-kol, n.* [*Fr. protocole*, *L. protocolum*, the first leaf, the first sheet of a legal instrument, rolled up in a derel from which the document was rolled. —*Gr. protos*, first, *kolla*, glue.] The minutes or rough draft of some diplomatic document or instrument; a document serving as a preliminary to, or for the opening of, any diplomatic transaction; a record or registry. —*v.t.* —**protocolled**, *protocoling*. To make a protocol of.

Protophore, *pro'tō-fōr, n.* [*Gr. protos*, first, and *phorō*, to produce. **PHOROS**.] A species of granite composed of felspar, quartz, and talc or chlorite; so called because it was supposed to have been the first formed granite. —**Protophoretic**, *pro'tō-fōr-et'ik, a.* *Geol.* applied to crystalline rocks.

Protophyte, *pro'tō-fī-ti, n.* [*Gr. protos*, first, *phytē*, a female.] *Bot.* the development of the pistils before the stamens.

Protophyte, *pro'tō-fī-ti, n.* [*Gr. protos*, first, and *phytē*, a female.] *Bot.* the development of the pistils before the stamens.

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prō-tō-zō-on, prō-tō-zō'an, *n.* A member of the Protozoa.—Protozoic, prō-tō-zō'ik, *a.* Belonging to the Protozoa; *geol.* applied to the rocks in which the earliest traces of organic life have been found.

Protract, prō-trakt', *v.t.* [From *L. protractus*, from *protrahō*—*pro*, forward, and *trahō*, to draw (whence *traction*, *tractat*, *tractat*, &c.)] To draw out, when in time, to prolong; to lengthen out in space; to delay, defer, put off; *surv.* to draw to a scale.—**Protracted**, prō-trakt'ed, *p. and a.* Prolonged; extending over a long time.—**Protractedly**, prō-trakt'ed-ly, *adv.* In a prolonged or protracted manner.—**Protractor**, prō-trakt'or, *n.* One who protracts.—**Protractile**, prō-trakt'il, *a.* Capable of being protracted, or thrust forward.—**Protraction**, prō-trakt'shon, *n.* The act of protracting; *surv.* the act of laying down on paper the dimensions of a field, &c.—**Protractive**, prō-trakt'iv, *a.* Prolonging; continuing; delaying.—**Protractor**, prō-trakt'or, *n.* One who protracts; *surv.* an instrument for laying down on paper, and tracing on a paper, *anat.* a muscle which draws forward a part.

Protrude, prō-trūd', *v.t.*—**protruded**, *protruding* [*L. protrudo*—*pro*, forth, forward, and *trudo*, to thrust (seen in *extrude*, *intrude*), *v.t.*] To thrust forward, to shoot forth or project, or cause to project.—*v.i.* To shoot forward; to stand out prominently.—**Protrudable**, prō-trūd'a-b'l, *a.* Capable of being protruded.—**Protrusion**, prō-trūd'shon, *n.* The act of protruding.—**Protrusively**, prō-trūd'z-iv, *adv.* Thrusting or impelling forward.—**Protruberant**, prō-trūber'ant, *a.* **Protruberate**, prō-trūber'at, *v.t.*—**protruberated**, *protruberating* [*L. protrubero*, *protrubatus*—*L. pro*, before, and *tuber*, a hump, a swelling, akin to *tumescere*, to swell, to swim] To swell or rise prominently beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.—**Protruberation**, prō-trūber'at'shon, *n.* The act of protruberating.—**Protruberance**, prō-trūber'ans, *n.* A swelling or tumour; a prominence; a hump; a swelling; a swelling or bulge pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface.—**Protruberant**, prō-trūber'ant, *a.* Swelling; prominent beyond the surrounding surface.—**Protruberantly**, prō-trūber'ant-ly, *adv.*

Proud, prōud, *a.* [*Sax. prōd*, proud, whence *pryde*, pride; *eng. Dan. prūd*, stately, magnificent] Possessing a high and often an unreasonable opinion of one's own excellence; filled with pride; showing inordinate self-esteem; possessing a praiseworthy self-esteem that deters from anything mean or base; haughty; arrogant; ready to boast; elated; priding one's self (proud of one's country); arising from pride; presumptuous; of fierce or untamable character; suggesting or exciting pride; ostentatious; grand; magnificent.—**Proud flesh**, an excessive development of the granulations in wounds and ulcers.—**Froddily**, prōud-ly, *adv.* In a proud manner; haughtily; with lofty airs or mien.—**Proudest**, prōud-est, *a.* The state or quality of being proud.—**Proudly**, prōud-ly, *adv.* In a haughty spirit; haughtily.

Prove, prov, *v.t.*—**proved**, *proving* [*Fr. prouver*, *pruwer*, *Fr. prouver*, from *L. probare*, to try, test, prove, lit. to test the good quality of, from *probare*, good (whence *probability*). *Proof* is a derivative.] To try or ascertain by an experiment; to test; to make trial of (to prove gunpowder); to establish the truth or reality of by means of reasoning, induction, or evidence; to demonstrate; to establish the authenticity or validity of; to obtain probate of (to prove a will); to gain personal experience of; *arid.* to show or ascertain the correctness of by a further calculation.—*The exception proves the rule*, lit. the exception tests or tries the rule.—*v.i.* To be found or ascertained by experiment; to be found or ascertained by the report proved to be false; to attain certainty.—**Provable**, prov'a-b'l, *a.* Capable of being proved.—**Provable-ness**, prov'a-b'l-ness, *n.* The quality or condition of being provable.—**Provably**, prov'a-b'l-ly, *adv.* In a manner capable of proof.—

Proven, prō'v'n, *pp.* [A strong form for *proved*, the proper *pp.* Its usage in English is rare.] **Proved**,—*Not proven*, *Soots* (a verdict given by a jury in a criminal case when, although there is a deficiency of evidence to convict the prisoner, there is sufficient to warrant grave suspicion of his guilt).—**Prover**, prō'v'or, *n.* One who or that which proves.

Providence, prō'vīd'ē-ter, *n.* [*It. providore*, from *providere*, to provide. *Provino*, *a.* A purveyor; one who procures supplies.

Provençal, prō-vēn'sal, *n.* A native of Provence, or southern France; the Romance language of Provence.—**Provençal**, prō'vēn's, *a.* A fine kind of olive-oil.—**Provençoise**, prō'vēn's-ōz, *n.* The cabbage-rose.

Providence, prō'vīd'ē-ans, *n.* [*Fr. L. pro*, and *videre*, to come] Source or place of origin; quarter whence something is got.

Providence, prō'vīd'ē-ter, *n.* [From *Fr. providere* (with *r* somewhat unaccountably added), from *L. probare*, things to be supplied. *Provencop*] Dry food for beasts, such as provens, provens, provens, food.

Proverb, prō'v'or, *n.* [*Fr. proverbe*, *L. proverbium*—*pro*, before, in public, and *verbum*, a word] A short pithy sentence expressing a truth ascertained by experience; a maxim; a saying; a sentence, usually briefly and forcibly expresses some practical truth; a wise saw, an adage; a maxim; a short dramatic composition in which some proverb or popular saying is taken as the foundation of the plot; a by-word; a reproach or object of contempt; *Scrip.* a dark saying of the wise that requires interpretation.—**Proverbial**, prō'v'or-i-al, *a.* Comprised in or proverbially used or resembling a proverb.—**Proverbialism**, prō'v'or-i-al-izm, *n.* A proverbial phrase or saying.—**Proverbially**, prō'v'or-i-al-ly, *adv.* In a proverbial manner or style; by way of saying.

Provide, prō'vīd', *v.t.*—**provided**, *providing* [*L. provideo*, lit. to see before—*pro*, before, and *videre*, vision, to see (whence *vision*, *visible*, *revise*, &c.)] To procure beforehand, to prepare to provide; to warn of, to furnish; to supply (well provided with corn); to lay down as a previous arrangement; to make a previous condition or understanding.—*v.i.* To make provision; to take measures before and (we must provide for our wants, against mischance).—**Provided**, prō'vīd'ed, *conj.* [A conjunction only by ellipsis—it being provided that] On condition; on these terms; this being conceded.—**Providence**, prō'vīd'ēns, *n.* [*L. providentia*] Foresight; timely care or preparation; prudence; the care of God over his creatures; divine authority; the power regarded as exercising forecast, care, and direction for and over his creatures; the divine being or power; something due to an act of providential intervention; a providential circumstance.

Providence, prō'vīd'ēns, *n.* [*L. providens*, *pp. of provideo*, to provide; the same word as *providens*, as *providens*—prudence.] Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; prudent in preparing for future exigencies; frugal; economical.—**Providential**, prō'vīd'ēn'shal, *a.* Effected by the providence of God; referable to divine providence.—**Providentially**, prō'vīd'ēn'shal-ly, *adv.* In a providential manner.—**Providently**, prō'vīd'ēn't-ly, *adv.* In a provident manner; with prudent foresight.—**Provider**, prō'vīd'or, *n.* One who provides.

Province, prō'vīn's, *n.* [*Fr.* from *L. provincia*, a province—*pro*, before, and *vincere*, to conquer] Originally, a region reduced under Roman dominion and subjected to a command of a provincial governor sent from Rome; hence, a territory at some distance from the metropolis (the province being often thus used in contradistinction to the metropolis); a large territorial or political division of a state; in England, a division for ecclesiastical purposes under the juris-

diction of an archbishop, there being two provinces, that of Canterbury and that of York; *fig.* the proper duty, office, or business of a principal character in a play; a division in any department of knowledge or speculation; a department.—**Provincial**, prō'vīn'shal, *a.* Pertaining to a province; forming a province; exhibiting the manners of a province; characteristic of the inhabitants of a province; rustic; not polished; rude; pertaining to an ecclesiastical province or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop.

Provincial, prō'vīn'shal, *n.* A person belonging to a province as distinguished from one who is of the metropolis.—**Provincially**, prō'vīn'shal-ly, *adv.* In a given district.—**Provincialism**, prō'vīn'shal-izm, *n.* A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a district of country remote from the principal center of the metropolis.—**Provincialist**, prō'vīn'shal-ist, *n.* A provincial; one who uses provincialisms.—**Provinciality**, prō'vīn'shal-ity, *n.* The quality of being provincial.—**Provincially**, prō'vīn'shal-ly, *adv.* In a provincial manner.

Provision, prō'vīzh'on, *n.* [*L. provisio*, provisions, a foreseeing, foresight, purveying, from *providere*, *provisum*, to foresee. *Provisio*] The act or manner of providing; preparation; a measure taken beforehand; provident care; accumulation of stores or materials beforehand; a store or stock; a stock of food provided; hence, victuals; food; usually in the plural; a stipulation or measure proposed in an enactment or the like; a proviso.—*v.t.* To provide with things necessary, especially victuals or food.—**Provisional**, prō'vīzh'on-al, *a.* Provided for present need or for the occasion, temporarily established; temporary.—**Provisionally**, prō'vīzh'on-al-ly, *adv.* In a provisional manner; for the present exigency; temporarily; provisionally.—**Provisionally**, prō'vīzh'on-al-ly, *adv.* Provisionally; provisionally.

Proviso, prō'vīz'ō, *n.* [*L. provisos*, *pp. of provideo*, ablative *provisio*, it being provided, or proviso, a clause article in an instrument, agreement, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation].—**Provisor**, prō'vīz'or, *n.* [*Fr. proviseur*] A person who is appointed to take care of the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron.—**Provisory**, prō'vīz'ō-ri, *a.* Temporary; provisional; conditional.—**Provisory**, prō'vīz'ō-ri, *adv.* In a provisory manner; conditionally.

Provoke, prō'vōk', *v.t.*—**provoked**, *provoking* [*Fr. provoquer*, from *L. provoco*, to call forth, challenge, excite, *pro*, forth, and *voce*, to call. *Vocare*, to challenge; to summon; to stimulate to action; to induce by motive; to excite or arouse (as hunger); to call forth; to instigate; to excite to anger or passion; to irritate; to enrage.—**Provoker**, prō'vōk'or, *n.* One who or that which provokes.—**Provoking**, prō'vōk'ing, *p. and a.* Having the power of exciting resentment, annoyance, excitement, or anger.—**Provokingly**, prō'vōk'ing-ly, *adv.* In a provoking manner; annoyingly.—**Provocation**, prō'vōk'a'shon, *n.* The act of provoking; anything that excites anger; a stimulus.—**Provocative**, prō'vōk'a-tiv, *a.* Serving to provoke; exciting; apt to incense or enrage.—*n.* Anything that tends to excite appetite or passion; a stimulant.

Provost, prō'vōst, *n.* 10. *Fr. provost* [*Fr. provost*, from *L. praepositus*, one who is placed over others, from *proponere*—*pro*, before, and *ponere*, to place] The chief or chief of certain bodies, as of several of the colleges in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; the chief dignitary of a cathedral or collegiate church; the chief magistrate of a Scotch burgh, corresponding to the English mayor.—**Provost**, marshal, *n.* *Milit.* an officer whose duty it is to attend to offences committed by soldiers and discipline the army; an officer who has the custody of prisoners at a court-marshal.—**Provostship**, prō'vōst-ship, *n.* The office of a provost.

Psittaceus, *sit-tā'shus*, a. [*L. psittacus*, from *Gr. psittakos*, a parrot.] Belonging to the parrot tribe.

Psoa, *s'as*, n. [*From Gr. psoa*, a muscle of the loin.] Name of two inside muscles of the loin. — **Psoadic**, *sō-dik*, a. *Anat.* connected with the psoas.

Psoa, *s'ra*, n. [*Gr.*] The itch — **Psoriasis**, *sō-ris-is*, n. [*Gr.*] A cutaneous affection, consisting of patches of rough, amorphous scales, generally accompanied by claps and fissures; also, the itch. — **Psoric**, *sō-ris*, a. Relating to or connected with psora or the itch. — *n.* A medicine for the itch.

Psyche, *s'ikē*, n. [*Gr. psyche*, the soul.] The soul; a sort of mythological or allegorical personification of the human soul, as a beautiful maiden, beloved by Cupid.

Psychiater, *s'ik-i-tēr*, n. [*Gr. psyche*, soul, *tatos*, a physician.] One who treats diseases of the mind.

Psychiatry, *s'ik-i-ā-tri*, n. Medical treatment of diseases of the mind. — **Psychic**, *s'ik-i-k*, a. [*Gr. psychikos*] Belonging to the human soul, spirit, or mind; psychological; applied to that force by which spiritualities are thought to produce 'spiritual' phenomena.

Psychics, *s'ik-i-k*, n. Psychology. — **Psychism**, *s'ik-i-zm*, n. The doctrine which maintains the existence and efficacy of psychic forces.

Psychiat, *s'ik-i-ā*, n. A believer in psychic force; spiritualist. — **Psychogenesis**, *s'ik-i-jen-ē-sis*, n. [*Gr. psyche*, and *genesis*, origin.] The origin or generation of the mind as manifested by consciousness.

Psychologic, *s'ik-i-ō-jik*, a. [*Gr. psychikos*, *logos*, a word.] Pertaining to psychology. — **Psychologically**, *s'ik-i-ō-jik-lī*, adv.

In a psychological manner. — **Psychologist**, *s'ik-i-ō-jist*, n. One who studies, writes on, or is versed in psychology. — **Psychology**, *s'ik-i-ō-jy*, n. [*Gr. psyche* and *logos*.] That branch of knowledge which deals with the human soul; that knowledge of the mind which we derive from a careful examination of the facts of consciousness; the natural history of the mind.

— **Psychomachy**, *s'ik-i-ō-mā-ki*, n. [*Gr. machē*, combat.] A conflict of the soul with the body. — **Psychomania**, *s'ik-i-mā-ni*, n. [*Gr. mania*, madness.] A delirium brought about by consulting the souls of the dead; necromancy. — **Psychonology**, *s'ik-i-ō-nō-jy*, n. [*Gr. psōs*, disease.] That branch of medical science which treats of the nature of diseases.

— **Psychopathy**, *s'ik-i-ō-pā-thy*, n. [*Gr. pathos*, suffering.] Mental disease. — **Psychophysical**, *s'ik-i-ō-jik-lī*, a. Pertaining to psychophysics. — **Psychophysics**, *s'ik-i-ō-jik-lī*, n. That branch of science which treats of the connection between nerve-action and consciousness; the doctrine or science of the physical basis of consciousness.

— **Psychosis**, *s'ik-i-ō-sis*, n. Mental constitution or condition.

Psychrometer, *s'ik-i-ō-mē-ter*, n. [*Gr. psychros*, cool, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapour in the air at atmospheric pressure.

— **Psychrometric**, *s'ik-i-ō-mē-trik*, a. **Psychrometrical**, *s'ik-i-ō-mē-trik*, n. Pertaining to a psychrometer; hygrometrical. — **Psychrometry**, *s'ik-i-ō-mē-tri*, n. The use of the psychrometer; hygrometry.

Psalmic, *tār-mik*, n. [*Gr. psalō*, to sneeze.] A stertoratory, or medicine which excites sneezing.

Psalmigan, *tār-mi-gan*, n. [*Gael. psalmachan*, *ir. psalmachan*, psalmigan.] A bird of the grouse family, of a white colour in winter, frequenting the summits of European mountains.

Pterichthys, *ter-ik-thi-s*, n. [*Gr. pteron*, a wing, and *ichthys*, a fish.] A fossil fish of the old red sandstone, protected anteriorly by large bony plates and having wing-like pectoral fins.

Pteridologist, *ter-i-dō-jist*, n. [*Gr. pteris*, pteridos, a fern, *logos*, discourse.] One versed in the botany of the ferns. — **Pteridology**, *ter-i-dō-jy*, n. The science of ferns.

Pterodactyl, *ter-i-dō-akt-il*, n. [*Gr. pteron*, a wing, and *daktylos*, a digit.] An extinct species of flying reptile belong-

ing to the mesozoic period, and exhibiting affinities to mammals, reptiles, and birds.

— **Pterodactylous**, *ter-i-dō-akt-il-us*, a. Pertaining to or resembling the pterodactyl.

Pteropod, *ter-i-pō-d*, n. [*Gr. pteron*, a wing, and *podos*, a foot.] One of a class of molluscs which have a swimming expansion on each side of the head. — **Pteropodous**, *ter-i-pō-d-us*, a. Belonging to the pteropods; wing-footed.

Pterosaur, *ter-i-sō-ur*, n. [*Gr. pteron*, a wing, *saur*, a lizard.] An extinct flying reptile, such as the pterodactyl.

Pterygoid, *ter-i-gō-id*, a. [*Gr. pteron*, *pterygon*, a wing.] Wing-shaped; *anat.* applied to processes of the sphenoid bone which complete the osseous palate behind.

Pterylography, *ter-i-gō-grā-fī*, n. [*Gr. pteron*, a feather, *graphein*, to write, and *graphein*, a writing.] A description of the feathers of birds. — *Especially* a description of the manner in which they are arranged in special tract on their bodies. — **Pterylographic**, *ter-i-gō-grā-fik*, a. Pertaining to pterylography.

Pterisan, *ter-i-sān*, n. [*L. pterisan*, from *ptisane*, peeled barley, barley-water, from *ptisio*, to peel.] A decoction of barley with other ingredients; *med.* a drink containing little or no medicinal agent.

Ptolemaic, *tō-lē-mā-ik*, a. [*From Ptolemy*, the geographer and astronomer.] Pertaining to Ptolemy. — **Ptolemaean system**, that maintained by Ptolemy, who supposed the earth to be fixed in the centre of the universe, so that the sun and stars revolved around it. — **Ptolemaist**, *tō-lē-mā-ist*, n. A believer in the Ptolemaean system.

Ptomaine, *tō-mān*, n. [*Gr. ptōma*, a fall, a corpse, from *ptōto*, to fall.] One of a class of organic acids or bases which are generated in animal substances during putrefaction, or even it may be during life, some of them highly poisonous.

Pyralism, *tī-al-izm*, n. [*Gr. pyralis*, a moth, and *logos*, a word.] Salivation; a morbid and copious excretion of saliva. — **Pyralagogue**, *tī-al-ō-gō-g*, n. [*Gr. pyralis*, a moth, *saliva*, and *agogos*, leading, from *agō*, to induce.] One of those which cause salivation of a dog of saliva.

Psychode, *tī-sid*, n. [*Gr. psychē*, a field.] *Physiol.* a coating of protoplasm lining the inside of the membrane of cells.

Pyramogon, *tī-rā-mō-gōn*, n. [*Gr. pyramis*, a pyramid, and *gonos*, a part.] A part of the brain, the part of the brain which is concerned with the functional development of the generative system, the age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children. — **Pyramidal**, *tī-rā-mō-id*, a. Pertaining to pyramis. — **Pyramidal**, *tī-rā-mō-id*, n. A *Bot.* cover; with fine down.

Pubes, *pū-bēz*, n. [*L. pubes*, the hair which appears on the body at puberty.] *Anat.* the middle part of the hypogastrium, the part of the trunk covered with hair at puberty; *bot.* the down or downy substance on plants; pubescence. — **Pubescence**, *pū-bē-sēns*, n. The state of one who has arrived at puberty.

— **Pubescent**, *pū-bē-sēnt*, a. Pertaining to puberty. — **Pubescent**, *pū-bē-sēnt*, n. Arriving at puberty; *bot.* covered with pubescence; *zool.* covered with very fine short hairs. — **Public**, *pū-blik*, a. Pertaining to

the people who read an author's works; a public-house (colloq.). — *In public*, in open view; before the people at large, not in private or secrecy. — **Publican**, *pū-blik-an*, n. [*L. publicanus*.] A money-lender or tax-gatherer, a farmer of the public revenues; any collector of public dues or revenues (*Shak.*); the keeper of a public-house or other like place of entertainment. — **Publication**, *pū-blik-ā-shn*, n. [*L. publicatio*, from *publicus*, to make public.] The act of publishing or offering to public notice; notification to people at large; promulgation; the act of offering a book, map, print, or the like, to the public sale or gratuitous distribution; a work printed and published. — **Public-house**, *pū-blik-hūs*, n. A shop for the retail of liquors, as beer, spirits, wines, &c. — **Publicist**, *pū-blik-ist*, n. A writer on the laws of nations and nations; a writer on the current political topics of the time. — **Publicity**, *pū-blik-i-ti*, n. [*Fr. publicité*.] The state of being public or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety. — **Publicly**, *pū-blik-lī*, adv. In a public manner; openly; without concealment. — **Public-minded**, *pū-blik-mīnd*, a. Disposed to promote the public interest. — **Publicness**, *pū-blik-nēs*, n. The state of being public. — **Public-spiritedness**, *pū-blik-spir-it-ed-nēs*, n. The quality or character of being public-spirited. — **Public-spirited**, *pū-blik-spir-it*, a. Disposed to make public, to make known to the public; to promulgate; to cause to be printed and offered for sale; to issue from the press to the public; to make known by posting or by notice in a church to parish banns of matrimony. — **Publishable**, *pū-blish-ā-bil*, a. Capable of being published; fit for publication. — **Publisher**, *pū-blish-er*, n. One who publishes; especially, one who, as the first source of supply, issues books and other literary works, maps, engravings, &c., for sale.

Puce, *pūs*, a. [*Fr. puce*, from *lat. pucca*, *puccia*, a flea; *Barb.* *pucca*, a flea; *Prov.* of a flea colour. — *Fucien*, *pū-sen*, n. [*Fr.* from *puce*, a flea.] The aphid, vine-detractor, or plant-louse.

Pucka, *pū-ka*, n. [*Hind. pukka*, *ppe*.] Solid; applied to anything permanent; an Anglo-Indian term. — **Pucker**, *pū-ker*, v. [*From puke*, a bag or pocket; comp. to *puke* the lips.] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to wrinkle. — *n.* To become wrinkled; to gather into folds. — *n.* A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds. — *To be a pucker*, to be in a state of flutter or agitation (colloq.). — **Puckery**, *pū-keri*, n. Full of puckers or wrinkles.

Puckish, *pū-ki-sh*, a. [*The name Puck is from W. pucca*, *Ir. pucca*, a goblin; hence, calling the fairy Puck, which is taken from the name of a mischievous spirit, the Celtic name of W. pucca, *Ir. putag*, *Gael. putar*, a pudding; of same root as *puce*.] An intestine; a gut of an animal; an intestine stuffed with meat. — *puce*, a pudding, a pudding of same root as *puce*.]

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drawn together like a purse.—*Pursu-*
proad, *n.* A proud of wealth; puffed up with
 the possession of riches.—*Pursuer*, *pursuer*,
n. A naval officer who kept the accounts
 of the ship, had charge of the provisions,
 clothing, pay, &c.; now called a *pay-*
master.

Pursuiness, *pursuiness*, *n.* *Pensy*.
Pursilani, *Pursilane*, *pursilani*, *n.* [*O. Fr.*
porcelaine, *li. porcellana*, from *li. por-*
cella, *porcella*, *n.* An annual plant with
 fleshy succulent leaves, used in salads, as
 a pot-herb, in pickles, &c.

Pursue, *pursue*, *v.t.* [*Fr. poursuivre*,
[O. Fr. poursuivre, poursuivre (Fr. poursuivre)
—pours—li. pro, forward, and suivre,
 to follow, *li. equor*. Sequence.] To follow
 with a view to overtake; to chase; to at-

tend on (inordinate purpose him); to seek;
 to use measures to obtain; to prosecute,
 continue, or proceed in; to carry on; to

follow up; to proceed along with a view to
 some end or object; to follow (to pursue a
 course).—*li.* To go in pursuit; to proceed;
law, to act as a prosecutor.—*Pursuer*, *pursuer*,
n. One who pursues, *Scots law*, the

party who institutes an ordinary action;
 the plaintiff.—*Pursuit*, *pursuit*, *n.* [*Fr.*
poursuite.] The act of pursuing, or follow-

ing with a view to overtake; a following
 with a view to reach or obtain; endeavour
 to attain; course of business or occupation;

employing (mercantile *pursuits*).—*Pursuable*,
pursuable, *adj.* Capable of being pursued.
Pursuance, *pursuance*, *n.* A pursuing

or carrying out (of a design); a pursuing
 or carrying out, in fulfilment or execution
 of, in carrying out.—*Pursuant*, *pursuant*,
adj. [*O. Fr. poursuivant*.] Pursuing.

Done in consequence of anything; agree-
 able; conformable; with *to*.—*adv.* Confor-

mably with *to*.—*Pursuantly*, *pursuantly*,
adv. Pursuant; agreeably; conformably.
Pursuivant, *pursuivant*, *n.* [*Fr. pour-*

suisant, from *poursuivre*.] Pursuant.
 A state messenger; an attendant on heralds;
 one of the third and lowest order of heral-

dical officers, of whom there are four in Eng-
 land, named *Rouge Crozier*, *Blue Mantle*,
Rouge Dragon, and *Portcullis*.

Pursy, *pursy*, *n.* [*O. Fr. pourcif*, also *poursif*,
 from *poursier*, *poursier* (Mod. *Fr. pousser*).]
 To push, also to breathe out, from *li. pul-*

pare, to beat, *sc. Pus*.] Short-
 winded; fat and short-winded.—*Purine*,
purine, *n.* A state of being pursy;
 shortness of breath.

Puritanism, *puritanism*, *n.* [Shortened
 from *appearance*.] Appearance; that
 which pertains or belongs to anything.

Purulent, *purulent*, *adj.* [*li. purulentus*,
 from *pus*, *pus*, matter. Same root as in
putrid.] Consisting of pus or matter, full

of or resembling pus.—*Purulently*, *puru-*
lently, *adv.* In a purulent manner.—*Pur-*
ulency, *purulency*, *purulency*, *n.* The state of being purulent; pus.

Purvey, *purvey*, *v.t.* [*Fr. pourvoir*, *O. Fr.*
provoier, *provoier*, from *li. providere*, to
 foresee, to provide. *Prov.*.] To provide,

especially to provide provisions or other
 necessities for a number of persons.—*Put*,
 to purchase, provide, especially for a

number.—*Purveyance*, *purveyance*, *n.* Act
 of purveying; the former royal prerogative
 of pre-purchase of provisions and neces-

saries for the royal or household.—*Purveyor*,
purveyor, *n.* One who purveys.
Purveyor, *purveyor*, *n.* One who purveys

one who supplies eatables for a number of
 persons; a caterer; an officer who formerly
 exacted provision for the king's household.

Purview, *purview*, *n.* [*O. Fr. purview*, *pro-*
vider, *providere*.] Law, the body of statu-

te as distinguished from the *prescripts*:
 the limit or scope of the statute; limit of
 sphere of authority.—*scope*.

Pus, *pus*, *n.* [*li. pus*, *pus*, matter, from
 same root as *putrid*, *putrefy*.] The white
 or yellowish matter found in abscesses;

matter produced in a fever.—*Pus*, *n.* [*O. Fr.*
pus, *pus*, matter. The name given
 collectively to certain doctrines promul-

gated by Dr. *Pusey*, in conjunction with
 other divines of Oxford, and series of
 pamphlets entitled "Tracts for the Times"

tracism.—*Puseyite*, *pusite*, *n.* An
 adherent of Puseyism; a Tractarian.

Push, *push*, *v.t.* [*O. E. pusan*, from *Fr.*
pousser, *O. Fr. pousser*, from *li. pulsare*,
 to beat, a *freq.* from *pello*, *pulsare*, to drive,

to press, to drive, and *li. pulsare*, to drive,
li. pulsare.] To press against with force;
 to impel by pressure; to drive by steady pres-

sure, without striking; opposed to *draw*,
 to press or urge forward; to advance by
 one's own efforts; to press or ply hard

(as an opponent in argument); to urge;
 to importune; to prosecute energetically
 to *push* a trade.—*li.* To make a thrust;

to make an effort; to press one's self on-
 ward; to force one's way.—*To push on*,
 to drive or urge one's course forward; to

hasten.—*li.* The act of pushing; a short
 pressure or force applied; a thrust; a vigor-

ous effort; an emergency; any strenuous
 (come to the *push*); persevering energy;
 enterprise.—*Pusher*, *pusher*, *n.* One who

pushes.—*Pushing*, *pushing*, *adj.* Pressing
 forward in business; enterprising; ener-

getic.—*Pushingly*, *pushingly*, *adv.* In a
 pushing, energetic manner.

Pushto, *Pushto*, *pushto*, *pushto*, *n.* The
 language of the Afghans.

Pusillanimous, *pusillanimous*, *adj.* [*li.*
pusillus, from *pusillus*, *pusillus*, *li.* little,
 from *pus*, little (same root as in *pus*), and

animus, the mind. *PERILL*, *ANI-*
MATE.] Destitute of strength and firmness
 of mind; being of weak courage; faint-

hearted.—*Pusillanimously*, *pusillani-*
mously, *adv.* In a pusillanimous man-

ner.—*Pusillanimousness*, *pusillani-*
mousness, *n.* Pusillanimity.

Puss, *puss*, *n.* [Same as *D. puss*, *L. G. puss*,
Gael. puss, and *Fr. pus*, a cat; perhaps imitative
 of the spitting of a cat. The hare is so

called from resembling a cat.] A name
 given to puss and also for the cat.—*Pussy*,
 pet name sometimes applied to a child or

young woman.—*Pussy*, *pussy*, *n.* Diminutive
 of *Puss*.

Pustule, *pustule*, *n.* [*Fr. pustule*, *li. pus-*
tula, a form of *pustula*, a blister or pimple.]
 Met an elevation of the cuticle, with an

inflamed base, containing pus; *bot.* a pimple
 or little blister.—*Pustular*, *Pustular*,
pus-tular, *pus-tular*, *adj.* Having the char-

acter of, or proceeding from a pustule
 or pustules.—*Pustulate*, *pus-tulate*, *v.t.* *pus-*
tulate, *pustulating*. To form into pus-

tules or blisters.—*li.* *Bot.* covered with
 pustules, excessively like pustules.

Put, *put*, *v.t.* [*Fr. put*, *li. put*, *put*, *put*,
[O. Celtic origin: W. putio, Armor. puta,
Gael. put, to poke or thrust.] To place, set,

or lay in any position or situation; to place
 in any state or condition; to put to shame;

to death; to apply to *put* one's hand,
 one's mind to a thing; to set before one

for consideration; to propose (to *put* a
 case, a question).—*To put about*, to change
 the course of a ship; to turn a ship to

one.—*To put an end*, to stop; to bring
 to a conclusion.—*To put away*, to renounce

or discard; to divorce.—*To put back*, to
 hinder; to delay; to restore to the original

by; to punish by (to put to the sword).—*To*
put to it, to press hard; to give difficulty

to.—*To put the hand to*, to take hold; to
 begin; to undertake.—*To put this and that*
 together, to draw a conclusion from certain

circumstances; to infer from given prem-
 ises.—*To put to rights*, to arrange in an or-

derly condition; to set in proper order.—*To*
put to trial or *on trial*, to bring before a

court for examination; to bring to a
 trial; to bring to a test; to try.—*To put up*,
 to offer publicly for sale; to board; to pack;

to hide or lay aside; to put into its ordi-
 nary place when not in use; to give enter-

tainment *to*, to accommodate with lodg-
 ing.—*li.* Used only in certain phrases.—
To put in, to enter a harbour; to offer a

claim.—*To put in for*, to put in a claim
 for; to stand out as a candidate for.—*To*
put up, to sail; to begin a voyage.—*To put up*,
 to take lodgings; to lodge.—*To put up with*,
 to suffer without showing resentment; to

pocket or swallow an affront; to accept
 tamely; to overlook; to endure; to tolerate.
Putter, *putter*, *n.* One who puts.

Put, *put*, *v.t.* [*putted*, *putting*.] [Same word
 as above; directly from *Gael.*] To throw

(a heavy stone or missile) towards the
 shoulder.—*Putter*, *putter*, *n.* A golf
 club for playing to get the ball into the

hole.—*Putting-green*, *putting-green*, *n.* A
 smooth grassy area round a hole in golf.—*Putting-stone*,
putting-stone, *n.* A small, smooth, green

stone, used as a trial of strength and skill.
Put, *put*, *put*, *n.* [*W. put*, a short, thick
 person.] A rustic; a clown; an odd fellow.

Put, *put*, *put*, *n.* [*li. put*, a shell, the
 inner coat or shell of a fruit; the en-

decap.—*Putative*, *putative*, *adj.* [*Fr. putatif*, *li. put-*
ativus, from *li. puto*, to suppose in

one's mind, to make a conjecture, from
putas, clean; akin to *parus*, pure.] Sup-

posed; reputed (the *putative* father of a
 child).

Putrid, *putrid*, *adj.* [*li. putridus*, from *putres-*
cent, a well.] An inclosure surrounding a well
 to prevent persons falling into it; an

ancient Roman well-curb.
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Pyrotic, pi-ro'tik, a. [Gr. *pyrotikos*, from *pyr*, fire.] Caustic. — *a.* Caustic.

Pyroxene, pi-rok'sen, n. [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *zenon*, a string.] Another name for the mineral augite, from its occurring usually in igneous rocks. — *Pyroxene*, pi-rok'sen-ik, a. Pertaining to pyroxene.

Pyroxylic, pi-rok'silik, a. [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *zylos*, wood, a. Applied to the crude liquid obtained by distilling wood in closed vessels. — *Pyroxylic*, pi-rok'silik, a. Pertaining to pyroxylene.

Pyrrhic, pi-rik, n. [Gr. *pyrrhichē*, a warlike dance.] An ancient Grecian warlike dance; a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables. — *a.* Pertaining to the Greek martial dance, *pros*, consisting of two short syllables, or of feet of two short syllables.

Pyrrhonism, pi-ron-izm, n. [From *Pyrrho*, the founder of the Sceptics.] Scepticism; universal doubt. — *Pyrrhonist*, pi-ron-ist, a. — *Pyrrhonic*, pi-ron-ik, a. Pertaining to pyrrhonism. — *Pyrrhonist*, pi-ron-ian, pi-ron-ist, pi-ron-ian, n. A sceptic; one who doubts of everything.

Pythagorean, Pythagoric, Pythagorical, pi-thag-o-rē'an, pi-tha-gor-ik, pi-tha-gor-ik, a. Pertaining to Pythagoras or his system of philosophy, which taught the doctrine of the transmigration of souls and resolved all philosophy into the relations of numbers. — *Pythagorean system*, *astron*, the system taught by Pythagoras, afterwards revived by Copernicus. — *Pythagorean*, pi-thag-o-rē'an, n. A follower of Pythagoras. — *Pythagoreanism*, *Pythagorism*, pi-thag-o-rē'an-izm, pi-thag-o-r-izm, n. The doctrines or philosophy of Pythagoras.

Pythian, pi-th'ian, a. [L. *Pythius*, Gr. *Pythios*, from *Pythō*, the older name of Delphi.] Pertaining to Delphi or to the priestess of Apollo at Delphi. — *Pythian games*, one of the four great national festivals of Greece, celebrated every fifth year in honour of Apollo near Delphi. — *Pythiad*, pi-th'ad, n. The period between the celebrations of the Pythian games.

Pythogenic, pi-th-en-ik, a. [Gr. *pythogenai*, to produce, root *gen*, to produce, considered from filth; applied to diseases, as typhus, produced by filth or by a vitiated atmosphere. — *Pythogenesis*, pi-th-en-ic-sis, n. Generation by means of filth.

Python, pi-thon, n. [Gr. *python*, a great serpent slain by Apollo.] A genus of large non-venomous serpents, natives of the East Indies and elsewhere.

Pythones, pi-thōnes, n. Gr. *pythones*, from Gr. *Pythō*, old name of Delphi. — *Pythian*, pi-th'ian, n. The priestess of Apollo at Delphi, who gave oracular answers; hence, any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination. — *Pythonic*, pi-thō-nik, a. Oracular; prophetic. — *Pythionism*, pi-thō-nizm, n. The foretelling of future events.

Pyx, piks, n. [Gr. *pyxia*, a box, especially of box-wood, from *pyxos*, the box-tree.] A covered vessel used in the Roman Catholic Church for holding the consecrated host; a box or chest in which specimen coins are deposited at the British Mint. — *Trial of the pyx*, the trial by weight and assay of the gold and silver coins of the United Kingdom, prior to their issue from the Mint; the assay of gold and silver plate at an assay office. Written also *Pix*.

Pyxis, pi-ksis, n. [Gr. *pyxia*, a box, and *exios*, resemblance.] Bot. A capsule with a lid, as seen in the case of certain fruits; a term also applied to the theca of mosses.

Q.

Q, the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant having the same sound as k or hard c.

Qua, kwā, adv. [L.] In the quality or character of, as being, as.

Quack, kwak, v. t. [Formed from the sound, like D. *kwacken*, *kwacken*, G. *quaken*, Dan. *quække*, to creak, to quack; comp. Gr. *koaz*, the croak of a frog.] To cry like the common domestic duck; to make vain and loud pretensions; to talk noisily and ostentatiously; to play the quack. — *n.* The cry of a duck; one who pretends to skill or knowledge which he does not possess, an empty pretender; a charlatan; especially, a pretender to medical skill. — *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by quackery (*quack medicines*, a *quack doctor*). — *Quackery*, kwak-er-i, n. The boastful pretensions or mean practice of a quack, particularly in medicine; humbug; imposture. — *Quackish*, kwak-ish, a. Like a quack or charlatan. — *Quacksalver*, kwak-sal-ver, n. [D. *kwacksalver*, L.G. *kwacksalver*, G. *quacksalver*, lit. a quack that deals in salve.] A charlatan; a quack.

Quad, kwod, n. Contr. for *quadrangle*. The quadrangle or court, as of a college or jail; hence, a jail; quad.

Quadrā, kwod'rā, n. pl. *Quadrā*, kwod'rē. [L., a square or plinth, a fillet.] Arch. A square frame or border inclosing a bas-relief, any frame.

Quadrangular, Quadrangularous, kwod'rā-jē-n'ri-an, kwod'rā-jē-n'ri-us, a. [L. *quadrangulus*, from *quadrangulus*, four, and *angulus*, a corner, a right angle.] Of forty; forty years old. — *Quadragesimo*, kwod'rā-jē-n, n. A papal indulgence for forty days.

Quadragesima, kwod'rā-jē-si-ma, n. [L. *quadragesima*, fortieth, from *quadrā*, four, forty, from *quattuor*, four.] Lent; so called because it consists of forty days. — *Quadragesima Sunday*, the first Sunday in Lent. — *Quadragesimal*, kwod'rā-jē-si-mal, a. Connected with the number forty; belonging to Lent.

Quadrangle, kwod-rang'l, n. [L. *quadrus* = *quattuor*, four, and *angulus*, an angle.] A quadrilateral figure; a plain figure having four sides, and consequently four angles; a square or quadrangular court surrounded by buildings. — *Quadrangular*, kwod-rang-gul-er, a. Square shape; having four sides and four angles. — *Quadrangularly*, kwod-rang-gul-er-li, adv. In the form of a quadrangle.

Quadrant, kwod-rant, n. [L. *quadrans*, *quadrantis*, a fourth.] The quarter of a circle; the arc of a circle containing 90°;

the space included between the arc and two radii drawn from the centre to each extremity; an instrument for measuring angular altitudes, in principle and application the same as the sextant, by which it is superseded. — *Quadrantal*, kwod-rant-ik, a. Pertaining to a quadrant.

Quadrat, kwod-rat, n. [L. *quadratus*, a square, from *quadrus*, square.] Printing, a piece of type-metal cast lower than a type, used for filling out spaces between letters, words, lines, &c., so as to leave a blank on the paper at the bottom.

Quadratē, kwod-rat, a. [L. *quadratus*, squared, pp. of *quadrus*, *quadratum*, to make square, from *quadrus*, square.] Square in form; square, by being the product of a number multiplied into itself. — *a.* A square surface or figure. — *Quadratic*, kwod-rat-ik, a. [Fr. *quadratique*.] Pertaining to, denoting, or containing a square; involving the square or second power of an unknown quantity (a *quadratic equation*). — *n.* A quadratic equation; pl. that branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations. — *Quadratrix*, kwod-rat-riks, n. [L. *quadratrix*, to square, a curve employed for finding the quadrature of other curves. — *Quadratura*, kwod-rat-ur, n. [L. *quadratura*.] Geom. the act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square; the finding of a square which shall contain just as much area as a certain circle or triangle, is the *quadrature* of that circle or triangle; *astron*, the position of one heavenly body in respect to another, when distant from each other.

Quadrēl, kwod-rēl, n. [L.L. *quadrēllus*, dim. of L. *quadrus*, a square.] A square stone, brick, or tile; sometimes restricted to a kind of artificial stone formed of a chalky earth moulded to a square form.

Quadrēnnial, kwod-rē-ni-al, a. [From L. *quadrēnnium*, a space of four years = *quadrus* = *quattuor*, four, and *annus*, year.] Occurring every four years; occurring once in four years. — *Quadrēnnially*, kwod-rē-ni-al-li, adv. Once in four years.

Quadrēcap-sular, kwod-rī-kap-sul-er, a. [L. *quadrus* = *quattuor*, four, and *cap-sula*, a capsule.] Bot. Having four capsules. — *Quadrēcornous*, kwod-rī-kor-nus, n. [L. *quadrus* = *quattuor*, four, and *cornu*, a horn.] Zool. Having four horns or antennae.

Quadrē-cornate, kwod-rī-kor-tat, a. [L. *quadrus* = *quattuor*, four, and *cornu*, a rib.] Having four ribs.

Quadrēdentate, kwod-rī-den-tat, a. [L. *quadrus* = *quattuor*, four, and *dens*, a tooth.] Bot. Having four teeth on the edge.

Quadriflorous, kwod-rī-flō-ris-us, a. [L. *quadriflorus*, fourfold, from *quadrus* = *quattuor*, four.] Bot. Arranged in four rows or ranks. — *Quadrifid*, kwod-rī-fid, a. [L. *quadrus* = *quattuor*, four, and *findo*, *findi*, to cleave.] Split or deeply cleft into four parts.

Quadrifoliate, kwod-rī-fō-li-at, a. [L. *quadrus* = *quattuor*, four, and *folium*, a leaf.] Bot. Having four leaves attached laterally to a common stalk.

Quadrifurcate, kwod-rī-fēr-kāt, a. [L. *quadrus* = *quattuor*, four, and *furca*, a fork.] Having four forks or branches.

Quadrige, kwod-rī-ga, n. pl. *Quadrige*, kwod-rī-gē, n. [L. contr. from *quadriga* = *quatre* quatuor, fourfold, and *jugum*, a yoke.] An ancient two-wheeled car or chariot drawn by four horses, harnessed all abreast.

Quadrigenous, kwod-rī-jē-ni-us, a. [L. *quadrigenitus* = *quadrus* = *quattuor*, four, and *genius*, double.] Fourfold; having four similar parts.

Quadrifugate, kwod-rī-fū-gāt, a. [L. *quadrus* = *quattuor*, four, and *fugum*, a yoke.] Bot. Having four pairs of leaflets.

Quadrilateral, kwod-rī-lat-er-al, a. [L. *quadrus* = *quattuor*, four, and *latus*, *lateris*, side.] Having four sides and consequently four angles. — *n.* A figure having four sides and four angles; the space inclosed between and defended by four fortresses, or the four fortresses collectively. — *Quadrilateralness*, kwod-rī-lat-er-al-ness, n.

Quadrille, kwod-rī-l, n. [L. *quadrille*, Sp. *cuadrilla*, a group of four persons, *cuadrillo*, a small square, from L. *quadrus*, *quadrus*, a square, from *quattuor*, four.] A game played by four persons with four cards, or movements executed by four couples each forming the side of a square; the music for such a dance.

Quadrillion, kwod-rī-lion, n. [L. *quadrus* = *quattuor*, four, and E. *million*.] The fourth power of a million, or the number represented by a unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed.

Quadrilocular, kwod-rī-lok-ul-er, a. [L. *quadrus* = *quattuor*, four, and *loculus*, a cell.] Bot. Having four cells or compartments; four-celled.

Quadrimal, kwod-rī-mi-al, a. [L. *quadrus* = *quattuor*, four, and *nomen*, a name.] Alp. Consisting of four denominations or terms. — *n.* Alp. a quantity consisting of four terms.

Quadrupartite, kwod-rī-parti-ta, n. [L. *quadrus* = *quattuor*, four, and *partitus*, divided.] Divided into four parts; but divided to the

base into four parts (a quadrupartite leaf).
Quadrilaterally, kwod-i-parit-il, adv. In a quadrilateral manner.—**Quadrilateral**, kwod-i-parit-sh-on, n. A division by four or into four parts.
Quadrupennate, kwod-i-pen-at, a. [L. *quadrupes*—quator, four, and *penna*, a wing.] Having four wings; said of insects.
Quadruphyllous, kwod-i-ti-ly-us, a. [L. *quadrus*—quator, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] Not having four leaves; four-leaved.
Quadruplicate, **Quadruplicate**, kwod-rip-sa-let, kwod-rup-ik-let, a. [L. *quadrus*—quator, four, and *plica*, a fold.] Having four plaits or folds.
Quadriforme, kwod-rif-orm, n. [L. *quadriformis*—quator, four, and *forma*, an end.] A gallery with four benches of cars, in use among the ancient Greeks and Romans.
Quadrisection, kwod-ris-ek-sh-on, n. [L. *quadrus*—quator, four, and *sectio*, a cutting.] A subdivision into four parts.
Quadruplicate, kwod-ris-ult-ik-let, a. [L. *quadrus*—quator, four, and *plura*, a furrow.] Having four furrows or clefts; root having the hoof divided into four.
Quadrifoliate, kwod-ris-ib-ly, a. [L. *quadrus*—quator, four, and *folium*, a leaf.] A word consisting of four syllables.
Quadrifoliate, kwod-ris-ib-ly, a. Consisting of four syllables.
Quadrivalent, kwod-ris-iv-ent, a. [From L. *quadrus*—quator, four, and *valens*, apt, able, to be worth.] *Chem.* Applied to an element one atom of which is equivalent, in combination, to four atoms of hydrogen; tetravalent.
Quadrivalent, kwod-ris-iv-ent, kwod-ris-iv-ent, a. [L. *quadrus*—quator, four, and *valens*, a valve.] Not having four valves; four-valved.
Quadrival, kwod-ris-iv, a. [L. *quadrus*—quator, four, and *valis*, a way.] Having four roads meeting in a point.—**Quadrivium**, kwod-riv-um, n. [L.] A collective term in the middle ages for the four lesser arts: arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy.
Quadrone, kwod-rin, n. [Sp. *cuadrone*, from L. *quaterus*, fourth. **QUARTER**.] The offspring of a mule by a white person; a person who is one-fourth white.
Quadrumanus, kwod-ris-man-us, n. pl. [From L. *quadrus*—quator, four, and *manus*, the hand.] An order of mammals comprising the apes, monkeys, baboons, &c., usually characterized by all the four limbs terminating in prehensile hands.—**Quadrumanus**, kwod-ris-man-us, n. One of the *Quadrumanus*.—**Quadrumanous**, kwod-ris-man-us, a. Pertaining to the order *Quadrumanus*; four-handed.
Quadruped, kwod-rup-ed, n. [L. *quadrupes*—quator—quator, four, and *pēs*, pedis, a foot.] An animal having four legs, usually restricted to four-footed mammals, though many reptiles have also four legs.—**Quadruped**, kwod-rup-ed, a. Belonging to a quadruped; having or walking on four legs.
Quadruple, kwod-rup, a. [L. *quadruplus*—quator—quator, four, and *plus*, ut *plus*, DEUBLE.] Fourfold; four times told.—*a.* Four times the sum or number.—*adv.*—*quadrupling*. To make four times as much or as many; to multiply by four.—*a.* To become four times as much or as many.—**Quadruply**, kwod-rup-ly, adv. In a quadruple or fourfold degree; to a fourfold quantity.
Quadruplicate, kwod-rup-ik-let, n. [L. *quadruplus*, quadruplicate—quator—quator, four, and *plica*, to fold.] To make fourfold; to double twice.—*Fourfold*; four times repeated is quadruplicate ratio or proportion.—**Quadruplicate**, kwod-rup-ik-let, n. The act of making fourfold or four times as great.
Quator, kwod-r, n. [From Fr. *quatre*, *quatre*, a drinking-cup.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts; to drink copiously.—*a.* To drink largely.—**Quator**, kwod-r, n. One of the quads.
Quagga, kwag-ga, n. [Hottentot; name derived from its cry.] An animal of South Africa closely allied to the zebra.

Quagmire, kwag-mir, n. [Quag for quake, and mire; lit. a mire or bog that quakes or shakes.] A piece of soft boggy land that trembles under the foot; a bog; a fen.
Quagmire, kwag-mir, a. Trembling; a foot, as set wet earth; boggy; spongy.
Quail, kwail, vt. [A. Sax. *cwailan*, to die.] *Q. quail*, to pine away; O.H.G. *quailan*, to suffer torment. **QUAIL**. To have the spirits and give way, as before danger or difficulty; to shrink; to lose heart; to cower.
Quail, kwail, n. [O. Fr. *quaille*, Fr. *caille*, It. *quaglia*, a quail—names derived from its cry, D. *kwakkel*, G. *wachtel*, and its cry, *coail*, a quail.] A common name of certain birds nearly allied to the partridges, from which they differ chiefly in being smaller.
Quaint, kwail, a. [O.E. *quait*, *quait*, from L. O. Fr. *coit*, neat, busy, active; from L. *cognitus*, known, the meaning having probably been influenced by L. *emptus*, trimmed, adorned. **COGNITION**, **ACQUAINT**.] Odd; quaint; singular; whimsical; curious; fanciful. — **Quaintly**, kwail-ly, adv. In a quaint manner; oddly; fancifully; singularly; whimsically.—**Quaintness**, kwail-ness, n. The quality of being quaint and antiqueness.
Quake, kwak, n. [A. Sax. *kwak*, a quake; same root as *quake*; comp. Prov. G. *quake*, to wobble, to shake. **QUICK**.] To shake; to tremble; to shudder (to *quake* with fear); to be shaken with more or less violence; to be shaken with more or less violent convulsions; as the earth under the foot, through want of solidity or firmness.—*a.* A shake; a trembling; a tremulous action.—**Quaker**, kwaker, n. One that quakes; one of the religious sect called the Society of Friends (see under **FRIEND**).—**Quakeress**, kwaker-ess, n. A female Quaker.—**Quakerish**, kwaker-ish, a. Resembling a Quaker; resembling Quakers.—**Quakerism**, kwaker-ism, n. The peculiar manners, tenets, or worship of the Quakers.—**Quakerly**, kwaker-ly, a. Resembling or characteristic of Quakers.—**Quakesness**, kwak-ness, n. The state of quaking or shaking.—**Quaking**, kwak-ing, n. Grasses of which the spikes are always in tremulous motion from the weakness of their footstalks.—**Quakingly**, kwak-ing-ly, adv. In a quaking or trembling manner.—**Quaky**, kwak-y, a. Characterized by or prone to quaking; shaky.
Qualify, kwol-i-fi, vt.—**qualified**, **qualifying**. [Fr. *qualifier*, from L.L. *qualificare*, from *qualis*, of such sort, to make, to make.] To make such as is required; to fit for any place, office, or occupation; to furnish with knowledge, skill, &c., necessary for a purpose; to furnish with legal power or capacity to qualify for the franchise; to limit or modify; to restrict; to limit by exceptions (to *qualify* to statement); to moderate, abate, soften; to modify the quality or strength of; to dilute or otherwise fit for use (to *qualify* spirits with water).—*a.* To take the necessary steps for rendering one's self capable of holding any office or enjoying any privilege; to establish a right to exercise any function; followed by *for*.—**Qualifiable**, kwol-i-fi-able, a. Capable of being qualified.—**Qualification**, kwol-i-fi-ka-sh-on, n. The act of qualifying, or the state of being qualified; that which qualifies or fits a person or thing for any use or purpose, as law place, an office, an employment, legal power, capacity; a qualifying or extenuating circumstance; a modification, restriction; limitation; an abatement; a diminution.—**Qualitative**, kwol-i-fi-ka-tiv, a. modifying.—*a.* Having the power to qualify or modify.—*a.* That which serves to qualify a qualifying term, clause, or statement.—**Qualified**, kwol-i-fi-d, p. and *a.* Having a qualification; furnished with legal power or capacity; accompanied with some limitation or modification; modified; as a *qualified statement*.—**Qualifiedly**, kwol-i-fi-d-ly, adv. With qualification or limitation.—**Qualifies**, kwol-i-fi-es, n. who qualifies.—**Qualifier**, kwol-i-fi-er, n. One who or that which qualifies.
Quality, kwol-i-fi, n. [Fr. *qualité*, from L.

qualitas, a quality or property, from *qualis* such. **QUALITY**.] That which makes helps to make anything such as it is; a distinguishing property, characteristic, or attribute; a property; a trait; moral characteristic; good or bad; content; a relative rank; condition in relation to others; superior or high rank (ladies of quality).—*The quality*, persons of high rank collectively.—**Qualitative**, kwol-i-fi-tiv, a. Pertaining to quality; estimable according to quality.—**Qualitative**, kwol-i-fi-tiv, n. The process of decomposing a compound substance with a view to determine what elements it contains.—**Qualitatively**, kwol-i-fi-tiv-ly, adv. In a qualitative manner; as regards quality.
Qualm, kwam, n. [A. Sax. *cwalm*, pestilence, death = D. *kwalm*, Dan. *qualm*, qualm, vapour; O.H.G. *qualm*, death; from root of *qual*, quail.] A nausea or throb of pain; a sudden feeling of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of a throb, a scruple, or twinge of conscience; compunction.—**Qualmish**, kwam-ish, a. Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea.—**Qualmish**, kwam-ish, adv. In a qualmish manner.—**Qualmishness**, kwam-ish-ness, n. The state of being qualmish.
Quamash, kwam-ish, n. An American bulbous plant said to be the hyacinth, with roots that are much eaten by the Indians.
Quandary, kwon-dari, or kwon-dari, n. [Probably from Fr. *Qu'en dirai-je*] what shall I say of it? A state of difficulty, perplexity, uncertainty, or hesitation; a pickle; a predicament.—*a.* *quandary*, *quandary*. To put into a quandary.
Quantity, kwon-ti, n. [Fr. *quantité*, L. *quantitas*, quantity, extent, from *quantus*, how great, a quantity, with a degree.] That property in virtue of which a thing is measurable; greatness; extent; measure; size; any amount, bulk, or aggregate (a quantity of earth, a quantity of water); often a large quantity; an amount (wheat shipped in quantities); *math.* anything which can be multiplied, divided, or measured; anything to which mathematical processes are applicable; *gram.* the measure of a force; *math.* amount which is pronounced; the metrical value of syllables as regards length or weight in pronunciation; *logic*, the extent in which the subject of a proposition is taken.—**Quantification**, kwon-ti-fi-ka-sh-on, n. The act or process of quantifying; the act of determining the quantity or amount.—**Quantify**, kwon-ti-fi, vt.—**quantified**, **quantifying**. [L. *quantum*, how much, and *facio*, to make.] To determine the quantity of; to modify or qualify with regard to quantity; more especially a term in logic (to *quantify* the predicate, as by inserting *in* some men are logicians &c.).
Quantitative, kwon-ti-fi-tiv, a. *Math.* according to quantity; relating or having regard to quantity.—**Quantitative analysis**, kwon-ti-fi-tiv-ah-ly-sis, n. A method of composing a compound substance with a view to determine how much of each element it contains.—**Quantitatively**, kwon-ti-fi-tiv-ly, adv. In a quantitative manner.—**Quantitative**, kwon-ti-fi-tiv, n. Estimating or relating to quantity; quantitative.—**Quantitatively**, kwon-ti-fi-tiv-ly, adv. So as to be measured by quantity; quantitatively.—**Quantivalence**, kwon-ti-fi-tiv-ah-ly-sis, n. [L. *quantus*, how much, and *valens*, to have power.] *Chem.* the combination of elements in certain proportions.—**Quantum**, kwam-tum, n. [L.] how much, as much as. *a.* A quantity; an amount; a sufficient amount.
Quaquaversal, kwak-kwa-ver-sal, a. [L. *quaque*, on every side, and *versus*, turned, from *verbo*, to turn.] Inclined towards every side; *poet.* a term used of strata inclined so as to be on all sides.
Quarantine, kwor-an-teen, n. [O. Fr. *quarantaine*, It. *quarantana*, a space of forty days, from *quaranta*, from L. *quadragesima*, forty, from *quator*, four.] The period, originally of forty days, but now unlimited length, during which a ship arriving in port and suspected of being infected with a malignant contagious disease, is obliged to forebear all intercourse with the

[illegible]

from *quinque*, five, dozen, ten, and, variously. *Quin.* *antiv.* one of a body of fifteen magistrates who had charge of the sibylline books. — *Quindeconvrte*, *kwín-dek-sv'ér-tat*, *N.* The body or office of the *quindecimviri*.
Quinine, *kwín'in*, *n.* [*Peravian-Indian* *kina*, *quina*, bark.] A most important vegetable alkali, obtained from the bark of several trees of the cinchona genus, especially *Cinchona ledgeriana*, *C. calisaya*, and *C. puberula*. It is a febrifuge and tonic. *Quinizarin*, *kwín-tzín'á-rin*, *n.* *Cinchonizist* — *Quinia*, *Quaina*, *kwín'á*, *kwín'ú*, *n.* Older names for *Quinine*. — *Quinik*, *kwín'ik*, *n.* Belonging to quinine; applied to *Quinquina*. — *Quinifugal*, *kwín'í-fu-gal*, *a.* Quinine possessing febrifugal properties. — *Quinidine*, *kwín'idín*, *n.* A substance in some cinchona barks, with acids forming salts having febrifugal properties.
Quinua, *kwín'ú*, *n.* A South American cultivated plant the seeds of which are largely used as food.
Quinquagesima, *kwín-kwa-jés'i-má*, *n.* [*L.* *quingies*, *Quinquagesima*, *Sunday*, so called because it is the fiftieth day before Easter; *Shrove Sunday*.]
Quinquangular, *kwín-kwáng-gú-lér*, *a.* [*L.* *quinque*, five, and *angulus*, angle.] Having five angles or corners.
Quinquedent, *kwín-kwár'tít'ú-lér*, *a.* [*L.* *quinque*, five, and *artículus*, joint, article.] Consisting of five articles, joints, or statements.
Quinquedentate, *kwín-kwé-k'á-tú-lér*, *a.* [*L.* *quinque*, five, and *capula*, a little chest.] *Bot.* Having five capsules. — *Quinquecostate*, *kwín-kwé-k'ós'tát*, *a.* [*L.* *costa*, a rib.] *Bot.* Five-ribbed. — *Quinquedentato*, *kwín-kwé-k'á-tú-tú*, *a.* [*L.* *dentatus*, toothed, from *dens*, a tooth.] *Zool.* or *bot.* having five teeth or indentations.
Quinquedentatus, *kwín-kwé-k'á-r'us*, *a.* [*From L.* *quinque*, five.] *Bot.* Opening into five teeth. — *Quinquiflor*, *kwín-kwé-f'lor*, *a.* [*L.* *quinto*, five, to split.] *Bot.* Five-lobed as a leaf. — *Quinquifoliate*, *kwín-kwé-f'ó-li-át*, *a.* [*L.* *folium*, leaf.] Having five leaves. — *Quinquifoliate*, *kwín-kwé-f'ó-li-át*, *a.* [*From L.* *quinque*, five, and *folius*, leaf.] *Bot.* Five-lobed. — *Quinquelocular*, *kwín-kwé-lok'ú-lér*, *a.* [*L.* *loculus*, a cell.] *Bot.* Five-celled.
Quinquennial, *kwín-kwén'ti-ál*, *a.* [*L.* *quinque*, five, and *annus*, year.] Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years. — *Quinquennial*, *kwín-kwén'ti-ál*, *n.* [*L.* *The* space of five years.] *Quinquennid*, *kwín-kwén'ti-ál*, *Ann.*
Quinquепartite, *kwín-kwé-pár'tít*, *a.* [*L.* *quinque*, five, and *partit*, a, divided.] Consisting of five parts; *bot.* divided into five parts, as a flower of five parts adjacent.
Quinquereine, *kwín-kwé-rém*, *n.* [*Quin.* *querens*, from *quinque*, five, and *requis*, ear.] An ancient galley having five banks of oars.
Quinquivalent, *Quinivalent*, *kwín-kwé-r'á-lent*, *kwín-kwé-r'á-lent*, *a.* [*L.* *quinque*, five, and *valens*, valentis, *pr.* of *valere*, to be worth.] *Chem.* capable of combining with or exchanged for five atoms of hydrogen.
Quinquivalvular, *kwín-kwé-val'vú-lér*, *a.* [*L.* *quinque*, five, and *valva*, valve.] *Bot.* Having five valves, as a pericarp.
Quinua, *kwín'ú*, *n.* A root of the tribe *Quinua*, *quina*, from Indian *quina*, bark.] *Peruvia* bark.
Quinsy, *kwín'tz*, *n.* [*From Fr.* *espérance*, *espérance*, from *L.* *espérance*, *Gr.* *ἐλπίς*, *el-pis*, *hope*, and *angelo*, to throttle—"dog" having a pejorative effect. *CYNIC* *Med.* an inflammation of the tonsils; any inflammation of the roots of the parts adjacent.
Quint, *kwint*, *n.* [*L.* *quintus*, fifth.] A set or sequence of five, as in *piquet*.
Quintain, *kwín'táin*, *n.* [*Fr.* *quintaine*, *L.L.* *quintana*, a quintain, from *L.* *quintana*, a fifth, hence a public place, and the exercise practised in such a place.] A figure or other object to be tilted at, often a single pole with a target at the top, with a horizontal bar running up a pivot, with

sand-bag attached to one end, or on the other a broad board; it being a kind of skill to tilt at the broad end with a lance and pass on before the bag of sand could whirl round and strike the tiller.

Quintal, kwint'al, n. [Fr. *quintal*, from *L. centum*, a hundred, through the Sp., *quintal*. Ar. *kintār*, a weight of 100 lbs.] A weight of 100 lbs.

Quantan, kwin'tan, n. [*L. quantanus*, from *quantus*, as big as *quantus*, vey.] Occurring or recurring every fifth or intermittent fever by the paroxysms of which recur every fifth day.

Quintessence, kwint-ens'-ns, n. [*L. quinta*, fifth, and *essence*, referring to the notion the fifth or highest essence, the most ethereal element of natural bodies; hence, an extract from anything, containing its virtues or most essential part in a quintuple distillation, the chief part of a thing.—**Quintessential**, kwint-ens'-sh'nal, a. Consisting of the quintessence.

Quintette, Quintet, kwin-tet', n. [Fr. *quintette*, from It. *quintetto*, from *quinto*, L. quintus, fifth, and term, of E. million.] A number produced by involving a million to the fifth power.

Quintuple, kwint'-pl, a. [*L. quinquāplus*, fivefold—*quintus*, fifth, and term.—*pūs*, Fr. *plus*. DOUBLE.] Fivefold; arranged in five or in fives; music, containing five notes, or consisting of five parts.—**Quintuply**, kwint'-pl, adv. To make fivefold.

Quinzaine, kwīn-zā'n, n. [Fr. from *quinze*, fifteen, from *L. quindecim*, fifteen.] The space of time between a feast-day if the day of the feast be included; a stanza consisting of fifteen lines.

Quip, kwip, n. [From W. *chrip*, a quick rill or turn; *cheipiate*, to move briskly, to turn quickly, to change, to vary, to jest; sarcastic turn; a sharp or cutting jest; a jibe.—v.t.—*quipped*, *quipyang*. To utter quips upon; to sneer at.—v.t. To use quips; to jibe.

Quir, kwir, n. [A different spelling of *choir*, Choir.] A body of singers; a chorus; the choir of a church.—To sing in concert or chorus; to chant or sing harmoniously. [*Shak*.]—**Quirlater**; *kwir-later*, n. A whirling shadow.

Quire, kwir, n. [O.Fr. *quier*; Fr. *cahier*, from *L.L. quadernum*, a book of four leaves, from *L. quatuor*, four.] A collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets of equal size and generally folded once.

Quirk, kwērk, n. [Prov. E. *quirk*, to turn sharply, comp. W. *cheired*, a sudden start, to turn suddenly, to change, to vary, or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble; a quip; arch, an acute channel or recess; also, the hollow under the abacus.—**Quirked**, kwērkt, a. Having a quirk or quirks.

Quirky, kwērki, a. Quirking; quirkish; consisting of quirks; full of quirks; shifty; quibbling.

Quish, kwish, n. A cnish.

Quit, kwit, a. [From O.Fr. *quite*, Mod. Fr. *quitte*, French *quit*, from *L. quietus*, quiet. *Quite* is thus the same word, as is also *quite*.] Discharged or released from a debt, penalty, or obligation; absolved, freed, set free, before an obligation is often used in the form *quite*, as a kind of noun, to be *quite* with one, even, to be in even terms, to have got along with him, hence, to be quit, to be even.—v.t.—*quitted*, *quitting*. [O.Fr. *quisier*, Fr. *quitter*, to leave, to abandon.] To discharge, as an obligation or duty; to meet one's share; to repay; to get rid of; to acquit; to rid; to discharge from; to meet expectations entertained of; to acquit; used ref. to *quit one's self*, like a man; to discharge one's self; to pay; to pay expenses.—To *quit scores*, to make even.—**Quit-rent**, n. A small rent paid by the freeholders and copyholders to their lords, in consideration of other services. **Quitable**, kwīt-a-bl, a. Capable of being quitted or vacated.—**Quittance**, kwīt-an-s, n. Dis-

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then, th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.

races, especially horse-races, are run.—
 Race-ground, *n.* Ground appropriated to
 races.—Race-horse, *n.* A horse bred or
 kept for racing; a horse that runs in com-
 petition.—Racer, *rā'sér*, *n.* One who races;
 a race-horse.

Raceme, *racém*, *n.* [*L. racemus*, a cluster of grapes.] *Bot.* a species of inflorescence, in which a number of flowers with short and equal pedicels stand on a common elongated axis, as in the currant.—**Racemed**, *racém'd*, *a.* Having a raceme.—**Racemiferous**, *racém'ifér-us*, *a.* Bearing racemes.—**Racemose**, *Racém'us*, *rac'us*, *rac'us*, *a.* [*L. racemosus*] *Bot.* resembling a raceme; in the form of a raceme; bearing flowers in racemes.—**Racemulose**, *rac'ém-ul*, *n.* *Bot.* a small raceme.—**Racemulose**, *racém'ul-ös*, *a.* *Bot.* bearing racemulose.

Rachis, *rákis*, *n*. [Gr *ráchis*, the spine.] The vertebral column of mammals and birds; something similar to this, as the stalk of a feather, the stalk of the fronds of ferns, the compound stalk of the alternate spikelets in some grasses.—**Rachidian**, *rá-kí-dian*, *a*. Pertaining to a rachis; spinal; vertebral.—**Rachitic**, *rá-kí-tik*, *a*. Pertaining to rachitis; rickety.—**Rachitis**, *rá-kí-tis*, *n*. [Gr *ráchis*, and term-*-itis*, signifying inflammation.] Properly inflammation of the spine, but also applied to *rickets*; a disease of plants which produces abortion of the fruit.

Racial. Under RACE (family).
Racily, Raciness. Under RACY.
Rack, rak, *v.t.* [Closely allied to *reach*. See

rack, *rak*, *v.t.* (*Closely allied to retek*, see under *rack*) To stretch; to strain; to torture. *Rack*, *räk*, *n.* A stretching; a rack, a stretch; *O' racken*, *racken*, to stretch, to torture, *reck-back*, a rack. See also *um*. To stretch unduly; to strain vehemently (as in "to rack one's brains"); to strain or exercise his thought; to torment almost to distraction; to distract; to put to pain, meaning on; to punish on the rack; to torment; to torture; to affect with extreme pain or anguish; to harass by exacting excessive rents; to lighten, to extract from; to rack off; to rack down; to rack or frame (to rack bottles)—*u*, (*Comp. D. rak, schetkrak*, a cupboard for dishes); *G. rack*, a rail, *reke*, a trestle, a frame, a rack for supporting things. I An appliance for straining or torturing.—*u*, (*Comp. D. rak, schetkrak*, a rack for torturing) judicial torture of criminals and suspected persons, consisting of a framework on which the victim's limbs were strained by cords and levers; hence, torture;—*u*, (*Comp. D. rak, schetkrak*) a containing framework about a manger containing hay, grass, straw, &c., as fodder for horses and cattle; a framework or device in which articles are arranged and deposited; much used in agriculture;—*u*, (*Comp. D. rak, schetkrak*) a letter-rack, &c.; *mach*, a straight or very slightly curved bar, with teeth on one of its edges, adapted to work into the teeth of a wheel or

pinion. — Rack-er, rak'ér, *n.* One who racks. — Rack-bar, Rack-pin, Rack-stick, *n.* A wooden lever used in racking or tightening ropes. — Rack-rent, *n.* A rent raised to the uttermost, or greater than any tenant can be reasonably expected to pay. — *v.t.* To subject to the payment of rack-rent. — Rack-renter, *n.* One who racks-rents his tenants.

Rack, rak, n. [A. Sax. *kracca*, O.E. and Sc. *crag*, the neck.] The neck of a carcass of veal or mutton.

Rack, rak, *n.* [*Ice. rek, sky-rek*, drift, cloud motion; *reka*, to drive.] Thin flying broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapour in the sky.—*v.i.* To fly, as vapour or broken clouds.

Rack, rak, v.t. [From Fr. *raque*, mud, dregs.] To draw off from the lees; to draw off, as pure liquor from its sediments (to rack cider or wine).

Rack, rak, n. [Form of *wreck*.] Wreck; ruin; destruction: in the phrase *to go to rack and ruin*.

Rack, rak, n. Same as Arrack.
Racket, rak'et, n. [Probably onomatopoe-
 tic; comp. Gael. *racaid*, noise.] A con-
 fused, clattering noise; noisy talk; clam-
 our; din.—v.t. To make a racket; to frolic;
 to move about in scenes of tumultuous

pleasure.—**Racket**, *rak'et-ér*, *n.* A person given to racketing.—**Rackety**, *rak'et-i*, *a.* Making a racket or tumultuous noise.

Racket, rak'et, *n.* [Fr. *raquette*, a racket; O. Fr. *raclette*, *raspette*, the palm of the hand, from L.L. *racha*, the wrist, from an Arabic word.] The battledore with which players at tennis or rackets strike the ball. *pl.* a modern variety of the old game of tennis.—*v.t.* To strike as with a racket; to toss.—Racket-court, Racket ground, *a.* An area or court in which the game of rackets is played: a tennis-court.

Racoon, ra-kon'. RACCOON.
Racquet, rak'et, n. RACKET.
Racy, rā'si, a. (Probably from race, line.

rácy, *ráci*, *a*. [Probably from *race*, lineage, lit. partaking strongly of its race; but comp. O.H.G. *rāzer*, *racy*, *rāzer* w. *racy* wine; Swiss *rācy*, sharp, astrung. l.] Strong and flavoured (*racy* wine); having a strong distinctive character of thought or language; spirited; pungent; piquant (a *racy* style, a *racy* anecdote). — **Racily**, *rāsi-lí*, *adv.* In a *racy* manner. — **Raciness**, *rāsi-nes*, *n*. The quality of being *racy*; peculiar and piquant flavour.

Rad, rad, n. A contraction for *Radical* (reformer). [Collog.]

Raddle, *radl*, *v. t.*—*raddled, raddling*. [Perhaps a corruption from *hurdle* or *riddle*.] To interweave; to twist or wind together.

To interweave; to twist or wind together. — *n.* A hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs; *weaving*, a wooden bar with a row of upright pegs, employed to keep the warp threads in trim.

Raddle, rad'l, n. (REDDELE) A red pigment, chiefly used for marking sheep; reddle or ruddle. —*v.t.* —*raddled*, *raddling*. To paint, as with ruddle.

Radeau, ra-dō, n. [Fr., from *L. ratis*, a raft.] A number of beams bound together so as to form a float; a sort of raft for transporting goods or men.

Radial, *rad-i-ál*, *a*. [*From* *latus*, *a*, *ray*, a spoke. *Rad-í-ús*, *Nas*, Having the char-
acter of a ray; grouped or appearing
like radii or rays; shooting out as from
a centre; pertaining to the radius, one of
the bones of the human forearm (the
radial artery or nerve). —*Rad-i-ally*, *rad-i-ál-ly*, *adv.* In a radial manner.
Radiance, *Rad-i-ánc-ē*, *n*.
Rad-i-ánc-ē, *rad-i-án-si*, *a*. [*From* *radiant*.]
Brightness shooting in rays or beams;
hence in general, brilliant or sparkling
lustre; vivid brightness, brilliancy, splen-
dour. —*Rad-i-ant*, *rad-i-ánt*, *adj.* Shining
in rays; pure; *radio*, to beam or shoot
rays, from *radius*, *a*, *ray*. *Radi-ating*,
giving out rays; darting, shooting, or
emitting rays of light or heat; shining;
beaming with brightness; emitting a vivid
light or splendour. —*Radi-ant*, *rad-i-ánt*,
in the form of light or radiant heat.

—radi in the form of light or radiant heat. —*Radiant* heat, heat proceeding directly from a heated body, after the manner of light, and conveyed about the intervals of the sensible medium. —*Opic*, the luminous point or object from which light radiates; *astron*, the point in the heavens from which a star-shower seems to proceed; *geom*, a straight line proceeding from a given point, about which it is conceived to revolve. —*Radiantly*, radiantly, *adv*. In a radiant manner. —*Radiantia*, *ra-di-á-ta*, *n. pl.* [Lit. rayed animals.

from *L. radius*, a ray.] Cuvier's lowest division of the animal kingdom, including those animals whose parts are arranged radially; now divided into the Protozoa, Coelenterata, and Annuloida or Echinozoa. — *Radiate*, *ra'di-āt*, *v.i.* — *radiated*, *radiat-ing*. [*L. radius, radiatum*.] To issue and proceed in rays or straight lines from a point

or surface, as heat or light; to beam forth; to emit rays; to be radiant; to proceed as from a centre.—*v. t.* To emit or send out in direct lines from a point or surface (a

body radiates heat); to enlighten; to illuminate. — *a.* Having rays; having lines proceeding as from a centre like radii;

radiately, *rad'i-at-lī, adv.* In a radiate manner.—**Radiation**, *rad-i-ā'shon, n.* [*L. radiatio, radiationis.*] The act of radiating or state of being radiated; the divergence

or shooting forth of anything from a point or surface, like the diverging rays of light (the radiation of heat, of sound, &c.).—*Solar radiation*, the heat which the earth receives from the sun.—*Terrestrial radiation*, the heat which escapes from the earth into the regions of space.—*Radiative*, *rá-di-á-tiv*, *a*. Having a tendency to radiate.—*Radiator*, *rá-di-á-tér*, *n*. That which radiates; that part of a heating apparatus the use of which is to radiate heat.

Radical, *radī-kāl*, *radīk*. [*Fr. radical*, *L. radicalis*, from *radix*, *radicis*, a root (whence *radish*, *cradicate*); *cf. Lat. radicem*, a root, *radix*, *E. wort*; also in *L. radice*, a ray, *ramus*, a branch.] Pertaining to the root or origin; original: reaching to the principles; fundamental; thorough-going; extreme (*a radical error*, *a radical cure* or *reform*); implanted by nature; innate; native; *philol.* belonging to or proceeding directly from a root; primitive; original; underived the *radical* signification of a word; *bot.* proceeding immediately from the root or from a stem and close to the root (*a radical leaf* or *peduncle*).—*Radical quantities*, *alp.* quantities whose roots may be

[illegible]

Radiograph, *radi-o-graph*, *n.* [*L.* *radius*, a ray, and *-graph*.] A picture produced by the x-rays.—**Radiolarian**, *radi-o-lar'i-an*, *n.* [*L.* *radiolus* dim of *radius*, a ray.] A

Radiometer, *ră-di-om'et-er*, *n.* [*L. radius*, and *Gr. metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring radiant energy.

radish, *radix*. **RADICAL**.] The name of cruciferous plants with lyre-shaped leaves, the young roots of which are eaten. — **Horse-radish**. Under **Horse**. — **Water-radish**, a species of water-cress.

Radium, radi-um, n. [*Radio*] An elementary substance that continuously gives out rays of heat, without combustion.

Radius, radi-us, n. pl. **Radii**, Radiurum.
A ray, a radius.

rádi-i, rádi-us-éz. [*L.*, a ray, a rod, a beam, a spoke. **RADICAL, RAY**] *Geom.* a straight line extending from the centre of a circle to the circumference, or from the

a circle to the circumference, or from the centre of a sphere to its surface, and hence the semi-diameter of the circle or sphere; *trigon*, the sine of 90°; *anat*, the smaller of the two bones of the forelimb of vertebrate animals; *bot*, a ray; the outer part

or circumference of a compound flower, having a character distinct from the central disc.—*Radiate sector*, *rad. sector* (vek-to-jin). *Astron.* an imaginary straight line joining the centre of a planet or satellite to the sun or primary; *geom.* a straight line connecting any point with a fixed point, most usually the centre of gravity. *Radiata*, *bars*, *radius*, *rods*, the guide-bars of the parallel motion of a steam-engine. *Radix*, *radiks*, *n.* [*L.*, a root.] A root (of a plant, of a word); *math.* any number which is arbitrarily made the fundamental number or base of any system, as 10 in decimals.

Raduliform, *ra-dū-lī-form*, *n.* [*L. radula*, a scraper (from *rad*, to scrape), and *forma*, shape.] Rasp-shaped; specifically, said of the teeth of certain fishes.

Raf, *raf*, *n.* [*O.E. raf*, to sweep; *Fr. raffer*, from *G. raffen*, to sweep, to snatch; akin *rafle*.] Sweepings; refuse; a person of worthless character; the scum of society; the raffle; used chiefly in the reduplicated form *rif-raf*—*Raffish*, *rafish*, *a.* Villainous; scampish; worthless.

Raffle, *rafli*, *n.* [*Fr. raffle*, *O. Fr. rafle*, a kind of game at dice, *Fr. raffen*, *rafle*, *yeln*, to sweep or snatch. *RAFF*.] A lottery in which several persons deposit a part of the value of the thing, on the chance of becoming sole possessor by raffle; to give or otherwise.—*v.t. raffled*, *rafled*. To try the chance of a raffle; to engage in a raffle.—*v.t.* To dispose of by means of a raffle.

Rafflesia, *raf-le-si-ā*, *n.* [After Sir Stamford Raffles, the discoverer of the first species.] A genus of parasitical plants, natives of Sumatra and Java, one of which is remarkable for its gigantic flower, about 3 feet in diameter.

Raft, *raft*, *n.* [Probably a root made of beams or rafters: *Icel. raft* (pron. *rafft*), *Dan. raft*, a rafter. *RAFTEN*.] A float of logs, planks, or other pieces of timber fastened together, for the purpose of transporting them by water; a floating structure used in shipwrecks, often formed of barrels, planks, spars, &c.; a floating mass of trees, branches, &c.—*v.t.* To transport on a raft. *RAFTSMAN*, *raftsman*, *n.* A man who manages a raft.

Rafter, *rafter*, *n.* [*A. Sax. rafter*, *rafter* (pron. *rafft*), *Dan. raft*, a rafter, a beam.] One of the sloping timbers of a roof, which support the other covering.—*v.t.* To furnish with rafters.

Rag, *rag*, *v.t.*—*rapped* (*ragged*), *ragging*. [Origin doubtful.] To torment, tease, or subject to annoyance, often petty or malicious.

Rag, *rag*, *n.* [Originally a tuft of rough hair; comp. *Sw. Dan. dial. rag*, rough hair; *Icel. rogg*, shaginess, a tuft; allied to *rag*.] Any piece of cloth torn or worn; a tattered cloth; torn or worn; a fragment of dress; a shred; a tatter; *pl.* tattered garments or mean dress; a term for rock deposits consisting of hard irregular masses (coral-*rag*, *Kentish rag*, *London rag*, &c.).—*Ragamuffin*, *rag-a-muffin*, *n.* [*Rag-muffin* was the name of a demon in some old mystery-plays, perhaps from *rag*, and old *muf*, *muff*, a long loose robe; comp. *Ruf*, and *D. muf*, *muffy*.] A paltry fellow; a mean wretch.—*Rag-bolt*, *n.* An iron pin with barbs on its shank to retain it in its place.—*Rag-carpet*, *n.* A carpet with a cotton or hempen warp and a web of strips of rags or cloth.—*Ragged*, *ragged*, *a.* Rent or worn into rags or tatters; tattered; having broken or rough edges; jagged; rough with sharp or irregular points; being tattered either shabby.—*Ragged school*, a school which provides free education, and in many cases food, lodging, and clothing, for destitute children.—*Raggedly*, *raggedly*, *adv.* In a ragged condition.—*Raggedness*, *rag-ed-ness*, *n.* The state of being ragged.—*Rag-man*, *rag-man*, *n.* A man who collects or deals in rags.

Rag-picker, *n.* A collector of rags, bones, &c., from street, *rag-pick*, *rag-pick*, *v.* A shop where rags, bones, and other refuse articles are purchased in small quantities.—*Rag-stone*, *n.* A stone of the siliceous kind, so named from its rough fracture.—*Rag-wheel*, *n.* A wheel having a notched or serrated margin.—*Ragwort*,

rag-wert, *n.* The common name of several British weeds of the same genus as the groundsel.

Rage, *rāj*, *n.* [*Fr. rage*, from *L. rabies*, rage, madness (by a change similar to that seen in *abridge*; from *rabo*, to rave, to be mad; *ex. S. Rab*, to desire eagerly. *RAJ*.)] Violent anger accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation; anger excited to fury, vehemence or violent exacerbation (the *rage* of a fever, of hunger or thirst); fury; extreme violence (the *rage* of a storm); violent desire, *the rage*, the object of popular and eager desire, the fashion. [Colloq.] *v. Syn.* under *ANGER*.—*v.i.*—*raged*, *raging*. To be furious with anger; to be exasperated to fury; to be in a passion, to act or move furiously, or with mischievous impetuosity (the sea *rages*); to ravage; to prevail with fatal effect (the plague *rages*).—*Rageful*, *rafūl*, *a.* Full of rage; violent; furious.—*Ragingly*, *raf-īng-ly*, *adv.* In a raging manner; with fury.

Ragg, *rag*, *n.* Rag-stone (which see).

Ragman-roll, *n.* [*Fr. rag-menus*, a coward. From this comes *ragmarole*.] A catalogue of names by which the nobility and gentry of Scotland subscribed allegiance to Edward I. of England in 1296.

Ragout, *ra-gō*, *n.* [*Fr. ragout*, from *L. re, ad*, to, and *rago*, to long.] A dish of stewed or highly seasoned meat.

Raid, *rad*, *n.* [From stem of *ride*; same as *Icel. reith*, a riding, a raid; akin to *read*.] A hostile or predatory incursion; especially an invasion or incursion of mounted men; a foray; an attack by violence.—*RAID*, *raider*, *n.* One who makes a raid.

Rail, *raī*, *n.* [Same as *L.G. and Sw. regel*, *G. regel*, a bar, a rail; akin *G. reile*, a rail. A bar of wood or metal extending from one upright post to another, as in fences; a horizontal timber in any piece of framing or panelling, the upper pieces being the lower rails; the lower rails mortised; a series of posts or balusters connected by cross-beams, bars, or rods, for inclosure; a railing; one of the parallel iron or steel bars forming a smooth track for the wheels of a locomotive or other associated carriages, wagons, &c., or for a railway car, a railway (to travel or send goods by rail).—*v.t.* To guide, to lead; to send by rail, as goods, &c.—*v.t.* To ride or travel on a railway.—*RAILER*, *raī-ler*, *n.* One who makes or furnishes with rails.—*Rail-fence*, *n.* A fence made of wooden rails.—*Railing*, *raī-ling*, *n.* A fence or partition, in general, constructed of posts and rails; rails in general, or the materials for rails.—*Rail-road*, *raī-rod*, *n.* A railway.—*Railway*, *raī-wā*, *n.* A road or way consisting of one or more series of pairs of iron or steel rails laid side by side, each other and several feet apart, on which the wheels of carriages are made to run in order to lessen friction; in an extended sense, the canal, works, buildings, and machinery required for the support and use of the road or way, with its rails.—*Atmospheric railway*, *UNDERATMOSPHERIC*, *Electric railway*, *UNDER ELECTRIC*.—*Elevated railway*, a railway the track of which is supported aloft so as not to materially interfere with the street traffic of a city.—*Underground railway*, a railway in which the road bed is beneath the surface of a city.—*Railway carriage*, *n.* A passenger carriage on a railway.—*Railway crossing*, *n.* The place where a road crosses a railway.—*Railway whistle*, *n.* A whistle which a locomotive engine, which is made to sound by steam.

Rail, *raī*, *n.* [*Fr. rai*, *raide*, a rail; same origin as *roffe*, being so called from its iron rail. The popular name of several kinds of grallatorial birds, inhabiting swamps, moist herbage, &c., and comprising the land-rail or corn-crake and the water-rail. *RAIL*, *raī*, *v.* [*Fr. railleur*, to banter; from *L. railare*, from *L. rai*, to mock, to raise. *RASE*, *RAZOR*.] To utter reproaches; to use insolent and reproachful language; to scold.—*Railer*, *raī-ler*, *n.* One who rails; a scolder.—*Railing*, *raī-ling*, *n.* Expressing reproaches; railing.—*Railingly*, *raī-īng-ly*, *adv.* In a railing manner.—*Railery*, *raī-er-ī*, *n.*

[*Fr. railleur*.] Good-humoured pleasantry or slight satirical raillery; jesting language; banter.—*Railleur*, *raī-er*, *n.* [*Fr.*] One who turns what is serious into ridicule; a banterer; a mocker.

Raiment, *raī-ment*, *n.* [*Fr. raiment*, from obsolete *arrayer*, to array.] Clothing in general; vestments; vesture; garments; now always in the *sing.*

Rain, *raīn*, *n.* [*A. Sax. regn*, *rēn*=*Icel. Dan. and Sw. regn*, *D. and G. regen*, *Goth. rign*; same root as *reg*, to rain, whence *regimen*.] As to the disappearance of *g* compare *hail* and *flail*.] The descent of water in drops from the clouds; the water thus falling; the moisture of the atmosphere condensed and deposited in drops; a shower or pouring down of anything.—*v.t.* To fall in drops from the clouds, as water; used mostly with *it* for a nominative (if rains, it will rain); to fall or drop like rain (tears *rain* from their eyes).—*v.t.* To pour or shower down, like rain from the clouds; to pour or send down abundantly.—*Rain-bald*, *n.* A dark line or band of atmospheric origin in the solar spectrum, caused by the absorption of some important gases as a weather predictor.—*Rainbow*, *raīn-bō*, *n.* A bow or arc of a circle, consisting of all the prismatic colours, formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from drops of rain, appearing in the part of the heavens opposite to the sun. A *lunar rainbow*, or one produced by the moon's rays, fainter than that formed by the sun, is sometimes seen.

Rain-cloud, *raīn-clūd*, *n.* A cloud, appearing in the part of the heavens opposite to the sun. A *lunar rainbow*, or one produced by the moon's rays, fainter than that formed by the sun, is sometimes seen.

Rain-drop, *n.* A drop of rain.—*Rainfall*, *raī-fāl*, *n.* A fall of rain; the amount of water that falls as rain.—*Rain-gauge*, *n.* An instrument for measuring or gauging the quantity of rain which falls at a given place.—*Raininess*, *raī-nē-ness*, *n.* The state of being rainy.—*Rainless*, *raī-nē-less*, *a.* Without rain (a *rainless* region).—*RAINLESS*, *raī-nē-less*, *n.* *Geol.* the name given to the marks found in aqueous rocks, and resulting from the action of rain-drops falling on the deposit when in a soft state.—*Rain-water*, *n.* Water that has fallen from drops of rain.

Rainy, *raī-nē*, *a.* Abounding with rain; wet; showery.—*A rainy day* (*fig.*), evil or less fortunate times.

Raise, *raīz*, *v.t.*—*raised*, *raising*. [*A. caus. of rise*, but commonly used as a Scandinavian source; *Icel. reisa*, to raise, caus. of *risa*, to rise; *Rise*, *REAR*.] To cause to rise; to put, place, or remove higher; to lift upward; to elevate; to heave; to elevate in social position, rank, dignity, and the like; to increase the value or estimation of; to exalt, enhance, promote, advance; to increase the energy, strength, power, or vigour of; to raise; to heighten (to raise the courage, to raise the temperature of a room); to cause to appear from the world of spirits; to recall from death (to raise the dead); to cause to assume an erect position or posture; to cause to awaken; to rouse to action; to incite; to stir up (to raise the country, to raise a mutiny); to set into commotion (to raise the sea); to cause to rise, to come up; to bring or get together; to gather, collect, to levy (to raise money, to raise an army); to cause to be produced, to breed; to rear; to grow (to raise wheat, to raise cattle, sheep, &c.); to give rise to; to originate (to raise a false report); to give vent or utterance to (to raise a cry); to strike up (to raise the song of victory); to cause to appear; to call up (to raise a smile, to raise a smile to heighten or elevate in pitch (a sharp *raise* a note half a tone); to increase the loudness of (to raise the voice); *law*, to institute or originate (to raise an action); to cause to swell (as a doubt. *To raise steam*, to produce steam enough to drive an engine.—*To raise a blockade*, to terminate or break it up.—*To raise a siege*, to relinquish the attempt to take a place by besieging it, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished.—*To raise the wind* (*fig.*), to obtain ready money by some shift or other. *RAISEBENCHES*, *Under BENCH*.—*RAISE*, *raīz*, *n.* [*A. capable of being raised*.]

Raiser, rā'zēr, n. One who or that which raises.

Raisin, rā'zn, n. [Fr. *raisin*, a grape, from L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes. RACEME.] A dried grape; a dried fruit of various species of vines.

Raisonné, rā-zo-nā, *a.* [Fr.] Supported by proofs, arguments, or illustrations; arranged and presented systematically.

ranged and digested systematically.
Rajah, *rājā* or *rājā*, n. [Skr. and Hind.
rājā, a *rajan*; root in Skr. *rāj*, to rule;
 cogn. *Lat. rex* (for *regis*), a king, *rego*, to rule;
 Gael. and Ir. *righ*, a king; A. Sax. *rice*,
 dominion. **REGAL**, **RICI**.] In India,
 originally a title which belonged to princes
 of Hindu race who governed a territory;
 subsequently, a title given to Hindus of
 rank; a Hindu chief.—**Rajahship**, *rājā-*
ship or *rājā-ship*, n. The dignity or prin-
 cipality of a *rajan*.

Rake, *rāk*, n. A long-handled tool with a curved blade or blades; *Sax*, *rake*, a rake; *cog*, *toe*, *heel*, *peak*, a shovel or spade; *Sw*, *raka*, an oven-rake; *G*, *rechen*, a rake; from root *rac-*, meaning to stretch. **REACH**. An implement used for pulling down trees, etc.; also a device used for collecting hay or straw after mowing or reaping; and in gardening, a fork for smoothing the soil, covering the seed, &c.; a small implement like a hoe used by gardeners to pull weeds, etc., from under a table—*ut*—*raked*, *raking*. To apply a rake to, or something that serves the same purpose; to gather with a rake; to smooth with a rake; to gather with a scow or dredge; to dig up with a rake; to pass over with a sack; to pass swiftly over; to scour; *militari* to enfilade; to cannonade so that the balls range the whole length.—**To rake up** (*fig.*) to bring up or revive, as quarrels, griefs, etc.—**Raker**, *rāker*, n. One who rakes; one who or that which rakes; an implement used for raking.—**Enfilading**, *-scouring* from end to end.

Rākṣaṇḍ, *raak'shahnd*, *raak'shahnd* (Shortened from O.E. *rakel*, *rakel*, *rakish* (afterwards corrupted into *rakehell*), properly vagabond, wandering; comp. Prov. *rake*, to rove or ramble idly; Sw. *raka*, I feel restless; to wander; Dan. *rakel*, a lout.) A loose, disorderly, vicious person; one addicted to lewdness; a libertine; a rōuē—*v.t.* To play the part of a rake; to lead a dissolute debauched life; to fly wide of game: said of a hawk—**Rākish**, *raak'sh*, *raak'sh* (Given to the practice of rakishness; dissolute, debauched)—**Rākishly**, *raak'shlee*, *raak'shlee* (In a rakish or dissolute manner.)—**Rākishness**, *raak'sh-ness*, *n.* Dissolute practices.

Rake *Praktice* *rak* [Same as *Sw. raka*, Dan. *rake*, to project, a Scandinavian verb = *E. reach*]. To incline; to slope; *auat*, to incline from a perpendicular direction (as *mast rakes aft*). — *Naut.* A slope or inclination; the projection of the stem or stern beyond the extremities of the keel; the inclination of a mast, funnel, &c., from a perpendicular direction. — *Rake-vela*, *a*, *Naut.* A fissure, generally vertical, or highly inclined, cutting the rigging strata, and the horizontal part of the strata. Inclining from the horizontal. — *Rakish*, *rāk'ish*, *a*, *Naut.* having a rake or inclination of the masts fore and aft.

Rakehell, rāk'hel, a. [This word should properly be *rakel*. See **RAKE**, a dissolute person.] A lewd dissolute fellow; a debauchee; a rake. — **Rakehell, Rakehelly, rāk'hel-i, a.** Dissolute; profligate.

Râle, râ-l, n. [Fr., O.Fr. *râsle*, a rattling sound. **RATTLE**.] *Pathol.* a noise or crepitation caused by the air passing through mucus in the bronchial tubes or lungs.

Rallentando, ral-len-tan'dō. [It.] *Music*, a term indicating that the time of the passage over which it is written is to be gradually decreased.

Ralline, ral'in, *a.* [Mod. L. *rallus*, a rail.]
Ornith. pertaining to the rails.

Rally, *rali*, *v.t.*—*rallied*, *rallying*. [*Fr. rallier*, to rally—*prefix re*, and *allier*, *li*, *ally*, from *li. alligo*, to bind—to *-ad*, to, and *ligo*, to bind.] **ALLY**, **LIGAMENT**.] To collect and reduce to order, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion; to bring together as for a fresh effort; to reunite.—*v.i.* To come back quickly to

order; to reform themselves into an orderly body for a fresh effort; to resume or recover vigour or strength (the patient begins to rally). — *n.* The act of one who rallies; a stand made by retreating troops; return of disordered troops to their ranks; the act of recovering strength.

Rally, ral'i, *v.t.*—*rallied, rallying.* [Fr. *rallier*, to banter. **RAIL** (to banter).] To attack with railings; to treat with good-

attack with raillery; to treat with good-humour and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire; to tease.—*v.t.* To use pleasantry or satirical merriment.—*Ralliance*, *rall'ians*, *n.* The act of rallying.—*Rallier*, *rall'ies*, *n.* One who rallies.

Ram, ram, n. [*A. Sax. ram, ramm, D. ram, G. ramna, a ram. Root uncertain.*] The male of the sheep or ovine genus; a battering-ram (under *BATTER*); a steam iron-clad ship-of-war, armed at the prow below the water-line with a heavy iron or steel beak intended to destroy an enemy's ships by the force with which it is driven against them; the loose hammer of a pile-driving machine.

—Hydraulic ram or water ram, an automatic device by which a small stream of water is made to raise by its own momentum a portion of its mass to the required height.—*The Ram*, Arics, one of the signs of the zodiac.—*r.-r.*—*rammed, ramming*. [From the noun, like G. *Rammung*, *Ramm*, *Rammen*, *Rammeln*, *Rammern*, *Rammstich*; with a *r*, to drive a ram or similar object against; to batter; to force in; to drive down; to fill or compact by pounding or driving; to stuff; to cram.—*v.t.* To use a battering-ram or similar object.—*u.s.* To ram, to pack, to fill, to stuff, to cram, to force, to shove, to thrust, to drive, to press, to push, to shove, to ramble, to wander, to roam, to rammer, *ram'er*, *ram'or*. One who or that which rams or drives a ramrod.—*Ram-mish*, *ram'ish*, *a.* Ram-like; hence, lascivious; rant; strong-scented.—*Rammishness*, *ram'ish-ness*, *n.*—*Ramrod*, *ram'rod*, *n.* A long thin rod, used as a charge of gunpowder in firing a musket.

Ramada, Ramadan, rā-ma-dan, n. [Ar., the hot month, from *ramida*, *ramiza*, to be hot.] The ninth month of the Moham-medan year; the great annual Mohamme-dan fast, kept throughout the entire month from sunrise to sunset.

Ramal, rā'mal, a. [L. ramus, a branch.]
Bot. Ramous.

Ramble, *v. tr. & in. trans.*—*rambled, rambling*. [*drift*, *drifted*, *drifts*, from *ream*; the *b* has crept in, as in *grumble, nimble, number*, &c.] To rove; to wander; to go from place to place without any determinate object in view; to think or talk in an incoherent manner; to grow without constraint.—*n.* A roving; an excursion or trip in which a person wanders from place to place; an irregular excursion.—**Rambler**, *rambler*, *n.* One who rambles; a rover; a wanderer.—**Rambling**, *rambling*, *p. and a.* Roving; wandering; straggling; without method; confused; in ideas.—**Ramblingly**, *ramblingly*, *adv.* In a rambling manner.—**Ramblingly**, *ramblingly*, *adv.* In a rambling manner.

Rameo, ra-mě', n. [Malay.] Same as *Rhe-*
flex.

Ramenta, ra-men'ta, n. pl. [*L. ramentum*, a chip, shaving, scale, from *rado*, to scrape.] *Bot.* thin brown foliaceous scales on young shoots, and numerous on the backs of the fronds of ferns.—**Ramentaceous**, ram-en-ta'shus a. Covered with ramenta.

Rameous, Rameal, rā'mē-us, rā'mē-al, a.
(From *L. ramus*, a branch. *RADIUS*.) *Bot.*
belonging to a branch; growing on or
shooting from a branch. — **Ramification,**
ram'i-fi-kā'shon, n. The act of ramifying;

to branch out, to branch out; small branches or offshoot from a main stock or channel; a subordinate branch; a division or subdivision in a classification, or the like.—**Ramiform**, *rami-form*, *a.* *Not* resembling a branch.—**Ramify**, *rami-fi*, *v. t.* —*ramified, ramifying*. [*R. ramifer*—*I. ramus*, a branch, and *facio*, to make.] To divide into branches or parts.—*v. i.* To shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant; to branch out; to be divided or subdivided; to branch out, as a main subject or scheme.—**Ramiparous**, *rami-pa-rus*, *a.* [*I. ramus*, and *pario*, to bring forth.] Producing

branches. — *Ramose*, *Ramous*, *rá'mōs*, *rá'mus*, *a*. [*L. ramoseus*.] Branchy; full of branches; *bot.* branched, as a stem or root. **Ramner**, *Rammish*. Under *Ram*.
Ramollescence, *ram-o-les'ens*, *n*. [From *Fr ramollir*, to make soft—*L. re*, again, *ad*, to, and *mollis*, to soften.] A softening or mollifying. — **Ramollesissement**, *ra-mo-lēs-mōn*, *n*. [*Fr.*] *Pathol.* a softening, as of the brain.

Rampose. Under **RAMEOUSES.**
Ramp, ramp, v.i. [*Fr. ramper*, to creep, to climb—*It rampare*, to clamber, from the German; comp. *Bav. rampfen*, to snatch; a nasalized form corresponding to *L.G. rappen*, *Sw. rappa*, to snatch. *Romp* is the same word.] To climb, as a plant, to rear on the hind-legs; to assume a rampant attitude; to spring or move with violence; to rage; to bound; to romp.—**Rampage,** ramp'paj, v.i. [*From ramp*.] To romp or prance about with unrestrained spirits; to rage and storm; to prance about with fury. [Colloq.] — *n.* A state of passion or

Excitement, violent conduct. (Colloq.)
Rampageous, **Rampacious**, **ram-pa'j** **us**,
ram-pa'zhu, **a**. Boisterous; unruly;
 rampant. **ram-pa'gus**, **pa't**. **ram-pa'nt**,
ant, **u**. *of, or rampant, to clamber*. Spring-
 ing or climbing unchecked; rank in
 growth; exuberant (*rampant* weeds); over-
 leaping restraint or usual limits; exces-
 sively and obtrusively prevalent; predomi-
 nant (*rampant* vice); *her*, standing up-
 right upon his hind-legs (properly on one
 foot) as if attacking: said of a beast of
 prey, as the lion. — **Rampancy**, **ram-pa'n-**
si, **u**. The state or quality of being *ram-*
pant. — **Rampantly**, **ram-pant-li**, **ade**. In
 a rampantly manner.

Rampart, *ram'pärt*, *n.* [*Fr. rempart*, a rampart, from *remparer*, to fortify a place—*re*, again, *em* for *L. in*, in, and *parer*, to defend, from *L. parare*, to prepare. **PARÉ**, **PREPARE**.] A bulwark; a defence; *fort*, an elevation or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and on which the parapet is raised; it also may include the parapet.—*v.t.* To fortify with ramparts.

Rampion, ram'pi-on, n. [A nasalized form from *L. rapum*, a turnip, rape.] A perennial plant of the bell-flower order, the root and leaves of which are used in salads.

Rampire, *ram'pīr*, *n.* A rampart.
Ramrod. Under Ram.

Ramson, Ramsons, ram'zon, ram'zone, *n.*
 (A. S. *ram* *brassica*, *brassica*, *ramsons* (*n*).

A. Sax. *gramsa*, *gramse*, *ramsons* (pl. *gramsan*, so that *ramsons* is a double pl.; *G. rams*, *ramsel*, *ramsen*, Sw. *rams*, *ramsons*; allied to Gr. *kromyon*, an onion.) A species of garlic found wild in many parts of Britain, and formerly cultivated in gardens.

Ramuli, ram'ū-lī, *n. pl.* [*L. ramulus*, a little branch, from *ramus*, a branch.] *Bot.* twigs or small branches. — **Ramulose**. *Ramulous*, ram'ū-lūs, ram'ū-lus, *a. Bot.* having many small branches.

Ran, ran, *pret.* Rus.
Ranch, Rancho, Rancho, ranch, ran'chō, *n.*
[Sp. *rancho*, a mess, a set of persons who eat and drink together. a mess-room.] A

Rancid, ran'sid, *a.* [*L. rancidus*, from ran-

Rancid, ran-sid', *a.* rank, rancid; (whence also *rancidness*.) Having a rank smell; strong scented, from turning bad with keeping; said of oils and fats, butter, &c.; musty. — **Rancidity**, *Rancidness*, ran-sid-i-ty, ran-sid-nēs, *n.* The quality of being rancid. — **Rancidly**, ran-sid-lī, *adv.* With a rancid unpleasant odour; mustily.

Rancour. rang'kér. *n.* [*L. rancor*, an ill smell, *rancor*, from *ranceo*, to be rank or rancid (whence *rancid*).] The deepest malignity, enmity, or spite: deep-seated

and implacable malice; inveterate enmity; malignity. — *Rancorous*, *rang-ker-us*, *a*. Full of rancour; deeply malignant; intensely virulent. — *Rancorously*, *rang-ker-us-ly*, *adv*. In a rancorous manner. *Random*, *ran-dum*, *n*. [*Fr. raudon*, an impetuous course or efflux, viracity, violence; *à raudon*, at random; *raudoner*,

ch, chain; ch, Se. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.

rapid, to run rapidly; from *G. rapid*, edge, brim, the word originally having reference to the violence of a stream flowing full to the brim. A moving motion or course without direction; want of rule or method; chance; used only in the phrase, *at random*, that is, in a haphazard or fortuitous manner; raising the depth below a given plane.—*a.* Done at hazard or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance; fortuitous.—*Random course, ramary and perjury*, course of fortune or treachery; thickness.—*Random shot*, a shot not directed to a point.—*Randomly*, *randum-dum*, *adv.* In a random manner; at hazard.

Rang, *rang*, *prst*, *rang*.
Rang, *rang*, *adv.*—*rangd*, *-ranging*. [From *Fr. ranger*, to range, from *rang*, *O. Fr. rang*, a rank; from the German. *HANK*.] To set in a row or in rows; to place in regular lines or ranks; to arrange systematically; to classify; to class; to rove through or over; to pass over.—*a.* To be placed in order; to be ranked; to rank; to rise at large; to wander without restraint; to pass from order to chaos. *Who ranks the price ranges between 50s. and 60s.; gun*, to have range or horizontal direction.—*a.* A series of things in a line; a row; a rank in range of mountains; space or room for extension; the extent of a country over which a plant or animal is naturally spread; compass or extent; discursive power; scope (a wide range of thought); the series of sounds belonging to a voice or a musical instrument.—*Kitchen range*, a cooking apparatus, *gun*, the horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is carried; a place where gun or rifle practice is carried on.—*Ranger, ranger*, *n.* One who ranges a government official connected with a royal forest or park; the keeper of an official superintending a public park.—*Rangship*, *ranger-ship*, *n.* (See chief of range).

Ranine, *ranin*, *n.* [*L. rana*, a frog.] Relating to a frog or to frogs.—*Ranine artery*, an artery of the tongue.

Rank, *rank*, *n.* [*O.E. rang*, rank, from *Fr. rang*, *O. Fr. rang*, a rank, row, range (whence also *range*), originally a circular row, from *O.I.G. ring*, *krine*, a ring, a circle. *Rank*, a row; a line; a tier; a range of hills, a line of soldiers, a line of men standing abreast or side by side; often used along with *file* (which see); hence in *pl.* the order of common soldiers to reduce an officer to the ranks; an assemblage of individuals together; a social class; an order; a division; degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence; comparative station relative place (a writer of the first rank; high social position; distinction; eminence; a man of rank). *To be in the ranks*, to complete the whole number.—*To take rank of*, to enjoy precedence over.—*To place* a soldier in a rank or line; to place in a particular class, order, or division; to class or classify; to range.—*a.* To be ranged, classed, or included, as in a particular class, order, or division; to have a certain rank to occupy a certain position as compared with others; to put in a claim against the estate of a bankrupt.

Rank, *rank*, *a.* [*Lat. sax*, rough, fringed, rank, proud—*Lat. raker*, straight, bold; *Lat. rank*, *cr.* *D. rank*, slender. From *G. rank*, slender, upright—all nasalized forms from same root as *rank*, *right*, *reach*.] Luxuriant in growth; causing vigorous growth; fertile; strong-smelling; rank; strong to the taste; high-tasted; raised to a high degree; excessive; ugly (*rank nonsense*); gross; coarse; disgusting.—*Rankly*, *rankly*, *adv.* With vigorous growth; rankly; coarsely; grossly.—*Rankish*, *rankish*, *adv.* *a.* The state or quality of being rank; vigorous growth; luxuriance; strength and coarseness in smell or taste.—*Rank-scented*, *a.* Having a coarse powerful odor.

Rankle, *rankl*, *v.*—*rankled*, *rankling*. [A form from *rank*, luxuriant, but the meaning has been influenced by *ranker*.] To fester, as a sore or wound; to produce a painful sensation; to irritate; to offend; to annoy or rancor in the mind; to continue to irritate.—*v.* To irritate; to inflame.

Ransee, *ran-se*, *n.* [*H. ind.*] The wife of a rajah; a queen or princess.

Ranny, *ran*, *n.* [*L. arctopus* (*mus*), the shrew-mouse, lit. spider-mouse, from *arctos*, a spider.] The shrew-mouse.

Ransack, *ransak*, *v.* [*A. S. ranscan*, Icel. *ransaka*, *sv. ransaka*, to search, as for stolen goods—Icel. *rann* (*Goth. rans*), a house, and *saka*, to seek. *SEER*.] To search thoroughly; to enter and search every place or part of; to ransome; to plunder; to strip by plundering.

Ransom, *ransun*, *n.* [*Fr. rançon*, *O. Fr. rançon*, *ranson*, &c., from *L. redemptio*, *redemptio*, redemption, from *redimere*, to redeem, and *rans*, to buy. *KINNES*.] The word is therefore *redemption* in another form. Release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy by payment; the price paid for such release, or for freedom obtained by an enemy paid for the pardon of sins; redemption of sinners.—*a.* To pay a ransom for; to redeem from captivity, bondage, forfeit, or punishment; to deliver.—*Ransomer*, *ransomer*, *n.* One who ransoms or redeems.—*Ransomless*, *ransum-a-ble*, *a.* Capable of being ransomed.—*Ransomless*, *ransum-less*, *a.* Free from ransom.

Rant, *rant*, *n.* [*Same as O.D. ranten*, to rave, from *G. ranten*, *ranten*, to rave noisily, Prov. *G. rant*, noisy mirth.] To rave in violent or extravagant language; to be noisy and boisterous in words or declamation.—*a.* Boisterous, empty declamation.—*Ranter*, *rant*, *n.* One who rants; a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher; a name given by way of reproach to members of a denomination of Christians who sprang up in 1693 and were vulgarly applied to the Primitive Methodists.

Rantipole, *rantipol*, *a.* [*From rant*, and *pole*, *poll*, the head.] Wild; boisterous; *rantish*, *n.* A rude, romping boy or girl. [*See chief of range*.]
Ranunculus, *ran-un-ku-lus*, *n.* [*Pl. din.* of *rana*, a frog—a name first given to the aquatic ranunculus because it floats in marshes, ditches, &c.] The crow-foot genus. A small class of flowering plants, exclusively inhabiting the northern hemisphere, possessing acid properties, and various of them growing wild in Britain.

Ranz-de-vaches, *ranz-dvash*, *n.* [*Fr.* lit. the ranks or rows of the cows, because on hearing they move onwards in a row.] The name of certain simple melodies of the Swiss mountaineers, commonly played on a long trumpet called the *alpenhorn*.

Rap, *rap*, *n.* [*Same as Sw. rapp*, a blow, a stroke; *Dan. rap*, a rap; initiative of sound made by a blow; *con. pat. rap*.] A quick smart blow; a knock.—*a.* *Quick-rapped*, *rapping*. To strike with a quick sharp blow; to give a knock.—*To strike with one's knuckles*.—*To rap one*, to strike with one's knuckles.—*To rap one*, to utter a word of denunciation (to *rap and* an oath).—*Rapper*, *rapér*, *n.* One who raps or knocks; the striker of a door.

Rap, *rap*, *v.*—*raped*, *rapping*. [*A Scandinavian word*; *Sw. rapat*, *Dan. rap*, to snatch; *con. pat. rap*, *Sw. rapp*, quick, brisk. *Rape* is closely allied; see also *harass*, *to harass*, *to harass*, *to harass*, to snatch or hurry away; to seize by violence.

Rap, *rap*, *n.* [*A contr. for raptare*, an Irish plunderer.] A counterfeit Irish coin of the time of George I. which, in the secrecy of small coin in Ireland, passed current for a halfpenny, although not worth more than half a farthing.—*If once the name of words*, *rap*, of no value, worthless; also, having no name.
Rapacious, *rap-ashus*, *a.* [*L. rapax*, *rapax*, from *rapio*, to seize (whence also *rapine*, *rapine*; same root as *rapid*).] Given to plunder; accustomed to seize or take possession of property by violence; subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence; avaricious; grasping.—*Rapaciously*, *rapaciously*, *adv.* In a rapacious manner; by rapine.—*Rapaciousness*, *rapaciously*, *n.* Disposition to plunder or to exact by oppression.—*Rapacity*, *rapas-*

iti, *n.* [*L. rapacius*.] The quality of being rapacious; ravenousness; the act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppressive injustice.

Rape, *rap*, *n.* [*From rap*, to seize, to snatch, the meaning being influenced by *L. rapio*, *rapium*, to seize. *Rap*, to seize, *Rapture*.] The act of snatching by force; a seizing and carrying away by force or violence (the *rape* of Proserpine); law, the carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will; something seized and carried away.

Rape, *rap*, *n.* [*Fr. raze*.] Refuse stalks and skins of raisins used by vinegar makers after the fruit has been employed in making British wines.

Rape, *rap*, *n.* [*Icel. Rappur*, a district, from *krappa*, to obtain.] A division of the county of Sussex; a division containing three or four hundred acres.

Rape, *rap*, *n.* [*From L. rapa*, *rapum*, a turnip (whence also *ramson*).] A plant of the cabbage family, cultivated for its seeds, from which oil is extracted by grinding and pressing. The seed and cake formed of the seed and husks of rape after the oil has been expressed, used for feeding oxen and sheep, and also as a manure.—*Rape-oll*, *a.* A thick yellow oil obtained from the seeds.

Raphaelite, *raf-ae-lit*, *n.* An artist who adopts the principles of Raphael.

Raphie, *rafé*, *n.* [*Gr. raphé*, a seam or suture. *Raphé*, *rafé*, and *rafé* a term applied to many which look as if they had sewed or joined together; a suture or line of junction.—*Raphides*, *raf-idéz*, *n. pl.* [*Pl. of Gr. raphis*, a needle.] *But*, crystals of acicular or needle-like form occurring in plants &c.]

Rapid, *rapid*, *a.* [*From rapide*, from *L. rapidis*, rapid, from *rapio*, to seize; same root as *Gr. rapax*, to seize. (*HARRY*) *Rapine*, *rapacious*, *rapine*, *rapine*, &c., are formed from the same *L. stem*. Very swift or quick; moving with celerity; advancing with speed; speedy in progression (*rapid growth*); quick or swift in performance. *It is with a rapidity that the water in the channel is descending*.—*Rapidity*, *Rapidity*, *rapid-ity*, *rapid-ness*, *n.* [*L. rapiditas*.] The state or quality of being rapid; swiftness; celerity; velocity; haste in utterance or speech.—*Rapidity*, *rapid-ity*, *adv.* In a rapid manner; with great speed.

Rapier, *rap-ier*, *n.* [*Fr. rapier*, lit. a master, from *Sp. rapar*, to rap. *Rapier*.] A sword used only by duellists, and usually having a four-sided blade.—*Rapier-ship*, *n.* The sword-ship.

Rapil, *rapilo*, *rapil*, *rapil*, *n.* [*It. rapila*.] Pulverulent calcareous substances.

Rapine, *rapin*, *n.* [*From*, from *L. rapina*, from *rapio*, to seize. *RAPID*.] The act of plundering, the seizing and carrying away of things by force.

Rapine, *rapin*, *n.* [*Fr. rapine*, a noisy fellow, *rapier*, noisy, slovenly.] A wild Irish plunderer; a worthless fellow. [*Irish*.] Spelled also *Rapare*.

Rappe, *rapé*, *n.* [*Fr. rapp*, *ppr. of raper*, to rasp, lit. rasped or powdered tobacco.] A strong kind of snuff made from the darkest and ranker kinds of tobacco.

Rappel, *rap-el*, *n.* [*Fr. recall*, from *L. re*, back, and *appel*, to call. *Appel*.] The roll or list of the drum to call soldiers to arms.

Rapper, *under Rap*

Rapport, *rap-port*, *n.* [*Fr. from L. re*, again, *ad*, to, and *portare*, to carry. *Port*.] A resemblance; a correspondence; harmony; affinity.

Rapscallion, *rap-skal-jun*, *n.* A modified form of *rapscallion*.

Rapt, *rap*, *n.* [*From rap*, to snatch, but influenced by *L. rapio*, seized, from *rapio*, *RAPTURE*.] Snatched away; transported; enraptured; in an ecstasy; entirely absorbed.

Raptors, *rap-tores*, *n. pl.* [*Pl. of L. rapto*, a robber, from *rapio*, to seize.] The order of birds of prey.—*Raptorial*, *rap-to-rial*, *a.* Pertaining to the Raptors or birds of prey; living by rapine or prey; adapted to the seizing of prey.

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oil, pound; u, Sc. abundo—the Fr. u.

oil, pound: u. Sc. abund—the Fr. u.

borines of America.—*Red ochre*, a name common to a variety of pigments.—*Red ornament*. REALGAR.—*Red pine*, a species of pine, the Scotch or Norway Pine.—*Red republican*, an extreme republican, so called because of its French revolution.—The extreme republican has the habit of wearing a red cap; often contracted into red (he is one of the *reds*).—*Red nose*. PHOROCOCUS.—*n.* A red colour; a colour resembling that of arterial blood; often used to denote a red complexion or pigment; a red republican.—*Red-book*, *n.* A book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state.—*Red-breast*, *red-brest*, *n.* A singing-bird so called from the colour of its breast, also known as the *Robin-redbreast*, or simply as the *Robin*.—*Redcoat*, *red-kot*, *n.* A familiar name given to a soldier, because in most British regiments red coats were worn till about 1800.—*Red cross*, the cross of St. George, the national emblem of England (a *red-cross knight*).—*Red-deer*, *n.* See above.—*Redden*, *reddin*, *v.* To redd or redden.—To grow or become red.—*Reddish*, *reddish*, *a.* Reddish what red; moderately red.—*Reddishness*, *reddish-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being reddish.—*Red-hand*, *Red-handed*, *a.* With hands or blood-stained.—*Red-hot*, very act, as if with red or bloody hands, said of a person caught in the perpetration of any crime.—*Red-hot*, *a.* Red with heat; heated to redness.—*Red-lattice*, *n.* A red lattice-work, or a red net, especially the customary badge of an inn or of a house.—*Red-lattice phrases*, *pot-house talk*.—*Red lead*, *n.* An oxide of lead much used as a pigment, and commonly known as the mineral red.—*Red letters*, *n.* Having red letters, marked by red letters.—*Red-letter day*, a fortunate or auspicious day, so called because the holidays or feast days were marked by the old calendar with red letters.—*Red lips*, *n.* With redness.—*Redness*, *red'nes*, *n.* The quality of being red; red colour.—*Red-pole*, *Red-poll*, *red pol*, *n.* [From the red pole which was marked on the old calendar to several species of linnets, called red'shangk, *n.* A grallator bird allied to the snipes, so called from its red legs.—*Red-skin*, *n.* A red Indian; a North American Indian.—*Red-start*, *red start*, *n.* [*Start* is from A.Sax *stort*, a tail.] A singing-bird nearly allied to the redstart, widely diffused over Europe, Asia, and North Africa.—*Red-streak*, *reddist*, *n.* A red streak, so called from its red streaked skin.—*Red-tape*, *n.* A sarcastic name for excessive regard to formality and routine without consideration of expediency.—*Red-tape duties*; so named from the red tape used in tying up papers in government offices.—*Red-tapery*, *Red-tapiam*, *n.* Excessive office routine, stiffness and pedantic adherence to forms.—*Red-tapist*, *n.* A person who adheres pedantically to the forms and routine of office.—*Red-water*, *n.* A disease of cattle, and occasionally of horses, in which the mucus becomes redden with blood; called also *Hæmaturia*.—*Redwing*, *red-wing*, *n.* A species of thrush well known in Britain as a winter bird of passage.—*Red-wood*, *n.* A tree so named from the parts of it being of a red colour; an Indian dye-wood and a coniferous tree of California.

Redact, *re-dakt'*, *v.* [*L. redigere, reducere*, to reduce to order, &c.] To arrange, to set down, to give preliminary literary arrangement; to act as redactor or editor of.—*Redactor*, *Redaktor*, *re-dak'tor*, *n.* [*F. redacteur*.] One who redacts; an editor.—*Redaction*, *re-dak'shun*, *n.* The whole act of preparing for publication; the work thus prepared; the members of an editorial staff.

Redan, *re-dan'*, *n.* [*F. redan*, O.Fr. *redant*, from *redare*, to dig, *to dig*, *to denude*, both: from its shape.] *Field fort*, the simplest kind of work employed, consisting of two parapets of earth raised so as to form a salient angle, with the apex towards the enemy.

Redargue, *re-dar-gy*, *v.* [*L. redarguo*, to

Rede, *re-de*, back, and *arguo*, to argue.
To put down by argument, to refute.
Reed, red, n. A place where fish deposit their spawn.
Reddition, red-dish'on, n. [*L. redditio, redemptio*, from *reddo*, to give back—red, back.] The returning or giving back of anything; restitution; explanation.—**Redditive**, red-i-tiv, a. *Gram.* Answering to an interrogative; conveying a reply.
Redder, red-l, n. [From *red*; comp. *G. røthel*, from *røth*, red.] Red chalk; a species of argillaceous ironstone are used as a pigment and to mark sheep. Spells also *Radder, Ruddle*.
Redder, red-er, a. *Slang*, *vandal*, to advise to read.] To decorate, to interpret.
Redecorate, re-dek'-rat, v.t. To decorate or adorn again.
Rededicate, re-ded-i-kat, v.t. To dedicate again.
Redem, re-m, v.t. [Fr. *redimer*, *L. redimo*, to buy back, from *ransom*—*red*, re, back, and *evo*, to obtain or purchase. EXAMPLS., LXVIII.] To buy back; to release from captivity or bondage; to free from any obligation or liability to suffer or be forfeited, by paying an equivalent; to pay ransom or equivalent for; to ransom; to perform, as a promise; to make good by performance; to make amends for; to atone for; to improve or employ to the best advantage ('redeeming the time').—**Redeemability**, Re-dem-a-bil'i-ty, n. The state of being redeemable.—**Redeemable**, Re-dem-a-bl, a. Capable of being redeemed.—**Redeemer**, re-de-m'er, n. One who redeems or ransoms, the Saviour of the world, Christ.—**Redemptive**, re-dem'tiv, a. n. [*L. redemptio*; a doublet of *ransom*] The act of redeeming; the state of being redeemed; ransom; *theol.* the deliverance of sinners from the penalty of God's violence by his death.—**Redemption**, re-dem-psh'n, n. [*L. redemptio*, a doublet of *ransom*] The act of redeeming; the state of being redeemed; ransom; *theol.* the deliverance of sinners from the penalty of God's violence by his death.—**Redemptory**, re-dem-to-ri, a. Paid for ransom.
Redeliberate, re-de-lib'er-at, v.t. and t. To deliberate again; to reconsider.
Redeliver, re-de-lib'er, v.t. To deliver back; to return to the sender; to liberate a second time.—**Redelivery**, re-de-lib'er-an, n. A second deliverance.
Redemand, re-de-mend, v.t. To demand back; to demand again.
Redemise, re-de-miz, v.t. To demise back; to convey or transfer back, as an estate.—**Redevoyance**, an estate.
Redemonstrate, re-de-mon-strat, v.t. To demonstrate again or afresh.
Redemption, Under **REDEM**.
Redent, re-den't, a. [*L. re*, back, and *dens*, a tooth] Formed like the teeth of the dead.
Redeposit, re-de-poz-it, v.t. To deposit again or anew.
Redescent, re-de-send, v.t. To descend again; to recede.—**Redescendent**, n. A descending or falling again.
Redigest, re-di-jest, v.t. To digest to reform to form a second time.
Redintegrate, re-di-int'e-grat, v.t.—*redintegrat*, *reintegrating*. [*L. red*, again, and *integro*, whole. ENTAIL] To make whole again; to restore to a perfect state.—**Redintegration**, re-di-int'e-gra-sh'n, n. The act of restoring to a perfect state; restoration to a whole or sound state.
Redisburse, re-dis-burs, v.t. To repay or refund.
Rediscover, re-dis-kuv'r, v.t. To discover again or afresh.
Redispense, re-dis-penz, v.t. To dispose or adjust again.
Redistribute, re-dis-tribut, v.t. To distribute again; to proportion afresh.—**Redistribution**, re-dis-tri-but'ion, n. A second or new distribution.
Redivide, re-di-vid, v.t. To divide again.
Redolent, re-dol'ent, a. [*L. redolens*, redolent, pp. of *redolo*, to smell and send forth odor, and *oleo*, to smell. OUCHEN.] Hap-

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Fäte, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hér; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tūbe, tub, byll; oil, pound; g. Sc. abuse—the Fr. u

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leave (as in *delinquent, relinquish*); same root as *licence*, Gr. *leipo*, to leave. That which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; a remaining fragment; the body of a deceased person; usually in *pl.*; something preserved in remembrance; a memento, souvenir, or keepsake; a bone or other part of saints or martyrs, or some part of their garments, &c., preserved and regarded as of extraordinary sanctity and often as possessing miraculous powers. **Relict**, *re-lik't*, n. [O. Fr. *relicte*, a widow, L. *relictus*, fem. of *relictus*, pp. of *relinquo*, to leave. **RELIC**, *re-lik'*, n. A widow; a woman whose husband is dead.

Relief, *re-lief'*, n. [Fr. *relief*, relief, a relieving, alleviation, also (like *lit. rilievo*) artistic raised work, from *relievo*, **RELIEVE**.] The removal of anything painful or burdensome by which some ease is obtained; ease from cessation of pain; alleviation; succour; what mitigates or removes pain, grief, or other evil; assistance given under the poor-law to a pauper; release from duty by a substitute or substitutes; *sculp.*, *arch.*, &c., the projection or prominence of a figure above or beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed, being of three kinds: high relief (*alto-relievo*), low relief (*baso-relievo*), and middle or half relief (*mezzo-relievo*), according to the degree of projection; hence, a piece of artistic work in one or other of these styles; *painting*, the appearance of projection and solidity in represented objects; hence, prominence or distinctness given to anything by something presenting a contrast to it, *figural*, *poet.* the undulations or surface elevations of a country; *fort.* the height of a parapet from the bottom of the ditch; *feudal law*, a payment by the holder of a tenant to his lord for the privilege of taking up the estate. — **Relievable**, *re-lie-vá-ble*, a. Capable of being relieved, fitted to receive relief. — **Relieve**, *re-liev'*, *v.t.* — **relieved**, *relieving*. [O. Fr. *reliev*, from Fr. *relève*, to set up again, to release, to assist, from *relève*, rare, to lift up again—*re*, again, and *lever*, to raise, from *levis*, light. **LEVITY**.] To remove or lessen, as anything that pains or distresses; to mitigate, to alleviate, to relieve (misery, wants); to free, wholly or partially, from pain, grief, anxiety, or anything considered to be an evil; to help, aid, or succour (the poor, the sick, &c.); to release from a post or duty by substituting another person or party (to relieve a soldier's time); to obviate the monotony of by the introduction of some variety; to make conspicuous; to set off by contrast; to give the appearance of projection to anything. — **Reliever**, *re-liev'er*, n. One that relieves. — **Relieving**, *re-liev'ing*, p. a. and a. Serving or tending to relieve. — **Relieving arch**, an arch in the substance of a wall to relieve the part below it from superincumbent weight. — **Relieving officer**, an official of an English poor-law union who superintends the relief of the poor.

Relievo, *re-lie-vó* or *re-lie-vó*, n. A form of *Relievo*.

Relight, *re-lik't*, *v.t.* To light anew; to rekindle.

Religieux, *re-lízh-é-z'*, n. *Sing.* and *pl.* [A member of a monastic order; a monk. — **Religieuse**, *re-lízh-é-z'*, n. [O. Fr.] A female religious; a nun.

Religion, *re-lí-jon*, n. [Fr. *religion*, L. *religio*, *religiosis*, probably from prefix *re*, and stem meaning to care for, to respect, allied to *Gr. alepo*, to heed.] The feeling of reverence which men entertain towards a Supreme Being; the recognition of God as an object of worship, love, obedience, piety; any system of faith and worship (the religion of the Greeks, Jews, Hindus, Mohammedans, &c.). — **Established religion**, that form of religion in a country which is recognized and supported by the state. — **Natural religion**, the knowledge of God and of our duty which is derived from the light of nature. — **Revealed religion**, the knowledge of God and of our duty from positive revelation. — **Religionism**, *re-lí-jon-iz'm*, n. The outward practice of religion; affected or false religion. — **Religionist**, *re-lí-jon-ist*, n. A religious bigot;

one who deals much in religious discourse; a partisan of a religion. — **Religionless**, *re-lí-jon-less*, a. Without religion; not having a religion. — **Religiosity**, *re-lí-jon-í-sí-ti*, n. A natural tendency of mind towards religion. — **Religious**, *re-lí-jus*, a. [L. *religiōsus*.] Pertaining or relating to religion; concerned with religion; set apart for religious uses; sanctified and adorned with religion; pious; devout; devoted by vows to the practice of religion or to a monastic life (a religious order); bound by some solemn obligation; scrupulously religious. — **Religiously**, *re-lí-jus-ly*, *adv.* In a religious manner; piously; reverently; strictly; conscientiously. — **Religiousness**, *re-lí-jus-ness*, n. The quality or state of being religious. — **Relinquish**, *re-lín-kwish*, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *relinquer*, *relinquere*, from L. *relinquo*, to leave. **RELIC**.] To give up the possession or occupancy of; to withdraw from; to leave; to abandon; to give up the pursuit or practice of; to desert from; to renounce. — **Relinquisher**, *re-lín-kwish-er*, n. One who relinquishes. — **Relinquishment**, *re-lín-kwish-ment*, n. The act of relinquishing; the renouncing a claim to. — **Reliquary**, *re-lí-kw-er-í*, n. A casket, from L. *reliquie*, relics. **RELIC**. A sacred repository for relics; a casket in which relics are kept; a shrine. — **Relique**, *re-lik'* or *re-lík*, n. A relic.

Reliques, *re-lí-kw-iz*, n. *pl.* [L. *remanens*, remains. **RELIC**.] Relics; remains; fossil remains.

Relish, *re-lísh*, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *relicher*, lit. to relick—*re*, again, and *licher*, from L. H. G. *relic*, to lick. **RELIC**.] To like the taste or flavour of; to be pleased with or gratified by; to have a liking for; to give an agreeable taste or flavour to; to savour or smack of. — *v.t.* To have a pleasing taste; to have a flavour. — *n.* The pleasure produced by anything on the palate; savour; taste, commonly a pleasing taste; inclination; liking a *relish* for something; disgust; dislike by anything; characteristic quality, savour or flavour; smack; taste; quantity just perceptible; tincture; the pleasure taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating. — **Relishable**, *re-lísh-á-ble*, *a.* Capable of giving relish. — **Relisten**, *re-lí-sh*, *v.t.* To listen again or anew.

Relive, *re-lív'*, *v.i.* To live again; to revive. — **Reload**, *re-lód*, *v.t.* To load again.

Reluce, *re-lú-sent*, n. [L. *re*, back, and *lucere*, to shine. **LUCID**.] Throwing back light; luminous; shining; eminent.

Reluctant, *re-lúk-tant*, a. [L. *reluctans*, *reluctans*, pp. of *reluctor*, to struggle—*re*, back, and *luctor*, to struggle, *luctus*, a struggle.] Striving against doing something; unwilling to do what one feels called on to do; acting with repugnance; averse; loath; granted with unwillingness (to consent). — **Relucence**, *re-lú-sent*, *adv.* In a reluctant manner; unwillingly. — **Reluctance**, *re-lúk-tan-si*, n. The state or quality of being reluctant; aversion; unwillingness.

Relume, *re-lúm*, *re-lím'*, *re-ló-mín*, *v.t.* [L. *re*, again, and *lumen*, light. **LUMINARY**.] To light anew; to illuminate again.

Relieve, *re-liev'*, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *reliev*, *re-liev*, to bind, to attach—L. *re*, back, and *ligare*, to bind (hence *ligament*); formerly often used with reflexive pronouns (to *relieve oneself*.)] To treat with confidence, as when we are satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or of evidence; to have confidence; to trust; with *on* or *upon*. — **Reliable**, *re-lí-á-ble*, *a.* [This word (introduced about 1850) has often been objected to as irregular in formation or for other reasons; but it has latterly come into good of being reliable as may be relied on; worthy support. — **Reliability**, *re-lí-á-ble-ness*, *re-lí-á-ble-ty*, n. The quality of being reliable. — **Reliably**, *re-lí-á-ble-ly*, *adv.* In a reliable manner; as may be relied on. — **Reliance**, *re-lí-áns*, n. The act of relying; dependence; confidence; trust; ground of trust. — **Reliant**, *re-lí-ánt*, a. Having

reliance; confident; self-reliant. — **Relier**, *re-lí-ér*, n. One who relies.

Remake, *re-má-k*, *pret.* & *pp.* of *remake*. — **Remain**, *re-má-n*, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *remandre*, to remain, from L. *remaneo*, to tarry, to tarry, *maneo*, *manst*, to stay. **MANEANS**.] To continue in a place; to abide; to continue in an unchanged form or condition; to endure; to last; to stay behind after others have gone; to be left; to be left as not included or comprised; to be still to deal with. — *n.* That which is left; remainder; relic chiefly used in the plural; specifically, *pl.*, that which is left of a human being after life is gone, that is the body, *pi.* the productions, especially the literary works, of one who is dead. — **Remainder**, *re-má-n-der*, n. [An infinitive form; comp. *rejoinder*.] That which remains; anything left after the removal of the rest; *arith.*, &c., the sum or quantity that is left after subtraction or deduction; *law*, an estate limited so as to be enjoyed after the death of the present possessor or otherwise. — *Remaining*, *re-má-n-ing*, *pp.*

Remake, *re-má-k*, *v.t.* — **remade**, *remaking*. To make anew; to make over again.

Remand, *re-má-n-d'*, *v.t.* [Fr. *remander*, from L. *re*, and *mandare*, to commit to one's charge. **MANDARE**.] To send back, or order back; *law*, to send back to jail, as an accused party, in order to give time to collect more evidence. — *n.* The state of being remanded; the act of remanding.

Remanent, *re-má-n-ent*, a. [L. *remanens*, *remanens*, pp. of *remaneo*. **REMAIN**.] Remaining. — **Rémance**, *re-má-n-ent*, n. The state of remaining; continuance; permanence.

Remark, *re-má-k*, n. [Fr. *remarque*—*re* and *marque*. **MARK**.] The act of observing or taking notice; notice or observation; a brief statement taking notice of something; an observation; a comment. — *v.t.* To observe; to take notice of; to remark, as a thought that has occurred to the speaker; to utter by way of comment or observation. — **Remarkable**, *re-má-k-á-ble*, *a.* Obvious; striking; worthy of notice; extraordinary; unusual; striking; noteworthy; conspicuous; distinguished. — **Remarkableness**, *re-má-k-á-ble-ness*, n. — **Remarkably**, *re-má-k-á-ble-ly*, *adv.* In a remarkable manner; singularly, surprisingly. — **Remarker**, *re-má-k-ér*, n. One who remarks.

Remark, *re-má-k'*, *v.t.* To mark anew or second time.

Remarry, *re-má-rí*, *v.t.* To marry again or a second time. — *v.i.* To be married again or a second time. — **Remarriage**, *re-má-rí-j*, n. Any marriage after the first; a repeated marriage.

Remask, *re-má-sk*, *v.t.* To furnish with a second mask or set of masks. — **Remasticate**, *re-má-stí-kát*, *v.t.* To chew or masticate again. — **Remastication**, *re-má-stí-kát-shon*, n. The act of remasticating.

Remblai, *rái-blá*, n. [Fr.] *Fort.* the earth used to form the whole mass of rampart and parapet.

Remede, *re-méd*, n. Remedy. — **Remedy**, *re-méd*, *v.t.* Written also *Remed*, *Remed*. [Old English or Scotch.]

Remasure, *re-méz-ur*, *v.t.* To measure anew.

Remedy, *re-mé-dí*, n. [L. *remedium*, from *re*, again, and *medeo*, to heal. **MEDICAL**.] That which cures a disease; any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health (a remedy for the gout); that which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind; relief; redress; legal means for recovery of a right. — *v.t.* — **remedied**, *remedying*. To cure; to heal; to repair or remove, as an evil; to redress; to counteract. — **Remediable**, *re-mé-dí-á-ble*, *a.* Capable of being remedied. — **Remediableness**, *re-mé-dí-á-ble-ness*, n. — **Remediably**, *re-mé-dí-á-ble-ly*, *adv.* — **Remedial**, *re-mé-dí-ál*, *a.* [L. *remedium*.] A remedy; intended to remedy or cure something, or for the removal of an evil (remedial measures). — **Remedially**, *re-mé-dí-ál-ly*, *adv.* In a remedial manner. — **Remediless**, *re-mé-dí-less*, *a.* Not admitting a remedy; incurable; irreparable. — **Reme-**

atlessly, rem-e-di-les-ly, *adv.*—Remediless-
ness, rem-e-di-less-ness, *n.*

Remelt, re-melt, *v.t.* To melt again.
Remember, re-mem-ber, *v.t.* To remember. *Fr. re-
member, se. remember, from L.L. remem-
orare*—*L. re, again, and memorare*, to
bring to mind, from *memor*, mindful.
[Mason.] To have in the mind and ca-
pable of being brought to mind from the past;
to bear or keep in mind; to be capable of
recalling; not to forget; to put in mind;
to remind; to think of; to keep in mind
with gratitude, favour, affection, or other
emotion.—*i. t.* To have something in re-
membrance; to recollect.—*Remembrance*,
implies that a thing exists in the memory,
but not that it is actually present in the
thoughts at the moment. *Recollect* means
that a fact, forgotten or partially lost to
memory, is after some effort recalled.—*See*
also, MEXICO.—Rememberer, re-mem-ber-
er, *n.* One that remembers.—*Remem-
brance*, re-mem-brance, *n.* [O. Fr. *re-mem-
brance*.] The keeping of a thing in mind,
power or faculty of remembering; limit of
time over which the memory extends;
what is remembered; a memorial; a keep-
sake; state of being mindful; regard.—
Syn. under *MEXICO*.—Rememberer, re-
mem-bran-er, *n.* One who remembers.
[Mason.] An officer in the exchequer of England
whose business is to record certain papers
and proceedings, make out processes, &c.;
a recorder; the name is also given to an
officer of some corporations.—*Renal*,
re-nal, *adj.* Pertaining to merge again.
Reform, re-mi-form, *a.* [L. *remis*, an
our.] Shaped like an our.
Remig, re-mi-jez, *n. pl.* [L. *remex, remigia*,
a rower, from *remis*, an oar.] The quill
feathers of the wings of a bird.
Remigrate, re-mi-grat, *v.t.* To migrate
again; to return.—*Remigration*, re-mi-gra-
shon, *n.* A migration to a former place.
Remind, re-mind, *v.t.* To remind; to cause
to recollect or remember; to remind
a person of his promise.—*Reminder*, re-
minder, *n.* One who or that which re-
minds; a hint that serves to awaken remem-
brance.—*Remindful*, re-mind-ful, *a.* Ten-
ding or adapted to remind.
Reminiscence, remi-nis-ens, *n.* [Fr. *re-
miniscence, L. reminiscencia, from remi-
niscor*, to recall to mind—*re*, again, and
miniscor, from root *men*, to mind, to
the mind. *MEXICO*.] Recollection; that
which is recollected or related to mind;
a relation of what is recollected; a narra-
tion of past incidents within one's per-
sonal knowledge.—*See also, MEXICO*.
Reminiscent, remi-nis-ent, *a.* Having
reminiscence; calling to mind.—*One*
who calls to mind.—*Reminiscential*, remi-
nis-ent-shal, *a.* Pertaining to reminis-
cence.—*Reminiscentially*, remi-nis-ent-
shal-ly, *adv.*
Remiped, rem-i-ped, *n.* [L. *remis*, an oar,
and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] An aquatic animal
whose feet serve as oars.
Remise, re-mise, *v.t.* [Fr. from *remettre*,
L. *remitto*.] *Remiss*, a granting back;
a surrender, release, as of a claim.
Remiss, re-mis, *a.* [L. *remissus*, relaxed,
languid, not strict, pp. of *remitto*—*re*, back,
and *mitto*, to send.] *Remiss*, a lax, remis-
sive, or negligent manner; careless;
dilatory; black; wanting earnestness or
activity.—*Remissly*, re-mis-sil-ly, *adv.*
Remissness, re-mis-si-ness, *n.* Care-
lessness; laxity of being remiss.—*Re-
missible*, re-mis-si-ble, *a.* Capable of being re-
mitted or forgiven.—*Remission*, re-mis-
shon, *n.* The act of remitting; diminution
or cessation of intensity; abundant mod-
eration; a giving up; the act of forgiving;
forgiveness; pardon; a temporary sus-
sistence of the force or violence of a disease
or pain.—*Remissive*, re-mis-siv, *adj.* Slack-
ening; relaxing; forgiving; pardoning.
Remissly, re-mis-sil, *adv.* In a remiss or
negligent manner; carelessly; slowly;
slackly; not vigorously.—*Remissness*, re-
mis-si-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being
remiss.—*Remissory*, re-mis-si-ri, *a.* Per-
taining to remission; serving or tending
to remit.—*Remit*, re-mit, *v.t.*—*Remitted*,
remitting, [L. *remitto*, to send back,
slacken, relax.] To relax in intensity; to

make less intense or violent; to abate; to
refrain from exacting; to give up in whole
or in part (to remit punishment); to pardon;
to forgive; to refrain from exacting pun-
ishment for (sins); to surrender; to resign;
to send back; to put again into custody.
Scots law, to transfer from one tribunal
or judge to another; *com.* to transmit or
send, as money, bills, or other things in
payment for goods received.—*v. t.* To
slacken; to become less intense.—*Remit*,
mod. to abate in violence for a time
a fever remits at a certain hour every day;
com. to transmit money, &c.—*Scots law*,
the transferring of a cause from one tri-
bunal or judge to another.—*Remittal*, re-
mit'al, *n.* A remitting; a sending money
to a distant place.—*Remittance*, re-mit-
tans, *n.* The act of transmitting money,
bills, or the like, to a distant place, in
return or payment for goods purchased;
the sum remitted.—*Remittee*, re-mit-er, *n.*
A person to whom a remittance is sent.—
Remittent, re-mit-ent, *a.* [L. *remittens*,
remittens, pp. of *remitto*.] Temporarily
transferring remissions.—*Remittance*,
to time.—*Remittent fever*, any fever which
suffers a decided remission of its violence
during the twenty-four hours, but with-
out entirely leaving the patient.—*Remit*,
re-mit, *v. t.*—*Remitter*, re-mit-er, *n.*
One who remits.
Remix, re-miks, *v. t.* and *i.* To mix again.
Remnant, rem-nant, *n.* [Contr. from *re-
manere*, *REMANENT*.] What remains after
the removal of the rest of a thing.—*Re-
maining* piece of a web of cloth after the
rest is sold, that which remains after a
part is done or past; a scrap, fragment,
little bit.—*Remains*, yet left.
Remodelling, re-mo-dell, *v. t.* To remodel,
remodelling. To model or fashion anew.
Remodify, re-mo-difi, *v. t.* To modify again;
to shape anew.—*Remodification*, re-mo-di-
fi-ka-shon, *n.* The act of modifying again;
the remodelling, modification or change.
Remolli, re-mo-l'i-ent, *a.* [L. *remollis*,
to soften—*re*, and *molis*, soft.] *Remolli-*
fying, softening.
Remonetize, re-mo-net-iz, *v. t.*—*Remonetized*,
remonetizing, [L. *re*, again, and *monetis*,
money. *MEXICO*.] To restore to circulation
in the shape of money; to make again the
legal or standard money of account.—
Remonetization, re-mo-net-iz-a-shon, *n.*
The act of remonetizing.
Remonstrate, re-mon-strat, *v. t.*—*Remonstrated*,
remonstrating, [O. Fr. *remonstrer* (Fr.
remontre); L. *remonstro*—*re*, again, and
monstro, to show. *MEXICO*.] To re-
hibit or present strong reasons against an
act, measure, or any course of proceedings;
to expostulate.—*Remonstrance*, re-mon-
strans, *n.* [O. Fr. *remonstrance*.] The act
of remonstrating or expostulating; an ex-
postulation; a strong statement of reasons,
against something; a paper containing
such a statement.—*Remonstrant*, *Remon-*
strative, Remonstratory, re-mon-strant,
re-mon-strat-iv, re-mon-strat-ri, *adj.* Ex-
postulatory; remonstrating.—*Remon-*
strator, Remonstrator, re-mon-strant,
re-mon-strat-er, *n.* One who remonstrates.
Remora, re-mo-ra, *n.* [L. from *re*, back,
and *morare*, to delay.] The sucking fish,
a fish with flattened, adhesive disc on the
top of the head, by which it attaches
itself firmly to other fishes or to the bot-
toms of vessels; fish by the sucking dis-
c which retards or delays ships.
Remorse, re-mors, *n.* [L. *remorsus*,
a biting again, from *re*, remordere, *remorsus*
re, again, and *morde*, to bite. *MEXICO*.]
The pain or anguish excited by a
sense of guilt; compunction of conscience
for a crime committed; painful memory
of wrong done.—*Remorseful*, re-mors-ful,
re-mors-ful, *adj.* Of remorse; impressed with a sense
of guilt.—*Remorsefully*, re-mors-ful-ly, *adv.*
In a remorseful manner.—*Remorseful-*
ness, re-mors-ful-ness, *n.* The state of
being remorseful.—*Remorseless*, re-mors-
less, *adj.* Without remorse; unrepentant;
insensible; pitiless.—*Remorselessly*, re-
mors-less-ly, *adv.* In a remorseless manner;
pitilessly.—*Remorselessness*, re-mors-less-
ness, *n.*

Remote, re-mot, *a.* [L. *remotus*, from *re-*
moveo, to remove—*re*, and *moveo*, *motum*,
to move. *MEXICO*.] Distant in place; far
off; not near; distant in time; distant
in future; not directly producing an effect;
not proximate (the remote causes of a
disease); distant in consanguinity or affini-
ty (a remote kinsman); slightly; inconsid-
erable (a remote resemblance).—*Remotely*,
re-mot-ly, *adv.* In a remote manner; at
distance; slightly; not closely.—*Remote-*
ness, re-mot-ness, *n.* State of being remote;
distant.
Remould, re-mold, *v. t.* To mould or shape
anew.
Remount, re-mount, *v. t.* and *i.* To mount
again.—*n.* A fresh horse to mount.
Remove, re-move, *v. t.*—*Removed*, removing,
[O. Fr. *remouvoir*, from *L. moveo*, to re-
move—*re*, and *moveo*, to move. *MEXICO*.]
To shift from the position occupied; to
put from its place in any manner; to dis-
place from an office, post, or position; to
take away by causing to cause; to cause to
leave a person or thing; to put an end to;
to banish (to remove a disease or grievance);
to make away with; to cut off (to remove
a person's position); to change the place
in an; to remove, to move from one place
to another; to change the place of resi-
dence. *MEXICO* is a generic term, including
the sense of *remove*, but the latter is never
applied to inanimate objects without a
change of place or position.—*n.* The
act of removing; a removal; change of
place; the distance or interval through which
anything is removed; an interval stage;
a step in any scale of gradation; a dial re-
moved from table to make room for some-
thing else.—*Removability*, re-mo-va-bil-
i-ty, *n.* The capacity of being removable.
Removable, re-mov-able, *a.* Capable of
being removed.—*Removal*, re-mo-val, *n.*
Moving from one place to another; change
of place or site; the act of displacing from
an office or post; the act of putting an end
to (the removal of a person's position).—
re-mov-, *p.* and *a.* Changed in place;
displaced from office; remote; separate
from others.—*Removeness*, re-mov-
ed-ness, *n.* State of being removed.—*Re-*
move, re-mov, *v. t.*—*Removably*, re-mov-
a-bil-ly, *adv.* Capable of being removed.
Remugent, re-mu-jent, *a.* [L. *re*, again,
and *muvo*, to bellow.] Bellowing.
Remunerate, re-mu-nér-at, *v. t.*—*Remunerated*,
remunerating, [L. *remunero*, remu-
nerare.—*See also, MEXICO*.] To reward;
to requite; to reward; to recompense;
to require, in a good sense; to pay an
equivalent to for any service, loss, or sacri-
fice.—*Remuneration*, re-mu-nér-a-shon, *n.*
The capacity of being remunerated or
rewarded.—*Remunerable*, re-mu-nér-
a-ble, *a.* Capable of being remunerated.—
Remuneration, re-mu-nér-a-shon, *n.* The
act of remunerating; what is given to re-
munerate.—*Remunerative*, re-mu-nér-
a-tiv, *a.* Affording remuneration; yielding
a sufficient return.—*Remuneratory*, re-
mu-nér-a-ti-ri, *a.* Rewarding; requiring
remuneration.—*Remuneration*, re-mu-
nér-a-shon, *n.* To remunerate; to return
in manners; to repeat in low hoarse sounds.
Renaisance, re-nás-sans, *a.* [Fr. *re-nais-
sance* or new birth—*re*, again, and *nais-*
sance, birth. *L. renascens, from nasci*,
natus, to be born. *NATAL*.] The revival
of anything which has long been in decay
or extinct; the transitional movement in
Europe from the middle ages to the mod-
ern world; specially applied to the time
of the revival of letters and arts in the
fifteenth century.—*Renaisance style*, the
style of building and decoration which
characterized the Gothic and sought to re-
produce the forms of classical ornamenta-
tion.—*Renaissant*, re-nás-sant, *a.* Per-
taining to the Renaissance.—*Renais-*
sance, re-nás-sans, *n.* The state of being renaissant;
also same as *Renaisance*.—*Renais-*
sance, re-nás-sans, *n.* Renaiscence; new birth.
Renaiscent, re-nás-sent, *a.* [L. *renascens*.]
Springing or rising into being again; re-
suscitating; rejuvenated.
Renal, renal, *a.* [L. *renalis*, from *ren*, pl.
renes, the kidneys. *REISS*.] Pertaining to
the kidneys or reins. *Renal* glands, the
two triangular bodies which cover the
upper part of the kidneys.

oil, pound; a. Sc. abyme—the Fr. u

To lay up; to lodge, as for safety or preservation. — **Reposition**, *re-pō-zish-on*, *n.* Act of repositing or laying up in safety. — **Repository**, *re-pō-zit-ō-ri*, *n.* [L. *repositorium*.] A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a depository; a storehouse; a magazine; a warehouse; a shop.

Repossess, *re-pō-zēs*, *v.t.* To possess again. — **Repossession**, *re-pō-zesh-on*, *n.* The act or state of possessing again.

Reposse, *re-pō-sē*, *p. and a.* [Fr. *pp. of repousser*—*re*, back, and *pousser*, to push, to thrust. *Persu.*] A term applied to a style of ornamentation in metal, effected by strokes of the hammer, which behind until a rough image of the desired figure is produced, which is finished by chasing.

Reprehend, *re-prē-hend*, *v.t.* [L. *reprehendo*—*re*, back, and *prehendo*, to lay hold of; seen also in *comprehend*, *comprehend*, *reprehensio*, &c.] To charge with a fault; to chide sharply; to reprove; to take exception to; to speak of as a fault; to censure. — **Reprehender**, *re-prē-hend-er*, *n.* One that reprehends. — **Reprehensible**, *re-prē-hens-i-bl*, *a.* Deserving to be reprehended or censured; blameworthy; censurable; deserving reproof. — **Reprehensableness**, *re-prē-hens-i-bl-ness*, *n.* The quality of being reprehensible. — **Reprehensibly**, *re-prē-hens-i-bl-ly*, *adv.* In a reprehensible manner; culpably. — **Reprehension**, *re-prē-hen-shon*, *n.* [L. *reprehensio*.] The act of reprehending; reproof; censure; blame. — **Reprehensively**, *re-prē-hen-siv*, *re-prē-hen-siv-ly*, *adv.* Containing reprehension (or reproof). — **Reprehensively**, *re-prē-hen-siv-ly*, *adv.* With reprehension.

Represent, *re-prē-zent*, *v.t.* [Fr. *représenter*, from L. *repræsentare*—*re*, again, and *præsentare*, to present. *PRESENT*.] To exhibit the image or counterpart of; to typify; to portray by pictorial or other means; to act the part of; to personate; to exhibit to the mind in language; to bring before the mind; to give an account of; to describe; to supply the place of; to speak and act with authority on behalf of; to constitute or constitute agent for; to serve as a sign or symbol of (words represent ideas or things). — **Representable**, *re-prē-zen-ta-bl*, *a.* Capable of being represented. — **Representant**, *re-prē-zen-tānt*, *n.* A representing; an exhibiting vicarious power. — **A representative**. — **Representation**, *re-prē-zen-tā-shon*, *n.* The act of representing, describing, exhibiting, portraying, &c.; that which represents; an image or likeness; a picture or statue; exhibition of a play on the stage, or of a character in a play; a dramatic performance; a statement of arguments or facts, &c.; sometimes a written expostulation; a remonstrance; the representing of a constituency in a legislative assembly (the representation of a county in parliament); delegated representatives collectively. — **Representativeness**, *re-prē-zen-tā-shen-ā-ty*, *n.* A pertaining to represent. — **Representative**, *re-prē-zen-tā-tiv*, *a.* Fitted to represent, portray, or typify; acting as a substitute for an agent or others; performing the functions of others (a representative body); conducted by the agency of delegates chosen by the people (a representative government); *nat. hist.* Presenting the full characteristics of the type of a group (a representative genus). — **One who or that which represents**; that by which anything is represented; something standing for something else, as an agent, deputy, or substitute who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority; *law*, one that stands in the place of another as heir. — **House of Representatives**, the lower house of the supreme legislative body (Congress) in the United States. — **Representatively**, *re-prē-zen-tā-tiv-ly*, *adv.* In a representative manner. — **Representativeness**, *re-prē-zen-tā-tiv-ness*, *n.* — **Representor**, *re-prē-zen-ter*, *n.* One who represents.

Re-present, *re-prē-zent*, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *present*.] To present anew. — **Re-presentation**, *re-prē-zen-tā-shon*, *n.* The act of presenting to the mind what was formerly present but is now absent.

Repress, *re-prēs*, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *press*, L. *reprimere*, *repressum*. *Press*.] To press back or down effectually; to crush, quell, put down, subdue (emotion, a rising); to check, restrain. — **Represser**, *re-prēs-er*, *n.* One who represses; one that crushes or subdues. — **Repressible**, *re-prēs-i-bl*, *a.* Capable of being repressed. — **Repressibly**, *re-prēs-i-bl-ly*, *adv.* In a repressible manner. — **Repression**, *re-prē-shon*, *n.* The act of repressing; restraining; or subduing; check; restraint. — **Repressive**, *re-prēs-iv*, *a.* Having power to repress; tending to subdue or restrain. — **Repressively**, *re-prēs-iv-ly*, *adv.* In a repressive manner.

Reprove, *re-prōv*, *v.t.* [From O.Fr. *reprover*, *reprover*, to blame, condemn, from L. *reprobare*, to reject, condemn, meaning originally the rejection of a sentence already passed. *REPROBATE*.] The suspension of the execution of a criminal's sentence; respite; interval of ease of relief. — *v.t.*—**reproving**, *re-prōv-ing*. To grant a reprieve or respite to; to suspend or delay the execution of a law for a time.

Reprimand, *re-prī-mānd*, *n.* [Fr. *reprémande*, from L. *reprimenda*, a thing to be checked or repressed, from *reprimere*, to repress, to repress.] A severe reproof for a fault; a sharp rebuke. — **Reprimander**, *re-prī-mānd-er*, *n.* One who severely; to reprimand; to reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence.

Reprint, *re-prīnt*, *v.t.* To print again; to print a second or any new edition of; to re-impression of—*n.* A reprint; a second or new impression of any printed work.

Reprisal, *re-prī-zāl*, *n.* [Fr. *représaille*, from L. *repræcipula*, from L. *reprisalis*, *reprisando*, to take away. *REPRISAL*, a capture, which is also from L. *prehendo*.] The seizure or taking of anything from an enemy by way of retaliation or retribution; a retaliation, that which is so taken; any taking by way of retaliation; an act of severity done in retaliation. — *Letters of marque and reprisal*. **MANQUE**

Reproach, *re-prōch*, *v.t.* [Fr. *reprocher*, from L. *reprochare*, to reproach, from L. *re*, back, and *prope*, near; lit. to bring near or set before. *APPROACH*, *PROXIMITY*.] To charge with a fault in severe language; to censure; to rebuke; to rebuke with severity; to censure or contempt, or as having suffered wrong personally; to upbraid. — *A severe or cutting expression of censure or blame; blame for something considered outrageous or vile; continually; source of blame; shame, infamy, or disgrace; object of contempt, scorn, or derision.* — **Reproachable**, *re-prōch-a-bl*, *a.* Deserving reproach. — **Reproachableness**, *re-prōch-a-bl-ness*, *n.* The state of being reproachable with reproach. — **Reproachably**, *re-prōch-a-bl-ly*, *adv.* In a reproachable manner. — **Reproacher**, *re-prōch-er*, *n.* One who reproaches. — **Reproachful**, *re-prōch-ful*, *a.* Containing or conveying reproach or censure; upbraiding; scolding; opprobrious; worthy of reproach; shameful; infamous. — **Reproachfully**, *re-prōch-ful-ly*, *adv.* In a reproachful manner. — **Reproachfulness**, *re-prōch-ful-ness*, *n.* Quality of being reproachful. — **Reproachless**, *re-prōch-less*, *a.* Without reproach.

Reprobate, *re-prō-bāt*, *a.* [L. *reprobatus*, disapproved, rejected, *pp. of reprobo*—*re*, denoting reverse, and *probo*, to approve. *PROBABLE*, *REPROVE*, *REPROVE*.] Abandoned; morally abandoned; degraded; profligate; lost to virtue or grace. — **One who is very profligate or abandoned; a person abandoned to sin; one lost to virtue; a wicked, depraved wretch.** — **Reprobation**, *re-prō-bā-tion*, *n.* Disapproval with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to condemn strongly; to condemn; to reject. — **Reprobateness**, *Reprobacy*, *re-prō-bā-tē-ness*, *n.* The state of being reprobate. — **Reprobator**, *re-prō-bā-ter*, *n.* One who reprobates. — **Reprobation**, *re-prō-bā-tion*, *n.* The act of reprobating; condemnation; censure; rejection. — **Reprobative**, *re-prō-bā-tiv*, *re-prō-bā-tō-ri*, *a.* Conveying reprobation.

Reproduce, *re-prō-dūs*, *v.t.* — **reproduced**, *re-producing*. To produce again or anew; to renew the production of; to generate, as offspring; to portray or represent; to bring to the mind by the imagination. — **Reproducer**, *re-prō-dūs-er*, *n.* One who or that which reproduces. — **Reproduction**, *re-prō-duk-shon*, *n.* The act or process of reproducing; the process whereby new individuals are generated and the perpetuation of the species ensured; that which is produced or presented anew. — **Reproductive**, *Reproductory*, *re-prō-duk-tiv*, *re-prō-dū-tō-ri*, *a.* Pertaining to reproduction; tending to reproduce.

Reprove, *re-prōv*, *v.t.* — **reproved**, *re-proving*. [Fr. *reprover*, to blame, to censure; O.Fr. *reprover*, from L. *reprobare*. *REPROBATE*.] To charge with a fault to the face; to chide; to reprimand; to express disapproval of. — **Reproof**, *re-prōf*, *n.* The expression of blame or censure addressed to a person; blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; reprehension; rebuke; reprimand. — **Reprovable**, *re-prōv-a-bl*, *a.* Worthy of being reproofed; deserving reproof, or censure; blamable. — **Reprovableness**, *re-prōv-a-bl-ness*, *n.* — **Reprovably**, *re-prōv-a-bl-ly*, *adv.* In a reprovably manner. — **Reproval**, *re-prōv-āl*, *n.* A reproof; a rebuke; a censure. — **Reprover**, *re-prōv-er*, *n.* One that reproveth. — **Reprovingly**, *re-prōv-ing-ly*, *adv.* In a reprovably manner.

Reprune, *re-prōn*, *v.t.* To prune or trim again.

Reptation, *rep-tā-shon*, *n.* [L. *reptatio*, *reptationis*, from *repto*, freq. of *repto*, to creep. *REPTILE*.] The act of creeping or crawling. — **Reptant**, *Reptatory*, *rep-tant*, *rep-tō-er*, *a.* Creeping; crawling. — **Reptile**, *rep-tīl*, *n.* [Fr. *reptile*, from L. *reptilis*, creeping, from *repto*, *reptum*, to creep; akin to *serpo*, to creep. *SERPENT*.] Creeping; moving on the belly, or with small short legs; a creeping animal; a vile animal. — **In a general sense**, an animal that moves on its belly, or by means of small short legs; a crawling creature; specifically, *cool*, an animal belonging to the class Reptiles, as lizards, crocodiles, snakes, &c. — **In a general sense**, an animal that moves on its belly, or by means of small short legs; a crawling creature; specifically, *cool*, an animal belonging to the class Reptiles, as lizards, crocodiles, snakes, &c. — **Reptilian**, *rep-tī-li-an*, *a.* Belonging to the class of reptiles. — **An animal of the class Reptilia**; a reptile.

Republic, *re-pū-blik*, *n.* [Fr. *république*, from L. *republica*—*res*, an affair, interest, and *publica*, fem. of *publicus*, public. *REAL*, *PUBLIC*.] A commonwealth; a political community in which the supreme power is in the state is vested either in certain privileged members of the community or in the whole community, and thus varying from the most exclusive oligarchy to a pure democracy. — **Federal republics**, of which the United States and Switzerland are examples, consist of a number of separate states bound together by treaty, so as to present the aspect of a single state with central government, each wholly renouncing their individual power of internal self-government. — **Republic of letters**, the collective body of literary and learned men. — **Republican**, *re-pū-blik-kan*, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a republic; consonant to the principles of a republic. — **One who favours or prefers a republican form of government.** — **Republism**, *re-pū-blik-izm*, *n.* — **Republicanism**, *re-pū-blik-kan-izm*, *n.* The republican system of government; attachment to a republican form of government; republican principles.

Republication, *re-pū-blik-kan-shon*, *n.* The act of republishing; a new publication of something before published.

Republish, *re-pū-blish*, *v.t.* To publish anew; to publish again, as in a new edition. — **Republisher**, *re-pū-blish-er*, *n.* One who republishes.

Repudiate, *re-pū-dāt*, *v.t.* — **repudiated**, *repudiating*. [L. *repudio*, *repudiatio*, to divorce, to cast off from *repudiare*, a casting off, divorce.] To cast away; to reject;

to discard; to disavow; to divorce; to refuse to acknowledge or to pay, as debt.—**Repudiable**, *re-pu-di-ā-ble*, *a.* Capable of being repudiated.—**Repudiation**, *re-pu-di-ā-sh'on*, *n.* [*L. repudiatio*]. The act of repudiating; rejection; disavowal; divorce; refusal on the part of a government to pay debts contracted by a former government.—**Repudiator**, *re-pu-di-ā-ter*, *n.* One who repudiates.

Repugnance, **Repugnancy**, *re-pu-g'nans, re-pu-g'nans-i*, *n.* [*Fr. repugnance; L. repugnāntia*, from *repugno*, to resist—*re*, against, and *pugno*, to fight, to contend, to fight]. The state of being opposed in mind; feeling of dislike to some action; reluctance; unwillingness; opposition in nature or qualities; contrariety.—**Repugnant**, *re-pu-g'nant*, *a.* [*L. repugnans, repugnans, pp. of repugno*]. Standing or being in opposition; contrary; at variance; usually followed by to (a statement repugnant to common sense; highly distasteful; offensive (a course repugnant to him).—**Repugnantly**, *re-pu-g'nant-ly*, *adv.*

Repulse, *re-pul's*, *n.* [*L. repulsa*, from *repello*, *repulsum*—*re*, back, and *pello*, to drive, to push]. The condition of being repelled or driven back by the act of driving back; a check; a defeat; refusal; denial.—**re-pulsed**, *re-pul'sed*, *adj.* To repel; to drive back; to refuse; to reject.—**Repulsive**, *re-pul's-iv*, *a.* One that repulses.—**Repulsion**, *re-pul'shun*, *n.* [*L. repulsiō*]. The act of repelling; physics, a term often applied to the action which two bodies exert upon one another when they tend to increase their mutual distance.—**Repulsive**, *re-pul's-iv*, *a.* Acting so as to repel; causing repulsion; tending to deter or forbid approach or familiarity; repellent; forbidding.—**Repulsively**, *re-pul's-iv-ly*, *adv.* In a repulsive manner.—**Repulsiveness**, *re-pul's-iv-ness*, *n.*

Repurchase, *re-pur-chās*, *v.t.* To buy back; to regain by purchase.—*n.* The act of buying again; a new purchase.

Repute, *re-pūt*, *v.t.*—**reputed**, *re-pūt-ed*, *adj.* [*Fr. réputé*, from *reputare*, to estimate over and over, and *pūto*, to reckon, to estimate (as in *computo*, *imputo*, &c.). *PUTATIVE*]. To hold in thought; to reckon, account, or consider as such or such; to deem.—*n.* Reputation; character attributed by public report, especially good character; honourable name.—**Reputed**, *re-pūt-ed*, *p. and a.* Generally considered; commonly believed, regarded, or accounted.—**Reputably**, *re-pūt-ē-ly*, *adv.* In common opinion or estimation.—**Reputable**, *re-pūt-ā-ble*, *a.* Being in good repute; held in esteem; not mean or disgraceful.—**Reputableness**, *re-pūt-ā-ble-ness*, *n.* The quality of being reputable.—**Reputably**, *re-pūt-ā-ble-ly*, *adv.* In a reputable manner.—**Reputation**, *re-pūt-ā-sh'on*, *n.* [*L. reputatio*]. Character by report; opinion of character generally entertained; character attributed; reputation in a good or bad sense; often favourable or honourable regard; good name.—**Reputeless**, *re-pūt-les*, *a.* Not having good repute; inglorious. [*Shak*].

Request, *re-quest*, *v.t.* [*Fr. requête* (*Fr. requête*), from *L. requisita*, a thing required, a want, from *requiro*, *requiritum*—*re*, again, and *quero*, *queritum*, to seek. *QUEST*]. The expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; an asking; a petition, prayer, entreaty; the thing asked for or requested; a state of being esteemed and sought after, or asked for (an army requested). *Request* expresses less earnestness than *entreaty* and *supplication*; and supposes a right in the person requested to deny or refuse to grant, and is therefore from demand.—*U.* To make a request for; to solicit or express desire for; to express a request; to ask.—**Request-note**, *n.* An application to obtain a permit for removing exposable articles.

Requiem, *re-ki-wi-um*, *v.t.* To requiemate; to give new life to.

Requiem, *re-ki-wi-um*, *n.* [*Acc. case of L. requies*, rest, respite, relaxation, &c.; *re*, and *quies*, rest, repose]. A funeral dirge or service containing the words "Requiem eternam," &c., sung for the rest of a per-

son's soul; a grand musical composition performed in honour of some deceased person.

Require, *re-quir*, *v.t.*—**required**, *re-quir-ed*, *adj.* [*Fr. requier, requierre, requier, dir. requierir*], from *L. requiro*, *requirere*, to ask for. [*Requisit*]. To demand; to ask as of right and by authority; to insist on having; to ask as a favour; to call upon to request; to request to have used or necessary for; to need or want the matter requires great care, we require food; to find it necessary; to have to with infinitives (you will require to go).—**Requirable**, *re-quir-ā-ble*, *a.* Fit or proper to be demanded.—**Requirement**, *re-quir-ment*, *n.* The act of requiring; demand; that which requires the doing of something; an essential condition; something required or necessary.—**Requirer**, *re-quir-er*, *n.* One who requires.—**Requisite**, *re-quir-it*, *a.* [*L. requisitus*, from *requiro*]. Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary. *n.* That which is necessary; act; thing; individual.—**Requitely**, *re-quir-it-ly*, *adv.* In a requisite manner; necessarily.—**Requiteliness**, *re-quir-it-ness*, *n.*—**Requisition**, *re-quir-it-sh'on*, *n.* [*L. requisitio*]. An application made as of right; a demand; a demand for the levying of necessities by hostile troops from the people in whose country they are; a written call or invitation (a requisition for a post; meetings; a requisition of being required or much sought after; request.—*U.* To make a requisition or demand upon.—**Requisitionist**, *re-quir-it-sh'on-ist*, *n.* One who makes requisition.—**Requisitor**, *re-quir-it-er*, *n.* One empowered by a requisition to investigate facts.

Requite, *re-quit*, *v.t.*—**requited**, *re-quit-ed*, *adj.* [*From re, back, and quit. QUIT*]. To repay either good or evil; in a good sense, to recompense or reward; in a bad sense, to retaliate on.—**Requirer**, *re-quit-er*, *n.* One who requites.—**Requitable**, *re-quit-ā-ble*, *a.* Capable of being requited.—**Requitally**, *re-quit-ā-ly*, *adv.* In a manner of requiting.

Re-read, *re-rēd*, *v.t.* To read again or anew.

Reredos, *re-rēds*, *n.* [*Fr. arrière dos—arrière*, behind, and *dos*, *L. dorsum*, the back. *REAR, DORSAL*]. The back of a altar; the decorated portion of the wall behind and rising above the altar in a church.

Re-refine, *re-rē-fin*, *v.t.* To refine anew or afresh.

Rere-mouse, *re-rē-mūs*, *n.* [*A. Sæ hre-mūs*, from *hrean*, to raise, to move, and *mūs*, a mouse]. A bat. [*Shak*].

Re-resolve, *re-rē-zolv*, *v.t.* To resolve a second time.

Rere-ward, *re-rē-wārd*, *n.* [*Rear and ward—guard*]. The part of an army that marches in the rear; the rear-guard. [*O.P.*]

Resail, *re-sāl*, *n.* or *v.* To sail back.

Resal, *re-sāl*, *n.* A sale a second hand; a second sale.

Resalute, *re-sāl-ūt*, *v.t.* To salute or greet anew.

Rescind, *re-sind*, *v.t.* [*Fr. rescinder*, from *rescindere*, *rescindere*—*re*, again, and *scindere*, to cut (as in *concise*, *precise*, &c.).] To cut short; to abrogate; to revoke or annul by competent authority (to rescind a law, a judgment).—**Rescinding**, *re-sind-ing*, *adj.*—**Rescission**, *re-sin-sh'on*, *n.* [*L. rescissio, rescissionis*]. The act of rescinding; the act of abrogating or annulling.—**Rescissory**, *re-sis-sō-ry*, *a.* [*L. rescissorius*]. Having power to rescind, abrogate, or annul.

Rescript, *re-skrīpt*, *n.* [*L. rescriptum*, from *rescribo*, *rescriptum*, to write back—*re*, and *scribo*, to write. *SCRIPT*]. A decree or decision of a Roman emperor to some matter set before him; the decision by a pope of a question officially propounded; an edict or decree.—**Rescriptive**, *re-skrīpt-iv*, *adj.* Pertaining to or having the character of a rescript.

Rescue, *res-kū*, *v.t.*—**rescued**, *res-kū-ed*, *adj.* [*O. Fr. ressource, rescourre*, to rescue, from *L. re, a, rescutur*, to shake, to shake away, and *quiescere*, to shake. *QUASH*]. To free from confinement, danger, or evil; to withdraw from a state of exposure to

evil; *low*, to take by forcible or floral means from lawful custody.—*n.* The act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint or danger; *low*, a forcible taking out of the custody of the law.—**Rescuer**, *res-kū-er*, *n.* One that rescues.—**Rescuable**, *res-kū-ā-ble*, *a.* Capable of being rescued.

Research, *re-sēr-č*, *n.* [*Prefix re, and search; Fr. recherche*]. Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking for a principle; laborious or continued search; effort in investigation.—*U.* To search again; to examine anew.—**Researcher**, *re-sēr-č-er*, *n.* One engaged in research.

Reseat, *re-sēt*, *v.t.* To seat or set again; to furnish with a new seat or seats.

Resect, *re-sēkt*, *v.t.* [*L. resco, resectum*, to cut off or re, back, and secō, to cut]. To cut or pare off.—**Resection**, *re-sēk-sh'on*, *n.* [*L. resectio*]. Surg. the removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation.

Reseek, *re-sēk*, *n.* & *v.* To seek again.

Reseize, *re-sēz*, *v.t.* To seize again; *low*, to restate in the place as to be rescued (of or in).—**Reseizer**, *re-sēz-er*, *n.* One who seizes again.—**Reseizure**, *re-sēz-ūr*, *n.* A second seizure.

Resell, *re-sēl*, *v.t.* To sell again.

Resemble, *re-sē-mbl*, *v.t.*—**resembled**, *re-sē-mbl-ed*, *adj.* [*Fr. ressembler—re, and sembler*, to seem, from *L. similare*, from *similis*, like. *SIMILAR*]. To be like; to have similarity in form, figure, or qualities; to liken; to compare.—**Resemblance**, *re-sē-mbl-āns*, *n.* The state or quality of resembling; likeness; similarity either of external form or of qualities; something similar; a similitude.—**Resemblant**, *re-sē-mbl-ānt*, *a.* Resembling.

Resend, *re-sēnd*, *v.t.* To send again.

Resent, *re-sēnt*, *v.t.* [*Fr. ressentir*, from *L. re, and sentio*, to feel, to sense]. To consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree angry or provoked at; to take ill; to show such feeling by words or acts.—*U.* To be indignant; to feel resentment.

Resentful, *re-sēnt-fūl*, *a.* One who is resentful.

Resentful, *re-sēnt-fūl*, *adj.* Inclined or apt to resent; full of resentment.—**Resentment**, *re-sēnt-mēt*, *n.* A resentful manner.—**Resentingly**, *re-sēnt-ing-ly*, *adv.* With resentment.—**Resentment**, *re-sēnt-mēt*, *n.* The act of resenting; the feeling with which one who resents is impressed; a deep sense of injury; anger arising from a sense of wrong; strong displeasure.

Reserve, *re-sērv*, *n.*—**reserved**, *re-sērv-ed*, *adj.* [*Fr. réserver*, from *L. reservo*—*re*, back, and *servo*, to keep. *SERVE*]. To keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use; to reserve; to keep back for a time; to withhold.—*n.* The act of reserving or keeping back; that which is reserved or retained from present use or disposal; a store; something still kept or remaining; something in the mind withheld from disclosure; a reservation; the habit of keeping back or restraining the feelings; a certain closeness or coldness in others; reserve; reserve in present behaviour; banking capital retained in order to meet average liabilities; troops reserved to sustain other troops in battle as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an emergency; a reserve in store; in keeping for other or future use.—**Reservation**, *re-sērv-ā-sh'on*, *n.* The act of reserving or keeping back; concealment or withholding from expression; disclosure; brought forth; something kept over of part of the consecrated elements for the communion of the sick; in the United States, a tract of the public land reserved for some special use; as the reservation of the use of Indians, &c.; a reserve.—**Mental reservation**, an intentional reserving or holding back of some word or clause, the speaker thus intending to act his unexpressed intent while being publicly decent, or to keep his real sentiments secret.—**Reserved**, *re-sērv-ed*, *p. and a.* Kept for another or future use; showing reserve in behaviour; not open or frank; distant; cautious.—**Reserved list, in the British navy, a list of officers put on half-pay, and removed from active service, but liable to be called to serve if required.—**

Reservedly, rē-zér'ved-lī, *adv.* In a reserved manner; with reserve.—**Reservedness**, rē-zér'ved-nēs, *n.* The quality of being reserved.—**Reserver**, rē-zér'ver, *n.* One who reserves.—**Reservist**, rē-zér'vist, *n.* A soldier of a reserve force.

Reservoir, rez'er-vwar, n. [Fr. **RESERVE.**] A place where anything is kept in store; a place where water is collected and kept for use; an artificial lake or pond from which pipes convey water to a town.

Reset, **rê-set**, *n.* [O. Fr. *recepte, recette*, a receiving. **RECEIPT.**] *Scots law*, the receiving and harbouring of an outlaw or a criminal.—**Reset of theft**, the offence of receiving and keeping goods knowing them to be stolen.—**Resetter**, **rê-set'ër**, *n.* *Scots law*, a receiver of stolen goods.

Reset, re-set', v.t. To set again (to *reset* a diamond); *printing*, to set over again, as a page of matter.—*n.* The act of resetting; *printing*, matter set over again.

—Resettlement, rē-set'l-ment, *n.* The act of resettling.

Reshape, re-shāp', v.t. To shape again.
Reship, re-shīp', v.t. To ship again; to ship again what has been imported.—**Reshipment, re-shīp'ment, n.** The act of reshipping.

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Residue, rezi-dū, n. [*Fr. résidu*, from *L. residuum*, what is left behind, from *residue*, remaining, from *resideo*. *Residue*,] That which remains after a part is taken, separated, or dealt with in some way; that which is still over; remainder; the rest; *law*, the remainder of a testator's estate after the payment of debts.

after payment of debts and legacies. — *Residual*, *re-zid'ü-äl*, *a.* Having the character of a residue or residuum; remaining after a part is taken or dealt with. — *Residuum*, *re-zid'ü-üm*, *n.* The various parts of an estate which cannot be expended in the chest and cannot be expended in the chest, estimated at from 60 to 120 cubic inches. — *Residuary*, *re-zid'ü-ä-ri*, *a.* Pertaining to a residue or part remaining; forming a residue or portion not dealt with. — *Residuary legatee*, the legatee to whom is bequeathed all that remains after deducting the debts and specific legacies. — *Residuum*, *re-zid'ü-üm*, *n.* [L.] That which remains after the payment of debts and legacies.

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and a. Surrendered; given up; feeling resignation; submissive; patient. — **Resignedly**, rē-zī'ned-li, *adv.* With resignation; submissively. — **Resigner**, rē-zī'nēr, *n.* One who resigns.

Resign, rê-sin', *v.t.* To sign again.
Resile, rê-zil', *v.i.*—resiled, resiling. [*L. re-*
sile, to leap back—*re* back and

salto, to leap or spring back—*re*, back, and *salio*, to leap. **SALIENT**] To recede or withdraw from a purpose. — **Resilience**, **Resiliency**, *rē-sil'i-ens*, *rē-sil'i-en-si*, *n.* The act of resiling; the act of rebounding; rebound from being elastic. — **Resilient**, *rē-sil'i-ent*, *a.* Inclined to resile; rebounding.

Resin, *rez'in*, n. [*Fr. résine*, from *L. resina*, resin. *Rosin* is the same word.] An inflammable substance of sundry varieties found in most plants, and often obtained by spontaneous exudation. In some cases

viscous exudation; in some cases solid and brittle at ordinary temperatures, in others viscous or semi-fluid in which case they are called *balsams*, valuable as ingredients in varnishes, and several of them used in medicine. *Resin* from coniferous trees is called *resins of natural resins*, amber, petroleum asphalt, bitumen, and other mineral hydrocarbons. Resiniferous, resiniferous. *a.* Yielding resin. Resiniform, resin-like. *a.* Having the form of resin. — Resino-electric. Containing or exhibiting electric electricity.

Resinous, *rez'i-nus*, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from resin; partaking of the qualities of resin. *Resinous electricity*, the electricity that is excited by rubbing resinous bodies with a woollen cloth, in distinction from that excited by rubbing glass, &c., which is termed *vitreous* or *positive electricity*. — **Resinously**, *rez'i-nus-li, adv.* In the manner of a resinous body. — **Resinousness**, *rez'i-nus-nes*, *a.* — **Resiny**, *rez'i-ni*, *a.* Like resin, or partaking of its

qualities.
Resist, *res-ist*, *vt.* [*Fr. résister*, from *l.* *resistere*, to stand firm, *re*, and *sisto*, to place, to stand, from *sto*, to stand.] To stand up to; to withstand so as not to be impressed by; to form an impediment to; to oppose, passively (certain bodies *resist* acids or a cutting tool); to act in opposition; to strive or struggle against, actively. To *resist* the action of a dye or paste applied to calico goods to prevent colour or mordant from fixing on those parts not intended to be coloured.—*Resistance*, *res-ist-ans*, *n.* The act of resisting, whether actively or passively; a body which is in opposition to a quality or property in nature, or to a tendency, force or external impression; a force acting in opposition to another force so as to destroy it, or diminish its effect.—*Electrical resistance*, the comparative resistance which a body offers to the passage of an electric current; the standard standard of measurement of electric resistance.

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Resolder, rē-sol'der, *v.t.* To solder again.
Resoluble, rez'-o-lū-bl, *a.* 1Fr. *résoluble*

RESOLVE. Capable of being melted or dissolved.

Resolute, rez'-lüt, *a.* [Fr. *résolu*, pp. of *résoudre*, *I. resolve*, to resolve. **Resolve**, *v.* Having a fixed purpose; determined; steadfast; bold; firm. — **Resolutely**, rez'-lüt-lí, *adv.* In a resolute manner; with fixed purpose; determinedly; boldly. — **Resoluteness**, rez'-lüt-nés, *n.* The quality of being resolute; unshaken firmness. — **Resolution**, rez'-lüt-sh'ón, *n.* [Fr. *résolution*, *I. resolutio*.] The character of

being resolute; a resolve taken; a fixed purpose or determination of mind; the character of acting with fixed purpose; firmness; determination; a formal decision of a legislative or other body; the operation of resolving or separating the component parts of a body; the act of unraveling a perplexing question or problem; solution; *music*, the succession of a concord immediately after a discord; *med.* a removal or disappearance, as the disappearance of a tumour. — *Resolution of an equation*, in *alg.* the bringing of the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the rest on the other.

—Resolution of forces, in *dya*, the dividing of any single force into two or more others, which shall produce the same effect.—Resolutioner, rez-o-lú'shon-er, *n.* One who joins in a resolution or declaration.—Resolute, rez-o-lú-tiv, *a.* Having the power to dissolve or break up.

Resolve, re-zolv', v.t.—resolved, resolving.
[1. *resolves*, to unloose, break up, dissolve, to do away with (hence, to determine, that is, to do away with doubts or disputes)—*re*, back or again, and *solvo*, to loose.

SOLVE. 1. To separate the component parts of; to reduce to constituent elements; to reduce to simple parts; to analyse; to disentangle of perplexities; to clear of difficulties (to *resolve* doubts); to explain; to state the nature and purpose; to determine (usually in legal cases); to reduce to form or constitute by resolution (the house *resolved* itself into a committee); to determine on; to express by resolution and vote; *well*; to disperse or remove, as an inflammation or a tumour; *math*, to solve.

ciples.—*n*. That which has been resolved on; fixed purpose of mind; a settled determination; a resolution. — *Resolved*, *re-zolv'd*, *p* and *a*. — Having the mind made up upon; engaged; determined; resolute, *intransitive*. In a resolved manner, resolutely. *Resolvedness*, *re-zolv'd-ness*, *n*. Fixedness of purpose. — *Resolvent*, *re-zolv'nt*, *a*. Having the power to resolve; causing solution.—*n*. That which has the power of causing solution, *intransitive*, *discent*. — *Resolver*, *re-zolv'z*. One who resolves. — *Resolvent*, *re-zolv'nt*. One who determines. *Resolvability*, *Resolvableness*, *re-zolv-abil'i-ty*, *re-zolv-abil-ness*, *n*. The property of being resolvable. — *Resolvable*, *re-zolv-able*, *a*. Capable of being resolved or separated into constituent parts; capable of being solved.

Resonant, *rezo'-nant*, *a.* [*L. resonans, resonantia*, ppr. of *resono*—*re*, again, and *sono*, **s**, sound. **S**oup.] Capable of returning sound; resounding: full of sounds; echoing back.—**Resonantly**, *rezo'-nant-li, ade.* In a resonant manner.—**Resonance**, *Resonancy*, *rezo'-nans, rezo'-nans-i*, *n.* The state or quality of being resonant; the act of resounding.—**Resonator**, *rezo'-nater, n.* An instrument for facilitating the analysis of compound sounds.

Resorb, *rē-sor'b*, *v.t.* [*L. resorbeo*—*re*, and *sorbeo*, to drink in.] To swallow up.—*Re-*

resorbent, re-sorbent, *a.* Swallowing up.
Resort, re-zort', *v.i.* [*O.Fr. resorhir*, *Fr.*
resortir, to go out again, to resort, from
prefix *re*, and *sorhir*, to go out, from *L.*
sorhir, to obtain, to acquire by lot, from
sors, *sortia*, lot. *Sour!* To have re-
course; to betake one's self (to *resort* to
force); to go to *resort* to a place); to repair
frequently. — *n.* A betaking one's self; re-
course; the act of visiting or frequenting;
a place frequented; a haunt. — *Resorter*,

Resound, *rē-zound'*, *v.t.* [*O.E. resound*, from *I. resono* to resound—*re* again and

from *l. sound*, to resound—*re*, again, and *sono*, to sound. *Sound*.] To sound again; to echo; to extol.—*v. i.* To be filled with sound; to echo; to reverberate; to sound loudly; to be echoed; to be much mentioned.—*n.* Return of sound; echo. *Resound*, *re-sound*. *v. t.* and *i.* To sound

Resource, ré-sô-rs', n. [Fr. ressource, from
O Fr. *ressusciter* to arise again—*re* again

Fate, fār, fat, fall; mē, met, hér; pine, pīn; nōte, not, move; tōbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; n. Sc. abyme—the Fr. *u*

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ances. — **Reticularly**, *ret-i-kū-lér-li*, *adv.* In a reticular manner. — **Reticulate**, *Ret-ic-u-lat-ed*, *ret-i-kū-lá-ted*, *a.* [*reticulatus*, from *reticulum*.] Netted; resembling net-work; having distinct lines or spaces. — **Retination**, *ret-i-kū-lá-shun*, *n.* That which is reticulated; net-work; organization of substances resembling a net. — **Reticle**, *ret-i-kūl*, *n.* [Fr. *reticule*, *L. reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] A kind of reticulation. — **Retine**, *ret-i-né*, *n.* A kind of work, but not of every description of materials, used by ladies for carrying in the hand; a micrometer attached to a telescope, having a net-work of fine fibres crossing at right angles. — **Retinee**, *ret-i-né*, *n.* The honey-comb bag or second cavity of the complex stomach of ruminants.

Retiform, *ret-i-form*, *a.* [*L. retiformis*, *rete*, a net, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a net. — **Retina**, *ret-i-ná*, *n.* Composed of crossing lines and interstices.

Retina, *ret-i-ná*, *n.* [From *L. rete*, a net.] A membrane lining the interior of the eye behind, being a reticulation of capillary vessels, which receives the impressions from external objects. — **Retinal**, *ret-i-nal*, *a.* Pertaining to the retina. — **Retinitis**, *ret-i-nítis*, *n.* Inflammation of the retina. — **Retinology**, *ret-i-nol-ó-jí*, *n.* Examination of the retina.

Retinervus, *ret-i-nér-vus*, *n.* [*L. rete*, a net, and *nervus*, a nerve.] *Bot.* Having veins with the appearance of net-work.

Retining, *ret-i-níng*, *n.* [*L. retineo*, to retain.] The act of retaining.

From *Retin*, *ret-i-n*, *v.* [*retineo*, to retain.] From *Gr. retin*, resin. A translucent fossil resin; pitch-stone. — **Retinoid**, *ret-i-noid*, *a.* Resin-like; resembling a resin.

Retinue, *ret-i-nú*, *n.* [O. Fr. *retinue*, from *retinere*, to retain.] The attendants of a prince or other distinguished personage, chiefly on a journey or an excursion; a train of persons; a suite; a cortège.

Retire, *ret-ir*, *v.* [*retireo*, to retire.] **Retire**, *ret-ir*, *re-back*, and *irer*, to draw, [a word of Teutonic origin—Goth. *tairan*, E. to *tear*.] To withdraw; to go back; to draw back; to retire from company or from a public place into private life; to withdraw from danger (to *retire* from battle); to withdraw from business or active life; to recede; to be bent or turned back (the shore *retired* from the land); to withdraw (as being no longer qualified for active service) (to *retire* a military officer); to withdraw from circulation by taking up and paying (to *retire* a bill). — **Retiral**, *ret-ir-ál*, *a.* Pertaining to the act of retiring. — **Retiring**, *ret-ir-íng*, *a.* The act of taking up and paying a bill when due. — **Retired**, *ret-ir-d*, *p.* and *a.* Secluded from much society or from public notice; apart from public life (a *retired* life); retired, locally, private (a *retired* withdrawal from business or active life having given up business (a *retired* merchant); given to seclusion; inclining to seclusion. — **Retiree**, *ret-ir-é*, *n.* One who has retired; a supernumerary and deserving naval or military officers are placed — **Retiredly**, *ret-ir-éd-ly*, *adv.* In a retired manner; in seclusion. — **Retires**, *ret-ir-és*, *n.* A state of retirement. — **Retirement**, *ret-ir-ém-nt*, *n.* The act of retiring; state of living a retired life; seclusion; privacy; retired or private life. — **Retirer**, *ret-ir-ér*, *n.* One who retires. — **Retiring**, *ret-ir-íng*, *p.* and *a.* Withdrawing; retreating; reserved; not forward or obtrusive; granted to or suitable for one who retires, as from public employment or service (a *retiring* allowance).

Retold, *re-told*, *pret.* and *pp.* of *retell*.

Retort, *re-tört*, *v.* [*L. retorquere*, *retortum*, to fling or cast back, to retort—*re*, back, *torquere*, *torturn*, to turn.] To reply. — **Retortive**, *re-tört-iv*, *a.* Retortive, argument, accusation, censure, or incivility (to *retort* the charge of vanity); to bend or curve back (a *retorted* line). — *n.* To return an argument or reply; to retort. — **Retortive**, *re-tört-iv*, *a.* Curved back, as a line. — *n.* [The vessel is named from the neck being bent back or retorted.] A censure or incivility returned as a reply; a rejoinder. — **Retortive**, *re-tört-iv*, *a.* Residing, as when the neck is attached employed for the purpose of distilling

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|-----------------------|---------------|------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Fäte, fär, fat, fall: | mē, met, her: | pine, pin: | nōte, not, mōve: | tōbe, tub, bull: | oil, pound: | a. Sc. abane—the Fr. u. |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------------|

Rhizome, *Rhizoma*, rī'zōm or rī'zōm, rī'zō'-ma, n. [Gr. *rhizōma*, a root, from *rhiza*, a root.] *Bot.* a stem running along the surface of the ground, or partially subterranean, sending forth shoots at its upper end and decaying at the other, as in the ferns, iris, &c.

Rhizomorphous, rī-zō-mor'fō-us, a. [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, *morphē*, shape.] Rootlike in form.

Rhizophagus, rī-zō-fā-gus, a. [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *phagō*, to eat.] Root-eating.

Rhizophorus, rī-zō-fō-rus, a. [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *phērō*, to bear.] *Bot.* root-bearing.

Rhizopoda, rī-zō-pō-da, a pl. [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *pōda*, a foot.] The lowest class of the Protozoa; minute animals destitute of a mouth and capable of protruding rootlike or finger-shaped masses from any part of their substance.

Rhizotaxis, rī-zō-tāk'sis, n. [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *taxis*, arrangement.] *Bot.* the arrangement of the roots.

Rhodes-wood, rōd'z, n. The wood of a West Indian tree. Called also *Cauliswood*.

Rhodium, rī'di-um, n. [From *rhodon*, a rose, on account of the red colour of some of its salts when dissolved in water.] A rare metal found associated with platinum in the ore of platinum, which it resembles in its general and chemical properties.

Rhododendron, rō-dō-den'drōn, a. [Gr. *rhododendron*, lit. rose-tree—*rhodon*, a rose, and *dendron*, a tree.] A genus of highly prized evergreen shrubs, with beautiful flowers disposed in corymbs, occurring both in the New and Old Worlds, especially in the Himalayas.

Rhodomontade, rō-dō-mon-tād, n. **Rodomontade**.

Rhomb, **Rhombus**, rom, rom'bus, n. [Fr. *rhombe*, L. *rhombus*, from Gr. *rhombos*.]

A quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel, but the angles not right angles; a figure of a diamond or lozenge form; a solid bounded by six equal and similar rhombic planes; a rhombic-dron, —Rhombic, rom'lik, a. Having the shape of a rhomb.

Rhombic-dral, rom-bē-hē'drāl, a. Relating to a rhombic-dron. —**Rhombic-dron**, rom-bē-hē'drōn, n. [Gr. *rhombos*, and *drala*, a side.] A solid bounded by six rhombic planes. —**Rhombicoid**, rom-bō'id, n. A quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular; a solid having a rhomboidal form. —**a**. In the form of a rhomboid; rhomboidal; diamond-shaped. —**Rhomboid**, rom-bō'id, a. Having the shape of a rhomboid. —**Rhomb-spar**, n. A mineral of a grayish white, occurring in rhomboids, imbedded in chlorite slate, limestone, &c.

Rhynchus, rōng'kus, n. [L. from *rhynchus*, a snoring sound.] *Med.* the deep snoring which accompanies inspiration in some diseases, particularly in apoplexy; stertor. —**Rhynchal**, rōng'kal, a. Pertaining to rhynchus.

Rhopalaceorus, rō-pā-lō-er'us, a. [Gr. *rhōpala*, a club, and *keras*, a horn.] Having antennae terminating with a small club, said of certain insects.

Rhubarb, rī'barb, n. [Fr. *rhubarbe*; L.L. *rhubarbacea*; Gr. *rhēon barbara*, from *rhē*, a name of the river Volga, where the plant is native, and *barbaros*, barbarian.] The common name of a large herbaceous plant which yields leaf-stalks used for making tarts, &c., and some species of which have roots used in the river Volga. —**Rhubarb**, a. [From *rhēon*.] Being aperient, and at the same time tonic and astringent.

Rhumb, rum, n. [From *rhomb*.] *Navig.* a line which makes any given angle with the meridian; one of the thirty-two points of the compass. —**Rhumb**, a. —**Rhumb-line**, n. *Navig.* a line described by the course of a ship sailing steadily in any one direction except towards any of the cardinal points; a loxodromic curve.

Rhumina, rī'um, n. A mixture of caustic lime and opium, used in removing hair from hides.

Rhyme, rim, n. [O.E. *ryme*, *ryme*, from A. Sax. *rim*, number, rhyme—*loet*, rim, D. *rym*, *len*, rim, G. *reim*, rhyme. The

proper spelling is *rhyme*; the h has been inserted by influence of L. *rhymus*, Gr. *rhymnos*, rhythmus.] A correspondence of sound in the final portions of two or more syllables, more especially the correspondence of the sound of the terminating word or syllable of one line of poetry with the terminating word or syllable of another; poetry; metre; a composition in verse; a poem, especially a short one; a verse, word, termination rhyming with another.

Male or masculine rhymes, rhymes in which only the final syllables agree, as *strain*, *complain*. — **Female or feminine rhymes**, rhymes in which the two final syllables agree, as *beauties*, *accents*, *metres*, *poison*. — The words *rhyme* and *reason* are often used in combination as implying common sense or rational conduct; as to act without *rhyme* or *reason*, to act recklessly, or without due thought and consideration.

—**a**. *rhymed, rhyming*. To accord in the terminal sounds; to form a rhyme; to make verses. — **v**. To put into rhyme.

Rhymeless, rim'less, a. Destitute of rhyme.

Rhymetick, rī'm-et'ik, n. A name given to rhymes; a poor poet. — **Rhymeter**, rī'm-ē'tēr, n. A rhymetick; a poor or mean poet.

Rhynchonella, rin-ko-nel'lā, n. [A dim. from Gr. *rhynchos*, a beak.] An extensive genus of brachiopods, of which many are fossil, with an acutely beaked shell.

Rhysimeter, rī-sim-ē'tēr, n. [Gr. *rhysis*, a flowing, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the velocity of air, or the speed of ships.

Rhythm, **Rhythmus**, rīthm, rīth'mus, n. [L. *rhythmus*, from Gr. *ῥυθμός*, any regularly recurring vibratory motion, from root of *rhēō*, to flow.] The measure of time or movement by regularly recurring impulses, sounds, &c., as in poetry, prose composition, and music, and by analogy, dancing; periodical emphasis; numerical proportion or harmony; rhyme; metre; &c.

Rhythmic, rīth'mik, a. Pertaining to rhythm; having rhythm. — **Rhythmically**, rīth'mi-kāl'i, *adv.* In a rhythmical manner.

Rhythmic, rīth'mik, n. That which treats of the laws and the length of sounds and of emphasis. — **Rhythmless**, rīth'mless, a. Destitute of rhythm. — **Rhythmometer**, rīth-mōm-ē'tēr, n. An instrument for marking time to movement. — **a**. *Marconius*.

Rial, rial, n. [An old form of *royal*.] A gold coin of varying value, formerly current in Britain. Spelled also *Ryal*.

Riant, ri'ad, a. [Fr. *ppt. of rire*, to laugh.] Laughing; smiling. — **Riary**, ri'ar-i, n. Character of being riant; cheerfulness; gaiety.

Rib, rib, n. [A Sax. *rib*, *ribb*—D. *rib*, *ribbe*, L. G. *ribbe*, Dan. *rib*, G. *rippe*, Icel. *rið*, a rib.] One of the curved bones springing from the vertebral column and enclosing a certain number of the important organs and viscera in man and other vertebrate animals; something resembling a rib in position, use, or form.

Rib, rib, n. [From *rib*.] A small timber or metallic bars which spring from the keel, and form or strengthen the side of a ship; a piece of timber or iron supporting a raked roof, as in domes, vaults, &c.; one of the principal veins or nerves in leaves of plants; one of the rods on which the cover of an umbrella is stretched; a prominent line or rising on cloth, as in corduroy. — **a**. *ribbed, ribbing*. To furnish with ribs; to plough so as to leave riblike ridges somewhat apart. — **Ribbed**, rib'd, n. and a. Furnished with ribs; inclining and channelled. — **Ribbing**, rib'ing, n. An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as of a vaulted ceiling, on cloth, &c.; a kind of imperfect ploughing, every alternate strip of ground being ploughed.

Rib-grass, n. A common genus. — **Ribless**, rib'less, a. Having no ribs.

Ribald, rīb'al'd, n. [O. Fr. *ribaud*, *ribaud*, from O. H. G. *Arīb*, *Arīp*, a prostitute, low, coarse fellow; a foul-mouthed fellow. — **a**. Low; mean; vile; obscene. — **Ribald**,

roue, rīb'al'd-us, a. Containing ribaldry. — **Ribaldry**, rīb'al'd-ri, n. The talk of a ribald; obscene language; indecency.

Riband, rīb'and, n. [Fr. *riban*, a Frang. Ribbon. **Riband**, *rib'on*, *rib'and*, n. [O.E. *ribane*, *riban*, *ribant*, &c., from O. and Prov. Fr. *riban*, Mod. Fr. *riban*, perhaps from the Celtic; comp. Gael. *ribean*, a ribbon, a fillet for the hair; *rib*, a hair; Ir. *ribin*, a ribbon; G. *ribe*, *ribk*, satin, &c.; a narrow web of silk, satin, or other material, generally used for an ornament, or for fastening some part of female dress; what resembles a ribbon in some respects; a narrow strip of material; a shawl (said torn to ribbons). — **Blue ribbon** and **red ribbon**, often used to designate the orders of the Garter and Bath respectively, the badge of the former being supported by a blue ribbon, and that of the latter by a red ribbon. — **Rice-hum**. — **Ribbon**, rib'on, v. t. To adorn or furnish with ribbons. — **Ribbon-fish**, n. A fish with a lengthened body much flattened on the sides. — **Ribbon-grass**, n. A barnyard grass. — **Ribbon**, *am* rīb'vōn, n. The strip of a secret association of Irishmen, which had its origin about 1808, and was antagonistic to the Orangemen; so named from the piece of ribbon the members wore as a badge.

Ribbon-jar, n. The jar of a ribbon, the colours are arranged in parallel layers or stripes, like ribbons. — **Ribbonman**, rib'on-man, n. An adherent of Ribbonism. — **Ribbon-saw**, n. **Bandsaw**. — **Ribbon-work**, n. A needlework.

Rice, ris, n. [O. Fr. *ris*, from L. *oryza*, from Gr. *oryza*, rice; of oriental origin.] A well-known cereal plant and its seed, probably a native of India, but now cultivated in all warm climates, the grain forming a large portion of the food of the inhabitants. — **Rice-bird**, n. A bird of the United States, allied to the buntings, so named from its feeding on rice. Called also *bobolink*, and *rice-bird*. — **Rice-field**, n. The refuse of rice which remains when it is cleaned for the market; rice-meal, a valuable food for cattle. — **Rice-flour, n. Ground rice for making puddings, &c. — **Rice-milk**, n. Milk made from rice, and used as a substitute for milk.**

Rice-paper, n. Paper made from rice straw, used in Japan and elsewhere; also, a substance prepared from the pith of a certain plant, brought from China, where it is used for painting upon and for the manufacture of fancy and ornamental articles. — **Rice-pudding**, n. A pudding made of milk and rice, with eggs and sugar.

Rich, rich, a. [Partly from A. Sax. *rice*, rich, powerful, partly from Fr. *riche*, rich, the latter being from H. G. *ric*, rich, which again is cognate with A. Sax. *rice*, Icel. *rik*, Goth. *reiks*, rich, the root being that of *re*, *reicht*.] Having abundant material possessions; wealthy; opposed to *poor*; hence, generally, well supplied; abundant; producing ample supplies; productive; fertile; composed of valuable or costly materials or ingredients; sumptuous; highly valued; costly; abounding in nutritive or medicinal riches; especially, as applied to articles of food and drink, sweet, luscious, or highly flavoured; largely gratifying the sense of sight; vivid, bright; agreeable to the sense of hearing; sweet; mellow; abundant in humour; highly provocative of amusement or merriment.

The rich, as a noun, a rich man or rich men. — **Riches**, rīch'ez, n. [Formerly *richesse*, from Fr. *richesse* (singular noun), from *riche*, rich.] That which makes rich; abundant possessions; riches; affluence. This word is really in the singular number, but is very rarely so used, the apparently plural termination having caused it to be regarded as a plural.

Richly, rīch'li, *adv.* In a rich manner. — **Richly**, rīch'li, *adv.* abundantly; splendidly; magnificently. — **Richness**, rīch'nes, n. The state or quality of being rich; opulence; profuseness; fertility; magnificence; costliness; luxuriousness; extravagance.

Ricinine, rī-si-nēn, n. [From L. *ricinus*, the castor-oil plant.] An alkaloid contained in the seeds of the castor-oil plant.

Rick, rik, n. [A. Sax. *aræde*, a rick; cogn. Icel. *Arædur*, a pile, W. *crug*, Ir. *cruch*, a

heap, rick.] A stack or pile of corn or hay, the lower part generally of a cylindrical form, and the top part rounded or conical, and often thatched so as to protect the pile from rain.—*v.t.* To pile up in ricks.—**Rick-stand**, *n.* A frame of timber or iron on which ricks or stacks are built.

Rickets, rik'et, *n.* [From old *wrick*, *wriken*, to twist; allied to *wring*, *wriggle*.] A disease of children in which there is usually some distortion of the bones, considered by many as one of the forms of scrofula. — **Rickety**, rik'et-i, *a.* Affected with rickets; feeble or imperfect in general; threatening to fall; shaky.

Ricochet, rik'-o-shet, *n.* [Fr.; etym. unknown.] A rebounding from a flat surface of a stone from water or of a cannonball from the ground.—*Ricochet fire*, the firing of guns or mortars so as to cause the balls or shells to rebound and fall.—*Ricochet battery*, a battery for firing in this manner.—*v. i.* (rik'-shet) *ricochetted*, *ricochetting*. To operate upon by ricochet firing.—*v. t.* To skim, as a stone, along the surface of water, to strike and fly onward as a cannon-bull.

rid, *rid*, *v.t.* — *rid* or *ridded* (pret. and pp.)
ridding. [A. Sax. *hredidan*, to take off
snatch; akin to Icel. *rygja* (ryghja), Dan.
rydde, to clear, to remove; *D. rieden*, G.
reiden, to clear. To rescue, to deliver, to
release, to disencumber (to *rid* a person of
pain, of a burden); to make away with;
to remove by violence (*Shak.*); — *pp.*, or
Free; clear (to be *rid* of trouble). — *To get*
rid of, to free one's self from — *Riddance*,
rid'ans, *n.* The act of ridding; a clearing
away; a getting rid of something — *A*
good riddance, fortunate relief from some
thing disagreeable.

Ridden, ridn, n. pp. of *ride*.
Riddle, ridl, n. [A Sax. *hriddra*, a fan for winnowing; cogn. O. H. G. *hriltard*, a sieve from same root as *L. cerno*, Gr. *kribo*, to separate, judge. *Curric*.] A kind of large sieve with coarse meshes, employed for separating coarse materials from finer.—*v.t.*—*riddled*, *riddling*. To pass through or separate with a riddle; to perforate with balls, so as to make like a riddle (a house *riddled* with shot).

Riddle, *rid'ĭ*, *n.* [*A. Sax. rædels*, a riddle, from *rædan*, to read, discern, guess= *D. rædsel*, *G. räthsel*, a riddle. *Read.*] A proposition put in obscure or ambiguous terms to puzzle or exercise the ingenuity in discovering its meaning; something to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; an enigma; anything ambiguous or puzzling.—*v.t.*—*riddled*, *riddling*. To solve

to explain; to unriddle.—*v. i.* To speak ambiguously, obscurely, or enigmatically. *Ride*, *rid*, *v. i.*—*rote*, pret., *ridden*, pp., *riding*, ppr. [*A. Sax.* *ridan*, to ride= *L. G. ruden*, *D. rijden*, *Ice.* *rida*, *Dan.* *ride*, *G.* *reiten*, *O. G.* *ritan*—to ride. *Raid* and *road* as well as *ready*, are from this stem.] To travel or be carried on the back of an animal, as on a horse; to travel or be carried in a vehicle, as in a carriage or wagon; to be borne on or in a fluid (a ship rides a

[illegible]

a subsidiary problem in mathematics. — **Riderless**, *ri-der-less*, *a*. Having no rider. — **Riding**, *ri-ding*, *p.* and *a*. Employed for riding on (a riding horse). — **Riding-habit**, *n*. A garment worn by females when they ride on horseback. — **Riding-hood**, *n*. A hood formerly used by females when they rode a kind of cloak with a hood. — **Riding-master**, *n*. A teacher of the art of riding. — **Riding-school**, *n*. A place where the art of riding is taught. — **Riding-whip**, *n*. A whip used when riding.

Ridge, *rij*, *n.* [Softened form of older *rigge*, *rige*, *ridge*. See *ridge*.] A ridge; the back - *Se. rij, rigg*, a ridge of land; *Icelandic hrygg*; Dan. *rij*, *rigg*, Sw. *rij*, a ridge, the back. A long and narrow elevation on the earth's surface from which the ground slopes on either side; a long crest or summit; *the ridge of a mountain*; *a ridge of waves*; a strip of ground thrown up by a plough or left between furrows; a strip of tilled land with a furrow on either side; the highest part of the roof of a building at the meeting of the upper end of the rafters; *the ridge of a chimney*. To form or make into a ridge; to turn up by a ridge or ridges; -*v.t.* To rise in ridges. - **Ridge-piece**, *Ridge-plate*, *n.* A piece of timber at the ridge of a roof against which the rafters abut. - **Ridge-roof, *n.* A convex tiled roof. - **Ridged**, *ridgid*, *adj.* Conversed tiles fitted for covering the roof of a house. - **Ridged**, *Ridgid*, *rijd*, *rijt*, *v.i.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge.**

Ridicule, *rid-ik-ŭl*, *n.* [*Fr. ridicule*, from *L. ridiculus*, *laughable*, from *rideo*, *risum*, to laugh (seen also in *deride*, *risible*).]—*Expression or action intended to convey contempt and excite laughter; contemptuousness or jesting; a species of sarcasms which provokes contemptuous laughter; that species of writing which excites contempt with laughter.—v.t. ridiculed, ridiculing.* To treat with ridicule; to mock; to make sport or game of; to deride.—**Ridiculer**, *rid-ik-ŭl-ŕ*, *n.* One that ridicules.—**Ridiculous**, *ri-dik-ŭ-lŭs*, *a.* *Adverbially, ridiculously.* Not to be fitted to excite ridicule; laughable and contemptible.—**Ridiculously**, *ri-dik-ŭ-lŭs-lŭ*, *adv.* In a ridiculous manner.—**Ridiculousness**, *ri-dik-ŭ-lŭs-nŭs*, *n.*

Riding, *rid-ing*, *n.* [*A. Sax. thrivinga*, a third part, from *ŕār*, three. One of the three divisions of the North and West Ridings] into which the county of York, in England, is divided.

Ridotto, ri-dot'tō, n. [It., from *L. reductus*, a retreat. *Redouté*.] In Italy, an entertainment consisting of singing and dancing.

Rifacimento, re-fa'chē-men'tō, n. [It., from *L. re, again, facio, to make*.] A remaking or re-establishment: a term most commonly applied to the process of recasting literary works.

Rife, *rif*, *a.* [A. Sax. *ryf*, *rife*, prevalent = Icel. *ryfr* (called to *reiða*, to enrich), O.D. *ryf*, *ryf*, plenteous.] Prevailing; prevalent; abundant; common; supplied or filled with in large numbers or of great quantity; abounding in; replete.—**Rifely**, *rifli*, *ade.* In a rife manner; prevalently; frequently.—**Rifeness**, *rif'nes*, *n.* The state of being rife; frequency; prevalence.

Riffraff, *rif raf*, *n.* [A reduplication of *raff*, refuse.] Sweepings; refuse of anything; the rabble.

Rifle, *ri-fl*, *v.t.*—*rifled*, *rifling*. [O. Fr. *ri-der*, *rifler*, to sweep away, a word of Germanic origin, the same stem being seen in *rag*, *ragle*.] To seize and bear away by force; to snatch away; to strip; to rob; to pillage; to plunder.—*v.i.* To rob; to pillage.—*Rifler*, *ri-fl'er*, *n.* One that rifles; one that pillages; a robber.

Rifle, *ri'fl*, *n*. [It. a grooved musket, being connected with Dan. *rifle*, a groove or fluting, *rife*, to rifle a gun, *rifel*, a rifle; G. *riefeln*, to channel, *riefe*, a groove.] A gun the inside of whose barrel is grooved, or formed with spiral channels: *v.t.* a body of troops armed with rifles; *pl.* rifles, *rifing*. To groove; to channel. — *Rifled arms*, firearms in which spiral grooves, taking much less than one complete turn, are cut in the surface of the bore, thus

giving the projectile greater accuracy and longer range.—**Rifle-ball**, *n.* A ball, generally cylindrical with a conoidal head, for firing with a rifle.—**Rifle-corps**, *n.* A body of soldiers armed with rifles.—**Rifleman**, *rif'-man*, *n.* A soldier armed with a rifle; a sharpshooter.—**Rifle-pit**, *n.* A pit in front of an army, fort, &c., to afford cover to a single skirmisher.

Rift, rift, *n.* [From *rive*; so Dan. *rift*, a rift, a rent.] A cleft; a fissure; an opening made by riving or splitting. — *v.t.* To cleave; to rive; to split. — *v.i.* To burst open; to split.

Rig, *rig*, *vt.*—*rigged, rigging*. [Same as *Dan. rigge*; to rig; origin doubtful.] To dress; to clothe: generally with *out*, and used only colloquially; to furnish with apparatus or tackling; *naul*, to fit with shrouds, stays, &c.—*n.* Dress, usually gay or fanciful dress; *naul*, the peculiar style of the masts, sails, and rigging of any vessel.—*Eligger*, *riggér*, *n.* One who rigs; one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship.—*Rigging*, *riging*, *n.* The ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c., of a ship.

Rig, *rig*, *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. Manx *reagh*, ruttish, wanton, *rigan*, to rut.]
A wanton!; a strumpet!; a frolic; a trick.

Rigadon, *rig-a-don'*, n. [*Fr. rigadon, rigaudon*, from *Rigaud*, the inventor of the dance.] A gay brisk dance performed by one couple.

Riga-fir, rī'ga, n. A variety of the red or Scotch pine or fir, from *Riga*.

Rigescent, ri-jes'ent, a. [*L. rigescens*, ppr. of *rigesco*, from *rigeo*, to be stiff. *Rigid*.] Becoming stiff or rigid.

Right, rit, a. [A. Sax. *riht*, right, true, just, straight = D. *regt*, G. *recht*, O.G. *reht*, Goth. *raihits*, Icel. *reitr*, Dan. *ret*; participial forms cognate with L. *rectus*, straight, pp. of *rego*, *rectum*, to rule, direct [REXENT, REGAL]. *Reach* and *rich* are ultimately from same root.] In conformity with the rules which ought to regulate human action; in accordance with duty, truth, and justice.

accountable with duty; even; and justice; or the will of God; not wrong; just; equitable; fit; suitable; proper (the *right* man in the *right* place); real; true; not spurious (the *right* heir); not erroneous; according to fact or reality; not mistaken or wrong; not in error; not left, but its opposite; originally, no doubt, most useful or dexterous (the *right* hand); hence, being on the same side as the right hand (the

right ear or eye; most favourable or convenient; opportune; properly done, made, placed, disposed, or adjusted; correct; to be placed or worn outward (the *right* side of cloth); straight; not crooked (a *right* line); hence, *math.* rising perpendicularly; having a perpendicular axis (a *right* cone); formed by one line or direction perpendicular to another (a *right* angle).—*At*

right angles, so as to form a right angle or right angles; placed or standing perpendicularly. — *Right ascension*. Under ASCENSION. — *Right bank of a river*, the bank on the right hand of a person whose face is turned in the direction in which the water runs.—*adv.* [A. Sax. *rihte*, rightly.] In a right manner; justly; properly; correctly; in a great degree; very (*right well*; *right hands*; *right honour*).

used especially in titles, as *right* honourable, *right* reverend; *right* noble; in a straight line; directly.—*Right* and *left*, to the right and to the left; in all directions.—*n.* What is right; the opposite of wrong; rectitude; a just claim (a *right* to fair play); legal or other claim or title; a prerogative; privilege belonging to one as member of a state, society, or community; natural, political, or legal *right*; that which justly be-

tical, public rights; that which justly belongs to one; power of action; authority; legal power (a right to arrest malefactors; the side opposite to the left (on the right). — *Bill of rights*, the declaration delivered by the two houses of parliament to the Prince of Orange, Feb. 13, 1688, in which the rights and privileges of the people were asserted. — *By right, by rights, rightfully*;

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; ñ, Fr. ton; ng, sing; ru, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.

in accordance with right; properly.—*To be in the right*, to be not wrong or in error; to have justice on one's side.—*To set to rights* or *to put to rights*, to put into good order.—*In one's own right*, by absolute right; *per se* in their own right, that is, as opposed to *per se* by marriage.—*To set to rights*, to restore to the natural or proper condition; to make correct from being wrong; to do justice to; to relieve from wrong.—*et.* To resume a vertical position, as a ship in the water after having been listed over.—*Right-about*, *adv.* In an opposite direction.—*Right-about*, *adv.* In the phrase *to set to the right-about*, to tack off; to dismiss; to cause to retreat.—*Right-angled*, *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles.—*Righter*, *rit'er*, *n.* One who sets right; one who does justice or redresses wrong.—*Rightful*, *rit'ful*, *a.* Having a right or just claim according to established laws the *rightful* heir; being by right or by just claim (one's *rightful* property; just; consistent to justice is *rightful* claim).—*Rightfully*, *rit'ful-ly*, *adv.* In a rightful manner.—*Rightfulness*, *rit'ful-ness*, *n.* The state of being rightful.—*Right-hand*, *a.* Situated on the right hand, or in a direction from the right side; applied to one who is essential to another (one's *right-hand* man).—*Right-handed*, *a.* Using the right hand more easily and readily than the left.—*Right-handedness*, *n.* The quality of being right-handed; hence, the dexterity of a justifier, *rit'ful-ness*, *n.* The quality of being properly, justly, suitably, according to truth or fact; not erroneously; correctly.—*Right-minded*, *a.* Having a right or honest mind; well-disposed.—*Right-mindedness*, *n.* The state of being right-minded.—*Rightness*, *rit'ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being right; correctness; rectitude.—*Right-whale*, *n.* [That is, the proper one to be caught.] The common or true whale, one from whose milk the baleen is obtained.—*Righteous*, *rit'yus*, *a.* [A Sax. *rihtis*, righteous—*riht*, right, and *wis*, wise, prudent; similarly *leel*, *lel-wis*, righteous.] Upright; virtuous; acting in accordance with the dictates of right or morality; free from guilt or sin; agreeing with right; just; equitable.—*Righteously*, *rit'yus-ly*, *adv.* In a righteous manner; uprightly; justly.—*Righteousness*, *rit'yus-ness*, *n.* The quality of being righteous; hence, the state of being right with God; justification.—*Rigid*, *rid'id*, *a.* [Fr. *rigide*, L. *rigidus*, from *rigor*, to be stiff or numb; allied to Gr. *rigos*, to be stiff, *rigos*, cold; Skr. *rig*, to be stiff.] Stiff; inflexible; not pliant; not easily bent; *pangis*, theoretically such as to resist change of form when acted on by any force; strict in opinion, practice, or discipline; severe in temper; opposed to *lax* or *pliable*; hence, inflexible; unyielding; severely just (a *rigid* law or rule).—*Rigidity*, *rig'id-i-ty*, *n.* The quality of being rigid.—*Rigidly*, *rid'id-ly*, *adv.* In a rigid manner; stiffly; inflexibly; severely; strictly.—*Rigidness*, *rig'id-ness*, *n.* A *Bel*, rather stiff.—*Rigmarole*, *rig-ma-röl*, *n.* [A corruption of *rigmanrol*.] A succession of confused or disjointed statements; an incoherent harangue; balderdash.—*Rigor*, *rig'or*, *n.* [L. *rigor*, from *rigor*, to be stiff; *Rigis*.] Rigidity; severity of life; austerity; strictness; exactness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence; enforcement of duties with *rigor*; sternness; harshness; intensity of atmospheric cold (the *rigor* of winter; *met.* same as *Rigor*).—*Rigorous*, *rig'or-us*, *a.* Characterized by *rigor*; severe; stringent; scrupulously accurate; very cold (*rigorous* weather).—*Rigorously*, *rig'or-us-ly*, *adv.* In a rigorous manner.—*Rigorouslyness*, *rig'or-us-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being rigorous.—*Rigor*, *rig'or*, *n.* *Met.* A sudden coldness, attended by a shivering, more or less perfect a symptom which usher in many diseases.—*Rigor mortis*, the stiffening of the body after death.—*Rigorism*, *Rigou-lam*, *rig'or-izm*, *n.* A rigidity in principles or practices.—*Rigorous*, *rig'or-us*, *a.* *Rigorously*, *rig'or-us-ly*, *adv.* In a person of severe or rigid principle or manners; a purist in style.

Rille, *ril*, *et.* [A form of *roll*.] To stir to and to irritate. [Colloq.]
Rillevo, *re-lé-vo* or *re-lé-vo*. [It.] Under Relief.
Roll, *rol*, *n.* [Same as L.G. *rille*, a brook, a furrow.] A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet.—*et.* To run in a snail's pace or in a stream.—*Rillet*, *ril'et*, *n.* [Dim. of *rill*.] A small stream; a rivulet.
Rim, *rim*, *n.* [A Sax. *rima*, rim, edge, lip; perhaps a Celtic word; comp. W. *rhim*, *Armor*, rim, a rim, a border.] The border, edge or margin of a thing; a rim, the lower part of the belly or abdomen (*Shak*).—*et.* *rimmed*, *rimming*. To be or to form a rim round.
Rime, *rim*, *n.* The more correct spelling of *Rhyme*.
Rime, *rim*, *n.* [A Sax. *rhima*, rime=Ice.] *Rime*, *R. rym*, *Dan. rym*, *Sw. rym*=Ice-foet.] White or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapour.—*et.* *rimed*, *riming*. To freeze or congeal into hoar-frost.—*Rimy*, *rim'y*, *a.* Rimmed with rime; frosty.
Rimous, *rim'us*, *rim'us*, *a.* [A Sax. *rimous*, from *rima*, a fissure or crack.] Full of chinks or fissures.—*Rimosity*, *rim'us-i-ty*, *n.* The state of being rimous.
Rimple, *rim'pl*, *n.* [A Sax. *hrymple*, a wrinkle, a rumple; D. *rimple*, a wrinkle.] A fold or wrinkle.—*et.* *rimpled*, *rimpling*. To rumple; to wrinkle.
Rind, *rid*, *n.* [A Sax. *rid*, *brind*, bark, crust, a horned beast, and *past*, a plough.] The outward coat or covering of trees, fruits, animals, &c.; bark; *et.* husk; skin.—*et.* To take the rind from.
Rinderpest, *rid'er-pest*, *n.* [G. *rinder*, pl. of *rind*, a horned beast, and *pest*, a plague.] A most virulent and eminently contagious disease or plague, affecting ruminant animals, especially cattle.
Rinforando, *rin-for-san'do*. [It., strengthening.] Music, a direction to strengthen the key by emphasis.
Ring, *ring*, *n.* [A Sax. *hring*=Ice-*hring*, G. *Ring*, and Sw. *ring*, a ring. Also *Ring*, *ring*, *rank*, *ring*, *harung*, &c.] Anything in the form of a circular line or circle; a ring of gold or other precious work on the fingers; a hoop of metal or other material used for a great variety of purposes; an arena in which games or sports are performed; the arena of a hippodrome or circus; the enclosure in which pugilist fight; a space in which horses are exhibited or exercised: a circular group of persons; a combination of persons for a selfish end, as for controlling the market in stocks.—*The ring*, the prize game, a term given to pugilism of those connected with pugilism.—*Fairy ring*. Under *Fairy*.—*Saturn's rings*, rings surrounding and nearly in the plane of the equatorial plane, probably composed of swarms of meteorites or other satellites.—*et.* To encircle; to surround with a ring or as with a ring; to make a cutting circularly round (a tree or branch).—*Ring-armor*, *a.* Armour of iron bolts.—*Ring-bolt*, *n.* A bolt, furnished with an eye, to which is fitted a ring of iron, used in ships.—*Ring-bone*, *n.* A callus growing on the pastern of a horse.—*Ring-course*, *n.* The outer course of stone or arch.—*Ring-down*, *a.* A species of pigeon (the cushat or wood-pigeon), so called from a circular marking on the neck.—*Ring-dropping*, *n.* A trick played by rogues who pretend they have found a valuable ring and offer to sell it for little, the article they offer being really worthless.—*Ringed*, *ring'd*, *a.* Surrounded with, or as with, a ring; having a ring or rings.—*Ringed-snake*, *a.* A harmless but venomously envenomed.—*Ring-fence*, *a.* Some considerable extent of ground.—*Ring-finger*, *n.* The third finger of the left hand, where the ring is placed in marriage.—*Ring-gauge*, *n.* A gauge in the form of a ring; a conical gauge used by jewellers for measuring finger rings.—*Ring-leader*, *ring-leader*, *n.* One who leads a ring, as of dancers; the leader of any kind of ring of men, in violation of law, or an illegal enterprise.—*Ringlet*, *ring'let*, *n.* [Dim. of *ring*.] A curl; particu-

larly, a curl of hair.—*Ringleted*, *ring'let-ed*, *a.* Adorned with ringlets; wearing ringlets.—*Ring-mail*, *n.* Defensive armour made by sewing strong rings of steel edgeless upon leather or strong quilted cloth.—*Ring-master*, *n.* One who has charge of the performances in a circus ring.—*Ring-money*, *n.* Money consisting of rings, in use at an early stage of society.—*Ring-ousel*, *Ring-ousel*, *n.* A British bird of the thrush kind, resembling the black-bird, but having a white ring or bar on the breast.—*Ring-sail*, *n.* *Naut.* same as *Ring-tail*.—*Ring-tail*, *n.* The female of the hen-harrier, a sort of studding-sail set outside a spanker or a sloop's mainsail; a ring-sail.—*Ring-tailed*, *a.* Having a tail marked by rings or rings in markings.—*Ringworm*, *ring'worm*, *n.* A contagious skin-disease appearing in the form of rings or patches on different parts of the body, but most frequently on the scalp.
Ring, ring, *et.*—*pret.* *ring*, *ring'ing*. [A Sax. *hring*, a ring, *Dan. ringe*, Sw. *ringa*, Icel. *hringja*, O.D. *hringra*, to ring.] To cause to sound, as a sonorous metallic body (to ring a bell; to repeat often, loudly, or earnestly; to sound (to ring one's praises); to attract notice by ringing.—*Ring-ping-champs*, a trick by which, in paying or receiving money, a rascal tries to confuse the person with whom he is dealing so that he may cheat him.—*et.* To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, to resound; to have the sensation of sound continued; to tingle; to be filled with report or talk (the whole town rings with his fame).—*n.* The sound of a bell or other sonorous body, any loud sound continued, repeated, or reverberated; characteristic sound; a chime.—*Ring-r*, *ring'er*, *n.* One who rings; one who rings chimes on bells.—*Ringent*, *rin'jent*, *a.* [L. *ringens*, *ringentis*, from *ringo*, to make dry faces, to gape.] But, labiated, with a cleft between the lips like an open mouth.
Rink, *rink*, *n.* [A form of *ring*, an area, or of *rank*, a row.] That portion of a sheet of ice on which the game of curling is played; a smooth clearing, generally under cover, on which is played a game of roller-skates.—*et.* To skate on a rink.
Rinse, *rin*, *et.*—*rinso*, *rin'sing*. [O. Fr. *rinser*, *rinser*, Fr. *rinser*, to rinse, to wash, from Icel. *hrinsa* (Dan. *rinse*, from Icel. *hrinn*, to wash, and *rin*, to wash, both *hrains*, clean).] To wash lightly, to wash by having water over, to cleanse the inner surface of by the introduction of water or other liquid.—*Rinse*, *rin'ser*, *n.* One who or that which rinses.
Riot, *riot*, *n.* [O. Fr. *riote*, disturbance, combat, Fr. *rioter*, to make a disturbance; origin (multifid).] An uproar; a tumult; excessive and expensive feasting; wild and loose festivity; rioting; law, a tumultuous disturbance of the peace.—*To riot*, *riot*, to act or move without control or restraint; to grow wildly or in rank abundance.—*Riot act*, an act of parliament for the prevention of riot.—*Riotous*, *riot'us*, *a.* After the reading of which by magistrates to a mob, those who do not disperse may be treated as felons.—*et.* To revel; to act in an unrestrained or wanton manner; to raise a riot, uproar, or sedition.—*et.* To pass or spend in riot.—*Tenn.*—*Rioter*, *riot'er*, *n.* One who riots or engages in a riot.—*Riotous*, *riot'us*, *a.* Indulging in riot or revelry; tumultuous; guilty of riot.—*Riotously*, *riot'us-ly*, *adv.* In a riotous manner; with riot; tumultuously; riotously.—*Riotousness*, *riot'us-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being riotous.
Rip, *rip*, *et.*—*ripped*, *ripping*. [Same as *Dan. rips*, to rip; to tear; allied probably to *rive*.] To separate or divide the parts of by cutting or tearing; to tear or cut open; to take out by cutting or tearing.—*n.* A rent.—*Ripping-saw*, *Rip-saw*, *n.* A saw used for cutting wood in the direction of the fibre.
Rip, *rip*, *n.* [Comp. D. *rap*, scab; Dan. *ripsaps*, *ribsaps*.] A base or worthless person; a contemptible creature; a scamp.
Riparian, *ri-pa'rian*, *a.* [L. *ripa*, a bank.] Pertaining to the bank of a river.

Fate, far, fat, fall; me, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tab, bell; oil, pound; u, So, abuse—the Fr. a.

Furioso.] A vain boaster; a bully. — *Rodemontade*, *rod'-mon-tad'*, *n.* [Fr.] Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.

Roe, *ro*, *n.* [A. Sax. *rd*, *rdh* = Icel. *rd*, Dan. *raa*, D. *ro*, G. *rd*, *ro*, *roebuck*.] A roebuck; the female of the roe. — *Roebuck*, *ro'buk*, *Ro-deer*, *n.* A species of European deer with erect cylindrical branched horns, of elegant shape and remarkably nimble.

Roe, *ro*, *n.* [Akin to Dan. *rog*, Icel. *hrog*, G. *rogen*, *rog*, *spaw*; *n.* *raa*, *raen*, the female roe.] The sperm or spawn of fishes; the roe of the male being called *soft roe* or *milt*, that of the female *hard roe* or *spaw*. — *Road*, *rod*, *p.* and *a.* Filled or impregnated with roe. — *Roe-stone*, *n.* A name given to oolite, from its being composed of small rounded particles.

Rogation, *ro-ga'shon*, *n.* [L. *rogatio*, *rogationis*, an asking, from *rogo*, *rogatus*, to ask, seen also in *abrogate*, *derogate*, *interrogate*, *prerogative*, &c.] A supplication; a litany. — *Rogation days*, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Ascension-day, the week in which they occur being called *Rogation week*, and the Sunday preceding *Rogation Sunday*; so called probably from the use of special litanies.

Rogue, *rog*, *n.* [Probably a Celtic word; comp. Ir. *rogure*, a rogue; Fr. *rogue*, arrogant, from Armor. *rog*, arrogant, proud. — A vagrant, a vagabond; a wandering knave; a dishonest person; a rascal; applied generally to males; a name of slight tenderness and endearment; a wag; a sly fellow. — *Rogue's march*, a tune played when a band of men is discharged with disgrace from a regiment or from a ship of war. — *Rogue's yarn*, (*taunt*), a play of special twist or a coloured thread placed in cordage made for the British navy to distinguish it from other cordage. — *Roguish*, *ro-gish*, *n.* Knavish tricks; dishonest practices; waggery; arch tricks; mischievousness. — *Roguishly*, *ro-gish-ly*, *adv.* In a roguish manner; like a rogue; mischievously. — *Roguishness*, *ro-gish-ness*, *n.* The character of being roguish; knavery; archness.

Roll, *rol*, *v.t.* [From O. Fr. *roulle* (Fr. *rouille*), rust, miller; from L. *rotula*, rust. *Rite* is slightly different form.] To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment.

Roister, *rois'ter*, *v.t.* [From Fr. *ruistre*, a boor, from L. *rusticus*, rustic; or connected with *Se. roiet*, to rear, Icel. *rosta*, a brawl, a riot.] To bluster; to swagger; to be noisy, vaunting, or turbulent. — *Roisterer*, *rois'ter-er*, *n.* One who roisters; a blustering or turbulent fellow.

Rokambole, *rok'am-bol*, *n.* Same as *Rocambole*.

Role, *rol*, *n.* [Fr., a roll, scroll, character in a play, from L. *rotulus*, a wheel. *ROLL*.] A part or character represented by a stage-player; any conspicuous part or function performed by any one, as a leading public character.

Roll, *rol*, *v.t.* [From Fr. *rouler*, *roler* (Fr. *rouler*), to roll; Fr. *rolar*, *rollar*; from L. *rotula*, *rotula*, from L. *rotulus*, *rotula*, a little wheel, from *rota*, a wheel (whence also *rotary*, *rota*, a tale).] To cause to revolve by turning over and over; to drive onward by turning on itself; to move in a circular direction; to whirl or wheel (to roll the eyes); to turn about, as in one's mind; to revolve; to wrap round on itself by turning; to bind or involve in a bandage or the like; to wrap up; to press or level with a roller. — *To roll a drum*, to beat it with rapid continuous strokes. — *v.t.* To move along; to surface; to revolve; to turn over and over; to rotate; to run on wheels; to move circularly; to be tossed about; to move, as waves or billows, with alternate swells and depressions; to tumble or fall over and over; to wallow; to sound with a deep prolonged sound. — *n.* The act of rolling; something made or formed by rolling; that which is rolled up; a scroll; an official document; a list of the names of persons, as of students or soldiers; a register; a catalogue; a quantity of cloth or paper wound up in a cylindrical form; a

small piece of dough rolled up into a cake before baking; the beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as to produce a continued sound; a prolonged deep sound. — *Rolls of court*, of *parliament*, &c., the parchments on which are engrossed its acts and proceedings, and which constitute its records. — *Master of the rolls*. *MASTER*. — *Roll-call*, *n.* The act of calling over a list of names, as of men who compose a military body. — *Roller*, *rol'er*, *n.* One who or that which acts as a roller, or which turns on its axis, used for various purposes, as smoothing, crushing, spreading out, and the like, in agriculture, gardening, road-making, &c.; that upon which something may be rolled up, fixed upon which a body can be rolled or moved along; a bandage, a long broad bandage used in surgery; a long, heavy, swelling wave, such as is seen setting in upon a coast after the subsiding of a storm. — *Roller-skate*, *n.* A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, and used for skating upon asphalt or other smooth flooring. — *Rolling*, *rol'ing*, *p. t.* *id.* *a.* Revolving; making a continuous noise; undulating; rising and falling in gentle curve, as rolling land, the sea, &c. — *Rolling-mill*, *n.* A combination of machinery consisting of one or more sets of rollers, between which heated metal is passed and thereby subjected to a strong pressure, used for making plates, bolts, long rods, &c. — *Rolling-pin*, *n.* A round piece of wood with which dough or paste is reduced to a proper thickness. — *Rolling-press*, *n.* A machine consisting of two or more cylinders, used by calenders, bookbinders, &c. — *Rolling-stock*, *n.* The carriages, wans, locomotive-engines, &c., of a railway.

Rolley, *rol'i*, *n.* [From *roll*.] A truck or wagon used in mines. — *Rolley-way*, *n.* A tramway for rolleys in a mine.

Roll, *rol*, *v.t.* A sort of dim from *roll*.] To move in a careless, swaggering manner; to be jovial in behaviour.

Rollack, *rol'ek*, *n.* [For *role-lock*.] Same as *role-lock*.

Roll, *rol*, *v.t.* *Roll*, *rol*, *v.t.* [A jingling name derived from *roll*.] A game in which a ball rolling into a certain place, wins a sheet of paste spread with jam and rolled into a pudding.

Roman, *ro-mank*, *n.* [Mod. Gr. *Romaiki*, from L. *Roma*, Rome.] The vernacular language of modern Greece; the language of the uneducated or peasantry, a corrupted form of ancient Greek. — *a.* Belating to the modern Greek vernacular.

Roman, *ro-man*, *n.* [L. *Romanus*, from *Roma*, Rome, the principal city of the Romans in Italy.] Pertaining to or resembling Rome or the Roman people; pertaining to or professing the Roman Catholic religion; applied to the common upright letter in printing, as distinguished from *italic*, and to numerals expressed by letters, and not in the Arabic characters. — *Roman candle*, a kind of firework, consisting of a tube which discharges a stream of white or coloured stars. — *Roman Catholic*, of or pertaining to that branch of the Christian Church of which the pope or bishop of Rome is the head; hence, a *Roman Catholic* is a member of the Church of Rome; and *Roman Catholicism* is a collective term for the principles, doctrines, rules, &c., of the Roman Catholic Church. — *Roman cement*, a dark-coloured hydraulic cement, which hardens very quickly, and is very durable. — *Roman law*, the civil law; the system of jurisprudence finally elaborated in the ancient Roman Empire. — *Roman order of architecture*. See *Composite Order*, *n.* A native or citizen of Rome; one enjoying the privileges of a Roman citizen. — *Romanism*, *ro-man-izm*, *n.* The tenets of the Church of Rome. — *Romanist*, *ro-man-ist*, *n.* A Roman Catholic. — *Romanize*, *ro-man-iz*, *v.t.* To convert to the Roman Catholic religion. — *v.t.* To use Latin words or idioms; to conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or modes of speech. — *Romanizer*, *ro-man-iz-er*, *n.* One who romanizes.

Romance, *ro-manz*, *n.* [Fr. *romance*, from L.L. *Romanice* (*adit*), 'in the Roman

tongue' (that is in the provincial as opposed to the classical Latin); the advent being a noun signifying a composition in this tongue.) Originally, a tale in verse, written in one of the Romance dialects; hence, any popular epic or any fictitious and wonderful tale in prose or verse; a kind of novel dealing with extraordinary and often extravagant adventures, or picturing an almost purely imaginary state of society; tendency of mind towards the wonderful and mysterious; romantic notions; something belonging to a matter less than to everyday life; a fiction. — *Syn.* under *NOVEL*. — *a.* A term applied to the languages which arose in the south and west of Europe, based on the Latin as spoken in the provinces, and including Italian, French, Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, and Roumanian (which are therefore known as the *Romance languages*). — *v.i.* — *romanced*, *romancing*. To force and tell fictitious stories; to deal in extravagant stories. — *Romancer*, *Romancist*, *ro-man's-er*, *ro-man-ist*, *n.* One who romances; a writer of romance.

Romanesque, *ro-man-esk'*, *n.* [Fr., from L. *Romanus*, the Roman.] The elaborate style of architecture and ornament that prevailed in the later Roman Empire. — *a.* Belonging to this style. — *Romantic*, *ro-man'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to the Romance languages or to the races speaking any of them. — *Romance*.

Romanism, *sc.* Under *ROMAN*.

Romansch, *Romansch*, *ro-mansh'*, *ro-mansh'*, *n.* [Lit. *Romanisch*, ordered from *Rome*.] A dialect of the Latin, spoken in the Grisons of Switzerland.

Romantic, *ro-man'ik*, *a.* [Fr. *romantique*, *ROMANCE*.] Pertaining to romance or romances; partaking of romance or the marvellous; fanciful, imaginative, or ideal; extravagant; chimerical; not belonging to real life; wildly picturesque; having striking natural features; full of wild or fantastic scenery. — *a.* *Romantic* is used in relation to the imagination mainly, *romanticized* to the feelings. — *romanticism*, *n.* A person is given to displays of exaggerated feeling; a *romantic* person indulges his imagination in the creation and contemplation of scenes of an ideal life very different from the actual. — *Romantic school*, a term applied in literature and art to writers and critics who brought about a reaction from false classicism, and strove to represent life in its actuality. — *Romantically*, *ro-man'ti-kal-ly*, *adv.* In a romantic manner. — *Romanticism*, *ro-man'ti-z-ism*, *n.* The state or quality of being romantic; a reaction in literature or art from classical to mediæval or modern forms; romantic feeling. — *Romanticist*, *ro-man'ti-sist*, *n.* One imbued with romanticism. — *Romanticness*, *ro-man'ti-k-ness*, *n.*

Romany, *romany*, *rom'an-iz*, *n.* A GYPSY; the language spoken by the gypsies, a dialect brought from Hindustan and allied to the Hindustani.

Rimant, *ro-mant'*, *n.* [O. Fr.] A romantic ballad; a romance. [Archaic.]

Romenny, *romenset*, *rom'pen*, *rom'skot*, *n.* PETERSCOTT.

Romish, *ro-mish*, *n.* [From *Rome*.] Belonging to the Roman Catholic Church; used with a slightly contemptuous force, hence not by Catholics themselves.

Romp, *romp*, *n.* [A slightly different form of *romp*.] *Romp*, *romp*, *v.t.* To play roughly or boisterously; to leap and frisk about in a noisy manner. — *Rompish*, *rom'pish*, *a.* Given to romp. — *Rompishly*, *rom'pish-ly*, *adv.* — *Rompishness*, *rom'pish-ness*, *n.*

Rondeau, *ron-dô*, *n.* [Fr. *rondeau*, from *ron*, round.] A poem, commonly consisting of thirteen lines, of which eight have one rhyme and five another, and divided into three strophes at the end of the second and third the beginning of the first stanza being repeated; a piece of music of three strains. Called also *Ronde*.

Rondo, *ron-dô*, *RONDEAU*.

Ronion, *Ronyon*, *ron-yun* or *ron-yon*, *n.* [From Fr. *rogné*, itch, mange, from L. *ro-*

biga, poligamia, rust.] A many, scabby animal; a scurvy person; a drab.

Road, rod, n. [The same word as *rod*. A. Sax. *rod*, a cross, a rod or pole; comp. D. *roede*, G. *rahe*, a rod or switch and a measure of length.] A square measure, the fourth part of a statute acre, equal to 1210 square yards; a measure of 2½ yards in length; a rod, pole, or perch; also, a square pole, or 272 square feet, used in estimating mason work; a cross or crucifix; a large crucifix placed at the entrance to the church, and supported on the roof-beam or rood-screen.—**Road-arch, n.** The arch in a church between the nave and chancel, so called from the rood being placed here.—**Road-beam, n.** A beam across the entrance to the chancel of a church for supporting the rood.—**Road-loft, n.** A gallery over the rood-screen in a church where the rood was placed.—**Road-screen, n.** A screen or ornamental partition separating the choir of a church from the nave.

Road, roof, n. [A. Sax. *hróf*, a roof; comp. Icel. *hróf*, a shed under which ships are built; *rif*, a roof; D. *roef*, a cover, a cabin.] The cover of any house or building, irrespective of the materials of which it is composed; that which corresponds with or resembles the covering of a house, as the arch or top of a vault, a furnace, the top of a carriage, &c.; a canopy; the palatine; a house.—**vt.** To cover with a roof; to inclose in a house; to shelter.—**Roofed, roofer, n.** One who roofs.—**Roofing, roofing, n.** The act of covering with a roof; the materials of which a roof is composed; the roof itself.—**Roofless, roofless, n.** Having no roof; having no house or home; unsheltered.—**Roof-tree, n.** A main beam in a roof.

Road, ruk, n. [A. Sax. *hruc*, D. *roek*, I. G. *ruk*, Icel. *hrök*, a cry, a howl, a roar, a shout, probably from the cry which the bird utters; comp. Gael. *ruk*, to croak, L. *raucus*, hoarse.] A bird resembling the crow, but differing from it in not feeding on carrion but on insects and grain, and in having the roof of the bill bare of feathers; a cheater, a trickish rapacious fellow.—**vt.** and **t.** To cheat; to defraud.—**Rookery, ruk'eri, n.** A wood used for nesting places by rooks; the rooks belonging to a rookery; a breeding place of seabirds; a close assemblage of poor mean dwellings inhabited by the lowest class; a resort of thieves, sharpers, &c.—**Rooky, ruk'i, n.** Inhabited by rooks.

Rook, ruk, n. [Fr. *roque*, Sp. *roque*, from Per. and Ar. *robb*, the rook or castle at chess.] Chess, one of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; also called a *Cast*.

Room, rom, n. [A. Sax. *rima*, Icel. *rim*, D. *ruim*, O. Sax. *o*, Fr. *lu*, G. *sw*, and Dan. *rum*, G. *raum*, room, space, *raum*, place, space; same root as L. *rosa*, country. *Romance* is a derivative.] Space; compass; extent; a derivative.] Space; compass; extent; or a small room; a place unoccupied or unobstructed; fit occasion; opportunity; place or station once occupied by another; stand; an apartment in a house; any division separated from the rest by a partition, or particular place or station (N. T.).—**To make room, vt.** To open a way or passage; to remove obstructions; to open a space or place for anything.—**To give room, vt.** To allow; to make way for another.—**Roomful, rom'ful, n.** As much or as many as a room will hold.—**Roomy, rom'i, n.** Having ample space; spacious.—**Roomily, rom'i-li, adv.** Spaciously.—**Roominess, rom'i-ness, n.** State of being roomy.

Rood, rod, n. [A. Sax. *hród*, D. *roet*, a rood; connotations doubtful.] The pole or other support on which fowls rest at night; a collection of fowls roosting together.—**At rood, in a state of rest and sleep.**—**vt.** To occupy a rood; to lodge; to settle.—**Rooster, ro'ter, n.** The male of the domestic fowl; a cock. [American.]

Road, rod, n. [From Icel. *rod*, a rod, Dan. *rod*, counsel with L. *radix*, whence *radical*, Gr. *rhiza*, a root, E. *work*.] That part of a plant which fixes it in the earth, and by means of its radicles imbibes nutriment; a bulb, tuber, or simi-

lar part of a plant; that which resembles a root in position or function; the part of anything that resembles the root of a plant (the root of a tooth); foundation or base; the origin or cause of anything; that part of a word which conveys its essential meaning, as distinguished from the formative parts by which this meaning is modified; an ultimate form or element from which words are derived or regarded as having arisen; *radix*, the root of any quantity; it is such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a certain number of times, will exactly produce that quantity.—**To take root, or to strike root, to become planted or fixed, or to be established.**—**vt.** To fix the root; to be firmly fixed; to be established.—**vt.** To fix by the root; to plant and fix deep in the earth; to plant deeply; to impress deeply and durably (principles) *rooted in the mind*.—**Root-crop, n.** A crop of plants with esculent roots, as turnips, beets, &c.—**Rooted, ro'ted, n.** and **a.** Having roots firmly fixed; fixed in the heart (a rooted antipathy).—**Rootedly, ro'ted-li, adv.** In a rooted manner; deeply; from the heart.—**Rootedness, ro'ted-ness, n.** The condition of being rooted.—**Root-ery, ro't-ri, n.** A pile of roots used as an ornamental object in gardening.—**Root-house, n.** A house for storing potatoes, turnips, or other roots.—**Root-leaf, n.** A leaf growing immediately from the root.—**Rootless, ro'tless, n.** Having no root.—**Rootlet, ro'tlet, n.** A radicle; a little root.—**Root-stock, n.** *Bot.* A prostrate rooting stem; a rhizome.—**Rooty, ro'ti, a.** Full of roots.

Root, rot, vt. [Formerly wrote, from A. Sax. *rotetan*, to root up, from *rot*, Fris. *rot*, a snout, D. *roeten*, Icel. *rot*, Dan. *rode*, to root up as with the snout; also G. *rot*, a snout.] To dig or jar in with the snout; to turn up with the snout as a swine; to tear up or out as if by rooting; to remove or destroy utterly; to exterminate; generally with *up, out, away, &c.*—**To root up the earth with the snout, as swine.**

Ropale, ro-pal'ik, a. [Gr. *hepalon*, a club.] Club-form; swelling out toward the end.

Rope, rop, n. [A. Sax. *rop*, a rope—*Icel.* *rop*, D. *roep*, *roep*, G. *roif*, Goth. *roip*.] A cord of any thickness; a general name applied to cordage over 1 inch in circumference; a row or string consisting of a number of things united in a rope of onions.

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Rorqual, ror'kwál, n. A large whale of several species, not an object of capture, as it yields little oil or whalebone.

Rosace, ro-zás, n. [Fr. from *rose*, a rose.] An ornamental piece of plaster-work in the centre of a ceiling.

Rosaceous, Rosary, Under Rose.

Rose, róz, n. [A. Sax. *ros*, Fr. *rose*, from L. *rosa*, a rose; allied to Gr. *rhodon*, a rose; probably from an Eastern source.] A well-known and universally cultivated flower and flower of many species and varieties, found in almost every country of the northern hemisphere, both in the Old and the New World; a knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, used as an ornament; a perforated nozzle of a pipe, sprayer, &c., to distribute water in fine shower-like jets; a popular name of the disease erysipelas; from its colour; a circular card or disc, or diagram with radiating lines, as the compass-card.—**Wars of the Roses**, the civil contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, the badge of the former house being a white, of the latter a red rose.—**Under the rose, in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure.—**vt.** To under-rose-colour; to tinge to flush or blush. [Poet.]—**Rosaceous, ro-zá-shus, a.** [L. *rosaceus*.] Rose-like; composed of petals in a circular form (a *rosaceous corolla*); pertaining to the rose family of plants.—**Rosantine, ro-zán'tin, n.** [From *rose*, and *antine*.] A substance used in aniline yielding a beautiful red dye.—**Rosary, ro-zá-ri, n.** [Lat. a chaplet or garland of roses.] A chaplet; a garland; formerly often adopted as a title of books, consisting of verses collected from various authors; a string of beads used by Roman Catholics, on which they count their prayers, there being so many small beads each for an Ave Maria, and so many large ones each for a Pater-noster.—**Rosel, ro-zé-l, n.** Like a rose in smell or colour; roseate.**

Rose-apple, n. An Eastern tree and its fruit, the latter scented like the rose and flavoured like an apricot.—**Rosate, ro-zé-at, a.** [L. *rosatus*, rosey.] Full of a rose colour; rose-coloured.—**Rosebud, ro-zé-bud, n.** The bud of a rose; the flower of the rose just appearing.—**Rose-carnation, n.** A carnation the ground colour of whose petals is striped with rose colour.—**Rose-colour, n.** The colour of a rose; beauty, often fancied beauty or attractiveness.—**Rose-coloured, a.** Having the colour of a rose; highly alluring.—**Rose-diamond, n.** A diamond nearly hemispherical, cut with twenty-four triangular faces round a hexagonal centre.—**Rose-engine, n.** An appendage to the turning-lathe, by which a surface, such as a watch-case, is engraved with a variety of curved lines.—**Rose-gall, n.** An excrescence on the dog-rose.—**Rose-hued, a.** Of the hue or colour of the rose; rose.—**Rose-hip, n.** A hip of a rosey colour. [Toen.]—**Rosellate, ro-zé-lat, a.** *Bot.* Applied to leaves when they are disposed in a rose, curved in a circle.—**Rose-madder, Rose-lake, n.** A pigment of a rich red or rose colour.—**Rose-mallow, n.** Same as *Hollyhock*.—**Rose-noble, n.** A precious Indian gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, current in India.—**Rose-pink, n.** A pigment having a rose pink colour or hue.—**a.** Roseate; having a delicate bloom.—**Rose-quartz, n.** A variety of quartz which is rose-red.—**Rose-red, a.** Rose-red.—**Rose-ry, ro-zé-ri, n.** A place where roses grow; a nursery of rose bushes.—**Rosette, ro-zé-t, n.** [Fr. a dim. of *rose*.] An imitation of a rose, as by ribbon, used as an ornament or badge, and a conventional name of frequent use in decorations and in all styles.—**Rosetum, ro-zé-tum, n.** [L. from *rosa*, a rose.] A place devoted to the cultivation of roses.—**Rose-water, n.** Water infused with roses by distillation.—**Rose-window, n.** A arch, a circular window divided into compartments by mullions or tracery radiating or branching from a centre; called also *Catherine-wheel* and *Marigold Window*.—**Rose-wood, n.** The wood of South American trees, so named because when freshly cut it has a faint agreeable smell of roses; in the highest

diately above the top-gallant-rail; a gold coin for the current in England; a politicalism, royal-ism; Attachment to a royal government.—Royalist, royal-ist, n. An adherent of a king, or one attached to a kingly government; *Eng. hist.* an adherent of Charles I. and Charles II., opposed to *Royalists* (whom the Royalists, royal-iz, v. t.—*royalized, royalizing*. To make royal.—Royally, royal-ly, *adv.* In a royal or kingly manner; like a king; as, becomes a king.—Royalty, royal-ty, n. The state or quality of being royal; called also a person of royal rank; the person of a king; majesty (to stand in the presence of *royalty*); a right or prerogative of a king; a tax paid to the crown or to a superior on the produce of a mine or on the import or export of his patent.—Royal-yard, n. *Naut.* the yard on which the sail called *royal* is set.

Roysterer, rois'ter-er, n. **ROISTERER**.
Royston-crow, rois'ton, n. The common English name for what is otherwise called the hooded crow.

Rub, rub, *v.*—*rubbéd, rubbing*. [*Same word as Dan rubble, to rub; to scrub; akin also to W. rüelw, a rub, rubbedad, a rubbing; Gael. rubadh, Ir. rubhadh, a hurt, rub, a bruise; trituration. Rubben, Dutch, to rub; to live.] To abrade the surface of, or backwards and forwards upon, with friction, to apply friction to; to wipe; to clean; to scour; to smear all over; to gall or chafe; to give *sartan*; —to *rub down*, to reduce by frictions given by hand; —to *rub off*, to remove by rubbing; —by friction.—To *rub out*, to erase, to obliterate.—To *rub up*, to burnish; to polish; to resurface.—*n.*—1. To move along on the surface of a body with pressure, so as to fret; to chafe; usually used along with friction (*rub through the world*).—An act of rubbing; something that renders motion or progress difficult; a difficulty or obstruction; a sarcasm; a gibe; something grating to the feelings; *(see)* something of a game, such as that at the bottom of a bowl.
—**Rubber**, rubber' *n.* One who or that which rubs; an instrument for rubbing; a coarse file; a whetstone; at whist, two games out of three, or a contest consisting of three games; frequently used figuratively in boxing, etc., to denote collision in the fierceness of life; cantonment, usually in this sense called *India-rubber*.—**Rubbing-post**, *n.* A post set up for cattle to rub themselves on.—**Rubbing-stone**, *n.* A grit-stone for crasing the tool marks on a*

Rub-a-dub, *rub'a-dub*, *n.* [Imitative of noise.] The sound of a drum when beat; a clatter.

Rubasse, ru-bas', n. [Fr., from *L. rubeus*, red; akin *ruby*.] A lapidaries' name for a beautiful variety of rock-crystal, speckled in the interior with minute spangles of specular iron, which reflect a colour resembling that of the ruby.

Rubbish, rub'ish, *n.* [Influenced by *rud*, but from O.E. *robowes*, *robeux*, *robrish*, a word of doubtful origin.] Refuse fragments of building materials; debris; waste or rejected matter; trash.—**Rubbishy**, rub'ish-i, *a.* Characterized by rubbish; trashy; worthless. [Colloq.]

Rubble, Rubble-stone, rub'l, *n.* [Akin to *rubbish*.] The upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone, stones of irregular shapes and dimensions, broken bricks, &c., used in coarse masonry or to fill up between the facing courses of walls.—**Rubble-work**, *n.* Walls or masonry built of rubble-stones.—**Rubbly**, rub'l-i, *a.*

Rubefacient, *ro-be-fa-shi-ent*, *a.* [*l. rubefaciens, rubefacientis*—*ru-beo*, to be red and *facio*, to make.] Making red; producing redness on the skin.—*n. Med.* A substance for external application which produces redness of the skin, not followed by blister.

Rubellite, rû-bel'it, n. [*L. rubellus*, dim. of *ruber*, red.] Red tourmaline, a siliceous mineral of a red colour.

Rubeola, rû-bë'ô-lâ, n. [From *L. ruber*, red.] A name of measles.—**Rubeoloid**, rû-bë'ô-lôid, a.

be'o-oid, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling
rubola

Rubescens, rō-bes'ent, a. [*L. rubescens, rubescens*, ppr. of *rubesco*, from *rubeo*, to be red, from *ruber*, red.] Growing or becoming red; tending to a red colour.

Rubiceil, Rubicelle, ro'bi-sel, n. [*L. rubeo*, to be red.] A variety of ruby of a reddish colour, from Brazil.

Rubicund, rō-bi-kund, a. [*L. rubicundus*, from *rubro*, to be red.] Inclining to redness; ruddy; blood-red: said especially of the face.—**Rubicundity**, rō-bi-kun'di-ti, n.

Rubidium. rō-bid'ī-um, *n.* [From *L. rubidus*, red—from the nature of its spectrum.] A metal belonging to the group of elements which likewise includes lithium, sodium, potassium, and cesium, found in

Rubific, rō-bif'ik, *a.* [L. *rubr*, red, and *facio*, to make.] Making red; colouring with red.

Rubigo, ro-bi'gō, n. [*L. rubigo, ruginō*, rust of metals.] A kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus or mushroom mildew.—**Rubiginous**, ro-bij'i-nūs, a. Exhibiting or affected by rubigo; mildewed.

Ruble, rô-bl, n. Same as **ROUBLE**.

Rubric, rō'brik, n. [Fr. *rubrique*, from *l. rubrica* (*terra*), red earth, the title of a law in red, a law, from *ruber*, red. *Rubv.*

Some part of a manuscript or printed matter that is, or in former times usually was, coloured red, to distinguish it from other portions; in law books, the titles of statutes, formerly written in red letters in prayer books, the directions and rubrics for the conduct of service, often printed in red; hence, an ecclesiastical or episcopal rule or injunction; any formulated, fixed, or authoritative injunction of duty — Rubric, Rubrical, rub'ri-kal, a. Pertaining to a rubric — Rubricate, Rubricated, rub'ri-kät, rub'ri-kä-ted, a. Marked with rubric — Rubrician, Rubricist, rub'ri-shian, rub'ri-sist, a. One who writes in rubrics; an advocate for the rubric.

herent or advocate for the
 Ruby, ro'bi, n. [*Fr rubis*, *Sp. rubi*, *rubin*
 from L.L. *rubinus*, *Fr. rubine*, from *rubeus*, red, reddish, *ruber*, red (akin
bric, *rouge*.) A gem next to the diamond
 in hardness and value, of various shades
 of red, the most highly prized varieties
 being the crimson and carmine red; re-
 nowned for its colour; something resembling
 rubi, a blotch on the face; a carbuncle
 printing, a type smaller than nonpareil
 and larger than pearl—*Rock rubi*, the
 most valued species of garnet—*v.f. r-*
bed, rubying. To make red—a. Of the
 colour of the ruby; red.—*Rubled*, ro'bi

Ruche, *Ruching*, *rush*, *rösh'ing*, *n.* [*F. ruche*, a beehive. The stuff has its name from the quillings resembling honeycomb cells.] Quilled or goffered net, lace, silk and the like, used as trimming for ladies' dresses and bonnets. Spelled also *Rouché*.

Ruck, ruck, *v.t.* [*fecl. hrukka*, a wrinkle.
fold, *rykkja*, to draw into folds; com.
Gael. *roc*, a wrinkle, to become wrinkled.
To wrinkle; to crease.—*n.* A wrinkle;
crease.

Ruck, ruk, n. [Akin to *rick*, O.Sw. *ruka* heap.] An undistinguished crowd.
Rud, Rudd, rud, n. [A. Sax. *rudu*, redness.]

Rudd, rud, n. [From the *ruddy* colouring.]
A European fresh-water fish, with silvery scales and belly yellow marked with red; v.

Rudder, *rud'er*, *n.* [A. Sax. *rothor*, rowing implement (the rudder being originally a kind of oar), from *rota*, to row. D. *roder*, Sw. *roder*, G. *rudder*, rud. Row, *v.t.*] The instrument by which a ship is steered; that part of the hull which consists of a piece of timber, broad at the bottom and attached to the stem post by hinges, on which it turns, *See* Rudder-head. It is furnished with a rudder which guides or governs a course. — Rudder-head, the part of the hull to which the rudder is attached.

Rudder-chains, *n. pl.* Chains attached to the hinder part of the rudder to work it when the tiller is damaged.

for marking sheep. — *v. t.* To mark with ruddle.

Ruddoc, Ruddock, rud'ok, n. [A. Sax. *rud-*
duc, a dim. akin to *rud*ly.] A bird, the
robin-redbreast.

Ruddy, rud'i, *a.* [From A. Sax. *ruđ*, red, *rudu*, redness. RED.] Of a red colour, or of a colour approaching redness; of a lively

fresh-colour, or the colour of the shining skin in high health; of a reddish shining colour (*ruddy gold*).—*v.t.*—*ruddyed, ruddying*. To make red or ruddy.—*Ruddily*, *rud-i-li, adv.* With a ruddy or reddish appearance.—*Ruddiness, rud'i-ness, n.* The state of being ruddy; that degree of redness which characterizes high health.

Rude, *rod', a.* [Fr. *rude*, from L. *rudis*, in a natural state, rough, wild.] Unimproved by art, taste, or skill; rough; rugged; coarse of coarse manners; ignorant; untaught; clownish; uncivil; inconsiderate; violent; boisterous.—**Rudely**, *rod'li, adv.* In a rude manner; roughly; unskillfully; coarsely; uncivilly; violently; boisterously.—**Rudeness**, *rod'nes, n.* The state or quality of being rude.

Rudenture, rō'den-tūr, *n.* [Fr., from *L. rudens, rudentis*, a rope.] Arch. the figure of a rope with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled.

Rüdesheimer, rō'des-hi-mēr, *n.* One of the white Rhine wines, made from grapes produced near *Rüdesheim*.

Rudiment, *ro-di-ment*, *n.* [*L. rudimentum* from *rudis*, rude. *REV.*] That which is in an undeveloped state; an unformed or unfinished beginning; an element or first principle of any art or science; especially in plural, the introduction to any branch of knowledge; the elements or elementary notions. — **Rudimentary**, *ro-di-men-tar-i*, *ro-di-men-tal*, *a.* Pertaining to rudiments; elementary; initial; in a undeveloped state; imperfectly developed.

In the first stage of existence; enmourning. Rue, *rō*, *v.f.*—*rūed*, *ruing*. [*A. Sax. hreowan* to rue=D. *rouen*, G. *ruen*, to rue=same root as *crude*, L. *crudus*, raw. *crude* L. *crudelis*. Hence *ruth*.] To regret, to grieve for; to repent; to repent of; to withdraw, or try to withdraw, from (a rue a bargain). *v.t.* To have compassion to become sorrowful, grieved, or repentant.—*Rueful*, *rūf-ŭl*, *a.* Causing to rue or lament; mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow; suggesting sorrow or melancholy pitiful.—*Ruefully*, *rūf-ŭl-lŭ*, *adv.* In a rueful manner.—*Ruefulness*, *rūf-ŭl-ness*, *n.* The state of being rueful.

Rue, *rū*, n. [Fr. *rue*, from L. *ruta*, from Gr. *rutē*, rue.] A plant with evergreen leaves and greenish-yellow flowers, used as a sudorific and a vermifuge.

Rufescent, rō-fes'ent, *n.* [*L. rufescens*, from *rufus*, red.] Reddish; tinged with red.

Ruff, *ruf*, *n*. (Connected with *ruf*: *ruf*, *ruff*, a crease or wrinkle. *Armor. rufus*, a wrinkle, a fold; *Sp. ruf*, frizzled, curled. comp. also *D. ruf*, a fold.) A large mulin or linen collar plaited, crimped, fluted, formerly an important ornament of dress among both sexes; a species of pigeon having feathers disposed round the neck in the form of a ruff; a male bird of the sandpiper family, having the feathers of the neck standing out like a ruff; the female being called *reufe*; a low whistle, beat of a drum; a ruffe.

Ruff, ruf, n. [*Pg. rufa*, a game with dice.
An old game at cards, the predecessor
whist; the act of trumping when you have
trumps.

no cards of the suit led—
ing, to trump instead of following suit.
Ruffe, raf, n. [Origin unknown.] A suit
British fish of the perch family.
Ruffian, rufi-an, n. [*Fr. ruffien, ruffi*,
a ruffian; *Sp. rufian*, a ruffian, a pimp.
It, *ruffiano*, a pimp; probably of German
origin.] A boisterous brutal fellow; a
low ready for any desperate crime;—a li-
or belonging to a ruffian;—a. Having the quali-
of a ruffian.—Ruffianism, rufi-an-izm,
the character or manners of ruffians.
Ruffianly, rufi-an-li, a. Like a ruffian;
violent.

Ruffle, *ruf*l, *v.t.*—*ruffled*, *ruffling*. [A fr. of *ruff*=D. *ruffeln*, to wrinkle.] To

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, than; w, wig; 38

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of developing the produce for which they are valued, in a juicy state, shoot up, and yield, instead, flowers, and ultimately seeds; hence, to become useless; to go to waste.—*To run up*, to rise; to grow; to increase; to mount up very fast; to pass rapidly from bottom to top.—*To run up*, a column of figures.—*ut.* To cause to run or go quickly; to cause to be carried in a certain course (*to run* a ship around); to cause to ply; to maintain in running (*to run* a horse); to cause to keep in running; to pursue, as a course; to incur; to encounter (*to run* the risk of being killed); to break through or evade (*to run* a blockade); hence, to smuggle; to import or export without paying duties; to push or thrust; to pierce; to stab (*to run* a person through with a rapier); to pour forth in a stream; to melt; to melt and clarify; to form in a mould by melting; to carry off or conduct, as a long line of soldiers, &c.—*To run*, to follow the needle through and through in a continuous line.—*To run down*, to chase to weariness (*to run* down a stag); to run against and sink, as a vessel; to pursue with violence, as a runner; to press hard in a race or other competition; to come very near beating; to press with jokes, sarcasm, or ridicule.—*To run in*, to take into custody, as by a policeman; to lock up. [*SING.*—*He runs, he ran, he has run.*—*Continuous*—one line, without break or a new paragraph.—*Under riot.*—*Under Riot.*—*To run up*, to *run up*—to enlarge by additions (*to run up* a large account); to thrust up, as a plant; to make slender to erect especially, to erect hastily (*to run up* a block of buildings).—*To run the gantlet.* GAN-TLET.—n. The act of running; a course run (a long run, a quick run); a trip; a place; a place of resort (each); a starting point or distinctive course, progress, tenor, &c.; continued course (a run of ill luck); a general or uncommon pressure or demand, as on a bank or treasury for payment of notes; a passage from one place to another; a pair of millstones; cricket, one complete act of running from one wicket to the other by the batsman; a place where animals run or graze; generally, lastly, a place for exercising ground, called, according to a Cattle-run, a Sheep-run, &c., according to the animals pastured; music, a succession of notes, either ascending or descending, played, &c., running rapidly. *The common proverb says,* *Let him run that wishes to be under observation as usual or otherwise;* the generality.—*By the run*, suddenly; quickly; at once; said of a fall or sudden descent.—*In the long run*, in the final result; lastly; finally.—*Run*, melted; clarified (*run butter*); run or conveyed ashore secretly; contraband (*run brandy*).—*Runaway*, run-a-wā, n. One that flies from danger or restraint; one that breaks lawfully or unlawfully from the control of a runaway, escaping or deserting from restraint; accomplished or effected by running away or eloping (a runaway match).—*Runnel*, run, n. A rivulet or small stream.—*Runner*, rater, or snar, n. A racer; a messenger; an old name for a criminal detective; a slender prostrate stem sending out leaves and roots, as in the strawberry; which, in the history of the origin of the word, is thought to have been the runner of a sleigh or sledge.—*Running*, running, p. and a. Kept for racing (a running horae); in succession; without intermission; used of things done in or over an intervening day.—*Running*, adv. In two days running; in two days running; advertising used of things done in or over an intervening day.—*Running fight*, a fight kept up by the party pursuing and the party pursued.—*Running fish*, a fish that keeps its style of handwriting in which the letters are formed without the pen being lifted from the paper.—*Running rigging*, the ropes used for securing the sails, moving the sails, and the like, in distinction from the standing rigging.—n. The action of one who runs; a quantity run (the first running of a still).

Renegade, *ren'a-gat*, n. [Corruption of Fr. *renégat*. RENE'GATE.] A fugitive; a vagabond; an apostate; a renegade.

Runcinate, *rūn-si-nat*, ar. [*L. runcinac*, a plane.] In bot., having the leaves or petioles turned backwards, as in the dandelion leaf.

Rundle, *rūn'dl*, n. [For *roundle*, from *round*.] A round; a step of a ladder.

Rune, *rūn*, n. [*A. Sax. run*, a rune, a mystery-character, a signification; a mystery, a whisper; to run about meaning to whisper, as in *L. rumor*, a rumour.] One of a particular set of alphabetic characters peculiar to the ancient northern nations of Europe, all the runes being distinguished by their position on a straight line, either single or in composition.—**Runicraft**, *rūn-kraft*, n. Knowledge of runes.—**Runic**, *rūnik*, a. Pertaining to runes.—*Rūn's dead*, *rūn'stāf*, a willow wand inscribed with runes.

Runologist, *rūn-ō-lō-jist*, n. One versed in runology; a student of runic remains.—**Runology**, *rūn-ō-lō-jī*, n. The study of runes.

Rung, *rūng*, pp. of *ring*.

Rung, *rūng*, n. [*A. Sax. ring*] a pole, a beam, a rung, rib in a ship; O.D. *rūnghe*, a prop; G. *runga*, a short piece, a heavy stuff; the round or step of a ladder.

Runset, *Ründlet*, *rūn'let*, *rūn'let*, n. [For *roundlet*, from *round*.] A small barrel of European dimensions.

Runnel. Under Kcs.

Runnēt, *rūn'et*, n. Same as *Romet*.

Runt, *rūt*, n. [Origin doubtful.] Any animal below its usual size of the breed.

A variety of pieces.—[Hind. *rūpiya*, a rupee from Skr. *rūpya*, silver.] A silver coin the unit of value in British India: nearly equivalent to 2s.

Rupture, *rūptūr*, n. [*Fr. rupture*, from *L. ruptus*, a breaking, from *L. rupere*, to break (see also in *abrupt*, *corrupt*, *eruption*, *interrupt*, &c., and giving origin also to *ruts*, *road*, &c.).] The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently torn apart; same as *tear*; especially hernia of the abdomen.

A breach of concord either between individuals or nations; open hostility or war; a quarrel—*v.t.*—*ruptured*, *rupturing*. To make a rupture in; to burst; to cause a rupture to; to render so as to suffer from rupture.—*v.i.* To suffer a breach or disruption.

Rural, *rūral*, a. [*L. ruralis*, from *rūs*, *ruris*, the country (whence *rustic*), the same root as *rust*, pertaining to the country; as distinguished from a city or town; suiting the country or resembling it; pertaining to agriculture or farming.—*Rural dean*, an ecclesiastic under the bishop and the archdeacon, who has the care and inspection of the clergy and laity of a district.—**Ruralism**, *rūralizm*, n. The state of being rural; an idiom peculiar to the country as opposed to the towns.—**Ruralist**, *rūral-izt*, n. One who leads a rural life.—*Ruralize*, *rūral-iz*, v. To *ruralize*, *ruralizing*. To go into the country; to go to dwell in the country; to rusticate.—*v.t.* To render rural; to give rural character to.—**Rurally**, *rūral-iz*, ad. In a rural manner.—**Rurality**, *rūral-iz*, n. The quality of being rural.—**Ruridical**, *rūri-dik-an-sal*, a. [*L. rūs*, *rurs*, the country, and *decas*, a dean.] Belonging to a rural dean.

Rura, *rūz*, n. [Malay *rusa*, a stag.] A deer.

Rura, *rūz*, n. [Fr. *ruse*, from *ruser*, to dole.] O.Fr. *reuser*, to get out of the way, from *L. reusare*, to refuse. REUSANT.] An artifice, trick, or stratagem; a wile.

Rush, *rūsh*, n. [*L. ruscus*, a rush, *ruscus*, a plant, *ruscus*, a rush; D. *rusch*, *rusch*, *rusch*, probably from *L. ruscum*, butcher's broom.] The common name of herbaceous plants, usually growing in meadows and swamps, and used for making mats, chair-bottoms, &c., and which contain a large pith; used typically of anything weak or of trivial value.—*merest trifle*, a straw.—*of oak made*, a wooden

[illegible]

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin; w, wag; wh, whig; z, zeal.

ment.—Rustication, *rusti-ka'shon*, n. The act of rustiating or state of being rustiated.—Rusticity, *rusti-ti-ti*, n. The state or quality of being rustic.

Rustily, *Rustiness*, *Rustic*. Under *Rust*. Rustle, *rust*, *v.t.*—*rustled*, *rustling*. [*A Sax. kristlan*, to rustle, a din, and *rust*, from corresponding to Icel. *rista*, Dan. *ryste*, Sw. *rysta*, to shake, to tremble.] To make a quick succession of small sounds like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves; to give out a slightly vibrant sound when shaken.—*v.t.* To cause to rustle.—*n.* The noise made by one who or that which rustles; a slight crackling sound as of dry leaves or silk clothes.—*Rustler*, *rust-ler*, n. One who rustles.

Rut, *rut*, *n.* [*Fr. rut*, O. *Fr. rut*, the noise which deer make when they desire to come together, from L. *rugitus*, a roaring, from *rupio*, to roar, to bellow.] The time during which deer and some other animals are under the sexual excitement.—*v.t.*—*rut-*

ted, *rutting*. To desire to come together for copulation; said of deer.—*v.t.* To cover in copulation.—*Rutter*, *rut'er*, n. One that ruts.—*Rutlish*, *rut'ish*, *a.* Lustful; libidinous.—*Rutlessness*, *rut'less-ness*, n. The state or quality of being rutless.

Rut, *rut*, *n.* [*Same word as route*, *rote*] The track of a wheel, a line cut on the soil with a spade.—*v.t.*—*rutted*, *rutting*. To make ruts in or on with cart-wheels; to cut a line on, as on the soil, with a spade.—*Rutty*, *rut'y*, *a.* Full of ruts; cut by wheels, as a road.

Ruth, *ruth*, *n.* [*From rue*; comp. *truth* from *truth*] Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another; sorrowful or tender regard. [*Mainly* *sect.*]—*Ruthless*, *ruth'less*, *a.* Having no ruth or pity; cruel; pitiless; barbarous.—*Ruthlessly*, *ruth'less-ly*, *adv.* In a ruthless manner.—*Ruthlessness*, *ruth'less-ness*, *n.* Pitilessness.—*Ruthenian*, *roo'ten-i-un*, *n.* From *Ruthenia*, a Latin name for Russia, having

been first obtained in ore from the Ural.] A hard rare metal of a gray colour occurring in platinum ore.

Rutile, *rut'ile*, *rut'ile*, *rut'ile*, *n.* [*L. rutillus*, red, inclining to yellow.] Native titanic oxide, an ore of titanium of a reddish-brown colour.

Ryal, *ri'al*, *n.* RIAL. Rye, *ri*, *n.* [*A Sax. ryge*, Icel. *rygr*, Dan. *rug*, Sw. *rog*, D. *rogge*, G. *roggen*, *rocken*; cos. Gr. *oryza*, rice.] A cereal plant which bears naked seeds furnished with awns like barley, much cultivated for food in Germany and Russia, in Britain mostly sown as a green-crop for food to sheep or cattle in spring.—*Rye-grass*, *n.* The common name of a genus of esteemed fodder-grasses, of which there are several varieties, some annual, others perennial. Ryot, *ri'ot*, *n.* [*Ar. rayat*, a peasant.] A Hindu cultivator of the soil. Rypeck, *ri'pek*, *n.* A pole used to moor a punt while fishing or the like.

S.

S, the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant representing a hissing sound.

Sabadilla, *sab-a-dil'a*. CERADILLA.

Sabaium, *sab-ba'izm*, *n.* [*Comp. Heb. sabath*, the heavenly host, *Saborn*.] The vest-shed of the heavenly bodies, anciently practised in Western Asia.

Sabath, *sab-ba'oth*, *n.* [*Heb. sabboth*, armies, from *sabbu*, to assemble, to fight.] Script, armies, hosts.

Sabbath, *sab'bath*, *n.* [*Heb. shabbath*, rest, the day of rest.] The day which God appointed to be observed as a day of rest; originally the seventh day of the week, but in the Christian Church the first day of the week is held sacred, in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ on that day; the Lord's day; Sunday; intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest; the Sabbath-year among the Israelites (O. T.).—*Sabbath-day*, *a journey*, the distance which the Jews were permitted to travel on the Sabbath-day, probably about an English mile. *Sabbath* is not strictly synonymous with Sunday. Sunday is the mere name of the day, Sabbath is the name of the institution. Sunday is the Sabbath of Christians, Saturday is the Sabbath of the Jews. But in the mouths of many it is equivalent to Sunday.—*Sabbatarian*, *sab-ba-tari'an*, *n.* One who observes the Sabbath with extraordinary or unreasonable rigour; one careful to abstain from work or relaxation on Sunday. Used also collectively.—*Sabbatarianism*, *sab-ba-tar-i-an-izm*, *n.* The tenets of Sabbatarians.—*Sabbath-breaker*, *n.* One who profanes the Sabbath.—*Sabbath-breaking*, *n.* The act of breaking or profaning the Sabbath.—*Sabbathless*, *sab'bath-less*, *a.* Having no Sabbath; without intermission of labour.—*Sabbatic*, *Sabbatical*, *sab-bat'ik*, *sab-bat'ikal*, *a.* [*L. sabba'ticus*.] Pertaining to the Sabbath.—*Sabbatical year*, every seventh year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to rest or lie without tillage and to release debtors from their obligations.

Sabbelian, *sab'el-i'an*, *n.* A follower of Sabbellus, a philosopher of Egypt in the third century A.D., who taught that there is one person only in the Godhead.

Sabiee, *sab-ik'e*, *n.* [*Native name*.] A tree of Cuba yielding timber used in ship-building, &c.

Sabine, *sab'in*, *n.* [*Fr. sabine*, from L. *sabina* (herbal), the Sabine herb, *savin*.] A plant. SAVIN.

Sable, *sabl*, *n.* [*O. Fr. sable*, from Pol. *sabul*, Russ. *sabo*, a Slavonic word.] A digitigrade carnivorous animal nearly allied to the marten, found chiefly in the northern regions of Asia, and hunted for its black fur; the fur of the sable; a black or mourning suit or garment; the heraldic name for black.—*a.* Of the colour

of the sable; black; dark.—*v.t.*—*sabled*, *sabbing*. To make sable or dark in colour.—*Sable-vested*, *a.* Clothed in sable garments.

Sabot, *sab-bé*, *n.* [*Fr. Origin unknown*.] A small wooden shoe worn by peasants in France, Belgium, &c.

Sabre, *sab'er*, *n.* [*Fr. sabre*, from D. Dan. and Sw. *sabel*, G. *sabel*, a sabre; ultimate origin unknown.] A sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back and a little curved towards the point, specially adapted for cutting; a cavalry sword.—*v.t.*—*sabred*, *sabring*. To strike, cut, or kill with a sabre.—*Sabretache*, *Sabretache*, *sab're-tash*, *n.* [*Fr. tache*, a pocket.] A leather case or outside pocket worn by cavalry at the left side, suspended from the sword-belt.

Sabulous, *sab-u-lus*, *a.* [*L. sabulosus*, from *sabulum*, sand.] Sandy; gritty.—*Sabulosity*, *sab-u-lo'si-ti*, *n.* The quality of being calculeous; sandiness; grittiness.

Sac, *sak*, *n.* [*L. sacculus*, a bag. *Sack*.] A bag or cyst of an animal or plant; a pouch; a receptacle for a liquid, as the lacrymal sac.

Saccate, *sak'kat*, *a.* Bot. furnished with or having the form of a sac or pouch.—*Sacciferous*, *sak-sif'er-us*, *a.* [*L. sacculus*, and *fero*, to bear.] Bot. bearing a sac.—*Sacciform*, *sak-sif'orm*, *a.* Having the general form of a sac.—*Saccular*, *sak-kul'er*, *a.* Like a sac; sacciform.—*Sacculated*, *sak-kul-lat-ed*, *a.* Furnished with little sacs.—*Saccule*, *sak-kul*, *n.* [*L. sacculus*.] A small sac or sack; a cyst; a cell.

Sacbut, *sak-but*, *Sacbut*. Saccade, *sa-kad'*, *n.* [*Fr.*] A sudden violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins.

Sacchar, *sak-kar'ik*, *a.* [*L. saccharum*, sugar, from Gr. *sakchar*, *sakcharon*, sugar, a word of oriental origin. *Sogan*.] Pertaining to or obtained from sugar or allied substances.—*Sacchariferous*, *sak-kar-i-f'er-us*, *a.* [*L. saccharum*, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing sugar.—*Saccharify*, *sak-kar'i-fi*, *v.t.*—*saccharified*, *saccharifying* [*Fr. saccharifier*.] To convert into sugar.—*Saccharine*, *sak-kar-i-n*, *a.* Pertaining to sugar, having the qualities of sugar; sugary.—*Saccharine fermentation*, the fermentation by which starch is converted into sugar, as in the process of mashing.—*Saccharite*, *sak-kar'it*, *n.* A finely-grained variety of felspar, of a vitreous lustre and white or greenish-white colour.—*Saccharoid*, *Saccharoidal*, *sak-kar-oid*, *sak-kar-oid*, *a.* Having a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar.—*Saccharometer*, *Saccharimeter*, *sak-kar-om'e-t'er*, *sak-kar-im'e-t'er*, *n.* An instrument for determining the quantity of saccharine matter in any solution.—*Saccharometry*, *Saccharimetry*, *sak-kar-om'e-tri*, *sak-kar-im'e-tri*, *n.* The operation of de-

termining the quantity of sugar in any solution.

Sacciferous, *Saccule*, &c. Under *Sac*. Saccellum, *sak-sel'lum*, *n.* [*From sacrum*, a sac, and *cella*, a room.] A sanctuary consecrated to a deity; a small chapel.

Sacerdotal, *sas-er-dot'al*, *a.* [*L. sacerdos*, from *sacerdos*, a priest. *Sacerd*.] Pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly.—*Sacerdotally*, *sas-er-dot'al-ly*, *adv.* In a sacerdotal manner.—*Sacerdotism*, *sas-er-dot'al-izm*, *n.* Sacerdotal system or spirit; a tendency to attribute a lofty and sacred character to the priest-hood; priestcraft.

Sacrum, *sak'rum*, *n.* In America, a chief among some of the native Indian tribes. Sachet, *sa-sha*, *n.* [*Fr.*] A small bag for containing odorous substances.

Sack, *sak*, *n.* [*A Sax. sac*, Dan. *sak*, D. *sak*, G. *sack*, Goth. *sakkus*, from L. *saccus*, Gr. *sakkos*, probably of Eastern origin, similar forms being also found in Hebrew and Coptic.] A bag, usually a large cloth bag, used for holding and conveying corn, wool, cotton, hops, and the like; a measure or weight which varies according to the article and country; a kind of loose gown or mantle formerly worn; a sacque.—*v.t.* To put in a sack or in bags.—*Sackcloth*, *sak'cloth*, *n.* Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth worn in mourning, distress, or penance.—*Sackful*, *sak'ful*, *n.* As much as a sack will hold.—*Sacking*, *sak'ing*, *n.* A coarse fabric of which sacks

are made. Sack, *sak*, *v.t.* [*Fr. sac*, Sp. and Pr. *saco*, It. *sacco*, plunder; pillage; from the use of a sack in removing plunder. *Sack*, *a.* bag.] To storm; to pillage; to devastate; usually said of towns.—*The act of sacking*, the sack; the storm and plunder of a town or city; also booty; spoil.—*Sackage*, *sak'aj*, *n.* The act of sacking.—*Sacker*, *sak'er*, *n.* One who sacks.

Sack, *sak*, *v.t.* [*Fr. sac*, dry, from L. *siccus*, dry.] Formerly, a general name for different sorts of dry wines, more especially the Spanish, which were first extensively used in England in the sixteenth century.

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Fake, far, fat, fall; me, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; a, Se. above—the Fr. u.

(See, &c.), SACRED.] *Theol.* an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace; a solemn religious ceremony enjoined by Christ, to be observed by his followers, by which their special relation to him is created or their spiritual life renewed and ratified. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* and the *Greek Ch.* there are seven sacraments, viz. baptism, confirmation, the Eucharist, penance, extreme unction, holy orders, matrimony. In the *Prot.* there is general acknowledgment but two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's supper. When used without any qualifying word by *sacrament* is in the *Prot.* sense.

—**Sacramental, sak-ra-men-tal, a.** Constituting a sacrament or pertaining to it; having the character of a sacrament. —**Sacramentally, sak-ra-men-tal-li, adv.** In the manner of a sacrament. —**Sacramentarian, sak-ra-men-ta'-rian, n.** A person holding some special view in regard to the sacraments. —**Sacramentary, sak-ra-men-ta-ri, n.** pertaining to a sacrament. —**Sacramentary, sak-ra-men-ta-ri, a.** Constituting a sacrament.

Sacrarium, sa-kra'ri-um, *n.* [L., from *sacer*, sacred.] A chapel in the houses of ancient Romans devoted to some particular divinity; the adytum of a temple; that part of a church where the altar is situated.

Sacre, sāk'et. SAKER.

[illegible]

sanctity; sacrilegiousness.

Sacrifice, sak'ri-fi-s, n. [*Fr. sacrifice*, from *L. sacrificium*, *sacrifici*, *sacer*, *card*, *facio*, *to do*, *Sacerp.*] The offering of anything to God, or to a god; a consecratory rite; anything consecrated and offered to God or to a divinity; an immolated victim on an altar; surrender or loss made for some purpose; the offering up of some desirable object in behalf of a higher object; the thing so devoted or given up; the selling of goods under cost price. — *v. t.* — *sacrificed*, *sacrificing*. To make an offering or sacrifice; to consecrate; to surrender to some divinity; to immolate on the altar of God either as an atonement for sin or to express gratitude; to destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost for the sake of obtaining something else; to devote or give up with loss or sacrifice to some deity. — *To offer up a sacrifice*; to make offerings to God or to a deity by the slaughter and burning of victims, or some part of them, on an altar. — **Sacrificer**, sak'ri-fi-s-er, n. One that sacrifices. — **Sacrificial**, sak'ri-fi-kal, a. Pertaining to sacrifices; performing sacrifices; consisting in sacrifice. — **Sacrificial**, sak'ri-fi-kal, a. [*L. sacrifici*, *sacer*, *ficio*, *to do*, *Sacerp.*] Employed in sacrifice. — **Sacrificant**, sak'ri-fi-kant, n. [*L. sacrificans*, *part. pres. of sacrifici*] One that

Sacrilege, sak-rī-lej, *n.* [*Fr. sacrilège*, from *L. sacrilegium*—*sacer*, sacred, *ad. lego*, I gather, to plunder.] The violation of the law forbidding the sacrilegious taking or defiling of sacred things; the alienating to common purposes what has been appropriated to religious uses; the stealing of goods out of any church or chapel.—**Sacrilegious**, sak-rī-lej-us, *a.* Guilty of or involving sacrilege; violating sacred things; profane; impious.—**Sacrilegiously**, sak-rī-lej-us-li, *adv.* In a sacrilegious manner.—**Sacrilegiousness**, sak-rī-lej-us-ness, *n.*

Sacrif, sa'krif, *n.* [Fr. *sacrer*, to make sacred.] Consecration. [Tenn.]—**Sacrifing**.

bell, Sanctus-bell, *n.* *R. Cath. Ch.* the small bell rung at the *sanctus* and at the elevation of the host in high-mass.

Sacrist, sà'kríst, *n.* [*L.L. sacrista*, from *L. sacer*, sacred. SACRED.] A sacristan; a person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir and take care of the books. — Sacristan, sà'krís-tan, *n.* [*L.L. sacristanus*. *Sexton* is a contr. of this word.] An officer of the church who has the charge of the sacristy and its contents.

—**Sacristy**, sak'ris-ti, *n.* [Fr. *sacristie*.] An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils and the clerical vestments are deposited; the vestry.

Sacrum, sák'rum, *n.* [*L. os sacrum*, the sacred bone,] *Anat.* the bone which forms the basis or inferior extremity of the vertebral column, said to derive its name from its having been offered in sacrifice, and hence considered sacred.—**Sacral**, sák'ral, *a.* Pertaining to the sacrum.

Sad, *sad*, a. [A. Sax. *sæd*, satisfied, sated, weary, sick; Icel. *saddr*, sated, full; Got. *saths*, satiated, full; cog. with L. *satur*, full, *satis*, enough. SATE, SATISFY.] Serious; sedate or grave; sorrowful; melancholy; mournful; affected with grief; downcast; gloomy; having the external appearance of sorrow; allictive; calamitous; causing sorrow; bad; naughty; wretched—*Sadden* *sad'n*, *vt*. To make sad

wicked.—**Sadden**, sad'n, *v. t.* To make sad or sorrowful; to render melancholy or gloomy.—*v. i.* To become sad or sorrowful.—**Sadly**, sad'li, *adv.* In a sad manner; sorrowfully; grievously; calamitously.—**Sadness**, sad'nes, *n.* The state or quality

of being sad; s^d, owlfulness; dejection.
Saddle, sad'l, n. [A Sax. *saddl*, *sadol* = Dan. *saddel*, Icel *söðull*, G. *sattel*, a saddle; perhaps from L. *selle*, a seat, from *sedeo*, to sit. Same root as *seat*, *set*, s^t.] A seat to be placed on an animal's back for the rider to sit on; a padded piece of harness on an animal's back supporting the shafts of a vehicle; something like a saddle in shape or use, as a rise and fall on the ridge of a hill; a technical name of various appliances. — *Saddle of mutton*, *venison*, &c., two loins of mutton, &c., cut together.

—*To put the saddle on the right horse, to impute blame where it is really deserved.*
—*v.t.*—*saddled, saddling.* To put a saddle on; to load; to burden (to *saddle* a person with expense).—*Saddle-back, n.* A hill or its summit when somewhat saddle-shaped;

—Saddle-bag, *n.* One of a pair of bags united by straps for carriage on horse-back, one bag on each side.—Saddle-bow, *n.* The upper front part of a saddle, formed of two curved pieces united in an

formed of two curved pieces united in an arch; a pommel. — Saddle-cloth, *n.* A cloth attached to a saddle, and extending over the loins of the horse; a housing. — Saddle-girth, *n.* The band or strap which passes under the horse's belly and serves to fasten the saddle. Saddle-horse, *n.* A

to fasten the saddle.—Saddle-horse, *n.* A horse used for riding with a saddle.—Saddler, *sad'ler*, *n.* One whose occupation is to make saddles or harness generally.—Saddlery, *sad'ler-i*, *n.* The manufactures of a saddler; trade of a saddler.—Saddle-

Sadducee, sad'du-sē, n. [Gr. *sadūkaioi*
Heb. *tsadūkim*, probably from *Zadok*, a
distinguished priest in the time of David.
One of a sect or party among the ancient
Jews, who denied the existence of any

spiritual beings except God, believed that the soul died with the body, and therefore that there was no resurrection, and adhered to the written law alone.—**Sad** duceelism, Sadducism, sad'dū-sē-izm, sad'dū-sizm, *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees.—

Sadducean, *Sadducean*, *sad-dû-kâ'ik*, *sad-dû-s'ân*, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the Sadducees.

Safe, *sâf*, *a.* [O. E. *sauf*, from Fr. *sauf*, safe from L. *salvus*, safe (whence also *salvation*): akin to *servus*, a slave; *servare*, to

tion; akin to *servus*, a slave, *servare*, to preserve, *solidus*, solid, *Gr. holos*, *Skr. sarva*, whole.] Free from or not liable to danger of any kind; free from or having escaped hurt, injury, or damage; not exposing to danger; securing from harm no longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm; sound; whole (S.

life conscience) — *n.* A box or chamber of great strength for preserving money, jewels, account-books, and other valuable articles from thieves or against the action of fire; a ventilated or refrigerated receptacle in which meat is kept. — *Safely* — *adv.* In a safe manner; without incurring in a foreign or hostile country; a writing serving as a pass or warrant of security to a traveller. — *Safeguard*, *saf'guard*, *saf'ard*, *n.* One who or that which defends or protects; a security; a warrant or passport. — *Safely* — *adv.* To protect a traveller; a passport; a warrant of protection to a traveller. — *v-t.* To guard; to protect. — *Safely-keeping*, *n.* The act of keeping in safety from injury or from loss; the security of a thing. — *Safely* — *adv.* In a safe manner; without incurring danger; without hurt or injury; in safety; securely; carefully. — *Safeness*, *saf'ness*, *n.* The condition or quality of being safe; freedom from danger. — *Safety*, *saf'ety*, *n.* Freedom from danger; exemption from injury or loss; the state of not being liable to danger or injury; freedom from danger; preservation; the state or quality of not causing danger. — *Safely* — *adv.* In a safe manner; made of buoyant material or inflated to sustain a person in water; a life-belt. — *Safety-buoy*, *n.* A safety-belt; a life-buoy. — *Safety-fuse*, *n.* A fuse used in blasting operations, carefully made so as to burn

Safety-lamp, n. A lamp for lighting coal-mines without exposing workmen to the explosion of fire-damp, the flame being enveloped in a cylinder of wire-gauze, and thus prevented from igniting the inflammable gas.—**Safety-match, n.** A match

able gas.—**Safety-match**, *n.* A match which will light only on being rubbed on a specially prepared friction substance.—**Safety-pin**, *n.* A pin for articles of dress having its point fitting into a kind of sheath, so that it may not be readily withdrawn.

— **Safety-plug**, *n.* A plug in a steam-boiler partly of fusible metal, which melts when the internal temperature becomes too high; a plug to prevent barrels from bursting with gases generated internally.

—**Safety-valve, n.** A contrivance for obviating or diminishing the risk of explosions in steam-boilers, the principle of which consists in opposing the pressure within the boiler by such a force as will yield before it reaches the point of danger.

Safflower, safflou-ér, n. [From *saffron* and *flower*.] Bastard saffron, a plant cultivated in the south of Europe, Egypt, &c., on account of its flowers, which in their dried state form the safflower of commerce, and

Saffron, *safran*, *n.* [Fr. *safran*, from Sp. Ar. and Per. *safran*, saffron.] A plant of the *crocus* genus with flowers of a purple colour, the dried stigmata of which form

colour, the dried stigmata of which form the saffron of the shops, a substance of a rich orange colour, used as a colouring and flavouring ingredient in culinary preparations, liqueurs, &c., and yielding an orange-red extract used in dyeing and painting. It gives the colour of saffron

painting.—*a.* Having the colour of saffron flowers; yellow. — *v.i.* To tinge with saffron; to make yellow; to gild.
Sag, sag, *v.i.*—*sagad, sagging.* [Allied to *L. G. sacken, D. zakken*, to sink; also perhaps to sink.] To incline or hang away

owing to insufficiently supported weight; to sink in the middle; to hang off the perpendicular; to yield under the pressure of care, difficulties, or the like; to waver: *naut.* to incline to the leeward; to make leeway. — *v.t.* To cause to bend or give

Saga, sa'ga, n. [Icel. *saga*, a tale, a history; from *segja*, E. to say. SAV.] An ancient Scandinavian legend or tradition of considerable length relating either mythical or historical events: a tale.

Sagacious, sa-gā'shus, a. [*L. sagax, sagacis*, from *sagis*, to perceive keenly, from a root signifying to be sharp, seen in *Gri. sagaris*, a battle-axe, *Skr. sapānami*, to kill.] Intellectually keen or quick; acute in discernment; discerning and judicious.

cerument; discerning and judicious,

showed; full of wisdom; sage; showing intelligence resembling that of man; said of the lower animals; quick of want (*Widen*).—Sagaciously, *sa-ga-shu-li, adv.* In a sagacious manner.—Sagaciousness, *sa-ga-shu-snes, n.* The quality of being sagacious.—Sagacity, *sa-ga-si-ti, n.* [*L. sagacitas*.] The quality of being sagacious; quickness of discernment; readiness of apprehension with soundness of judgment; shrewdness and common sense; intelligence resembling that of mankind (*the sagacity of a dog*).

Sagamore, *sag'-a-mor, n.* Among some tribes of American Indians, a king or chief; a sachem.

Sagapen, Sagapenum, *sag'-a-pen, sag'-a-pen-nu, n.* [*Gr. sagapenum*.] A feld gum-resin brought from Persia and Alexandria, occasionally used in medicine.

Sagathy, *sag'-a-thi, n.* [*Fr. sagatis, from L. sagum, a blanket or mantle*.] A mixed woven fabric of silk and cotton.

Sagitt, *sag'-it, n.* Same as *sagittat*.

Sage, *sa, n.* [*Fr. sage, from L. salvia, sage, from salus, safe, sound*] on account of the reputed virtues of the plant. *SAFE*.

A garden plant much used in cookery, and formerly also in great repute for its medicinal qualities.—*Sage apple*, an excrescence upon a species of sage caused by the puncture of an insect.—*Sage brush*, an American shrub of the wormwood family.—*Sage cheese*, a kind of cheese flavored and coloured green with the juice of sage.—*Sage cock*, a species of grouse of the Rocky Mountain region, which feeds on the leaves of the sage brush.—*Sage, saji, n.* Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

Sage, *sa, n.* [*Fr. sage, from L. sapius, wise, from sapio, to be wise (whence sapient)*.] Wise; sagacious; proceeding from wisdom, well-judged; grave; serious.—*n.* A wise man; a man venerable for years and of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.—*Sage, saji, adv.* In a sage manner; wisely.—*Sagenesis, saji'-nes, n.* Wisdom; sagacity.

Saginate, *sag'-i-nat, n.* [*Fr. sagénite, from L. sagitta, *Gr. sagénite*, a large net*.] Acicular rutile, or red oxide of titanium; the crystals cross each other, giving a reticulated appearance, hence the name.

Saggi, *sag, et.* Same as *Sage*.

Sagger, *sag'-er, n.* A sagger. *See* *Sagac.*

Saginate, *sag'-i-nat, et.* *L. sagino, saginatus, to fatten*.] To fatten.

Sagittal, *sag'-i-tal, n.* [*L. sagittalis, from sagitta, an arrow*.] Pertaining to an arrow, resembling an arrow; most applied to the sutura which unites the parietal bones of the skull.—*Sagittarius, saji'-tri-us, n.* [*L. an archer*.] One of the zodiacal constellations which the sun enters Nov. 22; represented by the figure of a centaur in the act of shooting an arrow from his bow.

Sagittary, *sag'-i-ta-ri, n.* An old name for a centaur.—*e.* Pertaining to an arrow.

Sagittate, *sag'-i-tat, n.* Like the head of an arrow; used especially in bot.

Sago, *sa'-go, n.* [*Malay and Javanese sago, from Papuan sago, bread*.] A kind of starch produced from the stems of several palms of the East Indies, forming light, wholesome, nutritious food.

Sagum, *sag'-um, n.* [*L.*] The military cloak worn by the Roman soldiers and inferior officers in war.

Sahib, *sa'-ib, n.* [*Hind. from Ar. sahib, lord, master*.] A title of respect used by the natives of India or Persia in addressing or speaking of Europeans.

Sai, *sa, n.* A species of South American monkey.

Saic, *sa'-ik, n.* [*Fr. saïque, from Turk shakir, a saint*.] A variety of vessel common in the Levant.

Said, *sa, pret. and pp. of say*; so written for *sayed*. Declared; uttered; affirmed; before mentioned.

Saiga, *sa'-ga, n.* A species of antelope found on the steppes of Russia in Asia.

Sail, *sa, n.* [*A. Sax. saia, a sail*.] *See* *Sail*.

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the water, usually made of canvas; that portion of the arm of a windmill which catches the wind; a ship or other vessel; used also as a plural with the singular form (a fleet of twenty sails); an excursion upon water; a passage in a vessel.—*Fall sail*, with which *To take sail*, to extend an additional quantity of sail.—*To set sail*, to unfold them.—*To take sail*, to extend an additional quantity of sail.—*To set sail*, to extend and spread the sails; and hence, to begin a voyage.—*To shorten sail*, to reduce the extent of fall or take in a part.—*To strike sail*, to lower the sails; usually, as in saluting or in sudden gusts of wind.—*Under sail*, having the sails spread.—*e.* To be impelled by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship, or by steam, cars, &c.; to be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water; to set sail; to begin a voyage; to glide through the air; to pass smoothly along; to glide; to float (the clouds sail).—*e.* To pass over by means of sails; to move upon or pass over, as in a ship to suit the sea; to fly over, as in a ship to suit the sea; to manage the motion of.—*Sail boat*, a boat propelled by or fitted for a sail or sails.—*Sailborne*, *sa'-born, a.* Borne or conveyed by sail.—*Sail broad*, a.—*Sail cloth*, *n.* Canvas or duck used in making sails for ships, &c.—*Sailer*, *sa'-ler, n.* One that sails; a sailor; a ship or other vessel with reference to her manner of sailing (a fast *sailer*);—*Sailing*, *sa'-ling, n.* The act of one who or that which sails; the art of navigation.—*Sailless*, *sa'-less, a.* Destitute of sails.—*Sail-loft*, *n.* A loft where sails are cut out and made.

Sail-maker, n. One whose occupation is to make, alter, or repair sails.—*Sailor*, *sa'-lor, n.* [Another spelling of *sailer*.] A mariner; a seaman.—*Sail-room, n.* An apartment in a vessel where spare sails are stowed away.—*Sail-ropes, n.* The yard or rope on which a sail is extended.

Sainfoin, *sa'-foin, n.* [*Fr. sainfoin, from sain, whole, and foin, hay, or from saint, holy, and foin*.] A leguminous plant cultivated for supplying food for cattle either in the green state or when converted into hay.

Saint, saint, n. [*Fr. from L. sanctus, sacred*.] Holy; *pp. of sancto*, to render sacred.

Sacerd, *sa'-cerd, n.* A person sanctified; one, usually, one of the apostles and other holy persons of early Christian times; one of the blessed in heaven; an angel (*o.* and *N. T.*), a person canonized by the Church of Rome.

Sacred, *sa'-cred, a.* Sanctified; pertaining to the apostles and other holy persons of early Christian times; one of the blessed in heaven; an angel (*o.* and *N. T.*), a person canonized by the Church of Rome.

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rotten, putrid, and *phaga*, to eat.] Feeding on substances in a state of decomposition. — *Bsaprophyte*, sap-ro-fit, n. [Gr. *sapros*, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant that grows on decaying vegetable matter. — *Bsaprophytic*, sap-ro-fit'ik, a. Pertaining to saprophytes. **Sapsago**, sap-sa-gō, n. [Corruption of *G. schabziger*.] A kind of hard cheese made in Switzerland.

Saque, sak, n. *Sacage*. **Saraband**, sar-a-band, n. [Fr. *sarabande*, Sp. *sarabanda*.] A dance used in Spain, derived from the Saracens; a piece of music adapted to the dance. **Saracen**, sar-a-sen, n. [L. *Saracenus*, from Gr. *Sarakēnos*, Ar. *sharākin*, orientals, easterners.] An Arabian or other Muslim of the early and proselytizing period; by medieval writers employed to designate the Arabs generally, and at a later time applied to any infidel nation against which crusades were preached. — *Saracenic*, *Saracenic*, sar-a-sen'ik, sar-a-sen'ikal, a. Pertaining to the Saracens.

Sarcasm, sar-kaz'm, n. [L. *sarcasmus*, from Gr. *sarkazō*, to bite, laugh, from *sarkazō*, to tear flesh like dogs, to speak bitterly, from *sark*, *sarkos*, flesh.] A bitter cutting expression; a satirical remark; a bitter gibe; a taunt. — *Sarcastic*, *Sarcastical*, sar-kas'tik, sar-kas'tikal, a. Characterized by sarcasm; bitterly cutting. — *Sarcastically*, sar-kas'ti-kal'ly, adv. In a sarcastic manner.

Sarcenet, sar-net, n. [O. Fr. *sarcenet*; L. L. *sarcenetus*, lit. cloth made by Saracens.] A species of fine thin woven silk used for linings, &c.

Sarcocarp, sar-kō-kārp, n. [Gr. *sarkos*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *karpōs*, fruit.] Bot. The fleshy part of certain fruits, being the part which is usually eaten.

Sarcocoll, sar-kō-kōl, n. [Gr. *sarkos*, flesh, and *kōllē*, glue.] A medicinal gum-resin imported into India from Arabia, supposed to facilitate the consolidation of flesh.

Sarcodes, sar-kōd, n. [Gr. *sarkos*, flesh, and *eidō*, form.] Structureless gelatinous matter forming the bodies of animals belonging to the Protozoa.

Sarcoderm, sar-kō-derm, n. [Gr. *sarkos*, flesh, and *derma*, skin.] Bot. The middle covering of the seed when it becomes succulent, placed between the epidermis and the endosperm.

Sarcoid, sar-kō'id, a. [Gr. *sarkos*, flesh, and *eidōs*, form.] Resembling flesh.

Sarcolemnia, sar-kō-len'ni-a, n. [Gr. *sarkos*, flesh, *lemnia*, a sheath.] Anat. The tubular sheath enveloping the fibrils of muscle.

Sarcollite, sar-kō-lin, a. [Gr. *sarkos*, flesh.] Flesh-colored.

Sarcollite, sar-kō-lit, n. [Gr. *sarkos*, flesh, and *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of anisotone of rose-flesh colour.

Sarcollite, sar-kō-lit, n. [Gr. *sarkos*, flesh, and *lithos*, a stone.] Bot. A thick fleshy outgrowth, as that of the *Aspidopteryx*.

Sarcology, sar-kō-lō-jī, n. [Gr. *sarkos*, flesh, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body. — *Sarcologic*, *Sarcological*, sar-kō-lō-jik, sar-kō-lō-jikal, a. Pertaining to sarcology.

Sarcoma, sar-kō-ma, n. [Gr. *sarkōma*, from *sarkos*, *sarkos*, flesh.] A fleshy growth; bot. a fleshy disc. — *Sarcomatous*, *sarkō-ma'tus*, a. Relating to sarcoma.

Sarcophagus, sar-kō-fa-gus, n. [Gr. *sarkos*, flesh, *phagō*, to eat.] Feeding on flesh; flesh-eating. — *Sarcophagus*, *sarkō-fa-gus*, n. pl. *Sarcophagi*, *sarkō-fa-jī*, also *Sarcophaguses*. [Gr. *sarkophagōs*.] It was originally the name of a species of stone used for making coffins, and believed to have the property of consuming the dead bodies.] A coffin or tomb of stone; a kind of stone casket, generally more or less ornamented, for receiving a dead body.

Sarcophile, sar-kō-fil, n. [Gr. *sarkos*, *sarkos*, flesh, and *philo*, to love.] A flesh-eating animal.

Sarcosis, sar-kō-sis, n. [Gr. *sarkōsis*, from *sarkos*, *sarkos*, flesh.] The formation of flesh in a wound; a fleshy tumour; sarcoma.

Sarcosus, sar-kus, a. [Gr. *sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh.] Belonging to flesh or muscle.

Sard, sard, n. [Fr. *sarde*, from *Sardes*, the ancient capital of Lydia.] A variety of carmelin of a deep blood-red when held between the eye and the light. — *Sardachate*, *sar-da-kat*, n. A kind of agate containing layers of sard.

Sardine, sardin, n. [Fr. *sardine*, from L. *sardina*, so called because caught near *Sardinia*.] A small fish allied to the hering and pilchard, large quantities of which are preserved, salted, and hermetically sealed in tin boxes with olive-oil.

Sardius, sar-di-us, n. A sort of precious stone, probably sard or carmelin. [O. T.] Sard, sard, n. Same as Sard.

Sardonio, sar-don'ik, a. [Fr. *sardonique*, from L. *Sardonica herba*, the Sardinian herb, an herb said to cause a peculiar twitching of the face when eaten.] Not rarely proceeding from gaiety; forced; said of a laugh or smile; bitterly ironical; sarcastic; derisive and malignant; now the usual meaning. — *Sardonio smile or laugh*, an antiquated medical term applied to a spasmodic twitching of the muscles of the face.

Sardoniz, sar-dō-niks, n. [Gr. *sardonizō*, SARD, ONYX.] A precious stone, a beautiful variety of onyx, consisting of alternate layers of sard and white chalcedony.

Sargasso, sar-gas'so, sarg'so, um, n. [Sp. *sargazo*, sea-weed.] Gulf-weed, floating on the surface of the sea, giving to part of the Atlantic the name *Sargasso Sea*.

Sark, sark, n. [A Sax. *sarc*, *syrc* = *teel*, *seric*, Dan. *sark*, a shirt.] A shirt [Scottch.] — *Sarking*, *sarking*, n. Thin boards for lining, &c., in Scotland, the boarding on which slates are laid.

Sarmatia, sar-ma'ti-a, n. [From *sar*, *sar*, *mat*, a. Pertaining to *Sarmatia* and its inhabitants, supposed to be the ancestors of the Russians and Poles.]

Sarmentum, sar-men'tum, n. pl. *Sarmenta*, *sar-men'ta*. [L., for *sarpimentum*, from *sarpio*, to trim.] Bot. A runner; a running stem giving off leaves or roots at intervals.

Sarmentum, sar-men'tum, n. [From *sar*, *sar*, *ment*, a. Bot. Having a runner or runners; having the character of a runner.

Sarong, sa'rong, n. A garment used in the Indian Archipelago, consisting of a cloth wrapped round the lower part of the body.

Sarapilla, sar-pil'la, n. [Fr. *sarpe*, a snake, cloth.] A sack or bale of wool containing so tops or 160 stones. — *Sarplier*, *sar'pler*, n. Canvas; packing-cloth.

Sarapilla, sar-pil'la, n. [Sp. *sarapilla*.] The rhizome of several plants of tropical America and the East Indies, yielding a mucous value on account of its medicinal and demulcent qualities.

Sarapilla, sar-pil'la, n. [From *sar*, *sar*, *pill*, a. A muscle of the thigh, called because used in crossing the legs in sitting as tailors do. — *Bartorial*, *sar'to-ri-al*, a. Pertaining to a tailor.

Sash, sash, n. [Per. *shash*, a sash, scarf, or shawl.] A band or scarf worn over the shoulder or round the waist for ornament, usually of silk, variously made and ornamented. — *To dress with a sash*.

Sash, sash, n. [Fr. *étoffe*, a frame, a sash, from L. *capax*, a box, from *capio*, to take.] A frame of a window.

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law, the act of giving legal possession of feudal property, or the instrument by which the fact is proved.

Sasani, sas'a-ni, n. A handsome South African antelope.

Sassafras, sas'a-fras, n. [Fr. *sassafras*, from L. *sassafraga* = *saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break. *SAXIFRAGO*.] A kind of laurel, well-known on account of the medicinal virtues of its root; so named because formerly used to break or dissolve stones in the bladder.

Sassenach, sas'en-ach, n. A name applied by the Celts of the British Isles to persons of Saxon race; a Saxon; an Englishman.

Sassoline, sas-sō-lin, n. Native Sassoline acid, first discovered near *Sasso*, in North Italy, where it is deposited by hot springs.

Sat, sat, pret. of *sat*.

Satan, sā'tan, n. [Heb., an adversary.] The devil or prince of darkness; the chief of the fallen angels, the archfiend. — *Satanic*, *Satanical*, *satan'ik*, *satan'ikal*, a. Pertaining to Satan; resembling Satan; extremely malicious or wicked; devilish; infernal. — *Satanically*, *satan'ikal'ly*, adv. In a satanic manner.

Satanism, sā'tan-izm, n. The evil and malicious disposition of Satan.

Satchel, sach'el, n. [Also written *sachel*, a dim. of *sack*, the s & sound having undergone the common softening.] A small sack or bag; a bag in which school-boys carry their books to and from school.

Sate, sat, or *sāt*, *satiating*. [Perhaps from a *Sax* *sati*, satisfied, satiated, the form having been influenced by *satisfy*, *satiare*, *SATIARE*, *SATIARE*.] To satisfy the appetite or desire of; to feed beyond natural desire; to glut; to satiate. — *Sateless*, *satie's*, a. Unsatisfiable; not capable of being satiated.

Satiate, sā'ti-ate, n. [From *sati*, a. A kind of glossy fabric resembling satin, but having a woollen or cotton instead of a silk fibre.]

Satellite, sā'tel-it, n. [From *satellite*, from L. *satelles*, *satelles*, one who attends a person of a prince.] An obsequious dependant; a subservient follower; a secondary planet or moon; a small planet revolving round a larger one.

Satiate, sā'ti-ate, *satiating*, *satiating*. [L. *satio*, *satiatus*, to satisfy, to satiate, from *satis*, enough; akin to *satur*, full; akin *satisfy*, *saturate*, *sative*.] To satisfy the appetite or desire of; to feed or nourish to the full; to sate; to surfeit; to fill to repletion. — *a. Filled to satiety; glutted; satiated*. — *Satiation*, sā-shi-'a-shen, n. The state of being satiated or filled.

Satiable, sā'shi-ā-bl, a. Capable of being satiated or satisfied. — *Satiability*, *Satiableness*, sā'shi-ā-bl'i-ti, sā'shi-ā-bl-nēs, n. The quality of being satiable or satisfiable. — *Satiety*, sā'ti-ō-ti, n. [L. *satiatus*.] The state of being satiated; an excess of gratification which excites carelessness or loathing; a being surfeited.

Satin, sā'tin, n. [Fr. *satén*, lit. *setino*, probably of Oriental origin.] A species of glossy silk cloth of a thick, close texture with an overcast pile, belonging to or made of satin. — *Satin-bird*, n. An Australian bird, so called from the glossy dark-purple plumage of the male. — *Satin-de-laine*, sā'tin-de-lā'n, n. [Fr. *satén de laine*.] A thin textile manufactured in Silesia from wool. — *Satin-paper*, n. A fine kind of writing-paper with a satiny gloss. — *Satin-spar*, n. A fine fibrous variety of carbonate of lime, assuming a silky or pearly lustre when polished.

Satin-wood, n. The wood of *sat'nia*, a tree of a deep yellow colour, heavy, and durable. — *Satiny*, sā'tin'i, a. Resembling satin; having a surface or texture like satin.

Sature, sā'tur or *satur*, n. [L. *satura* (f. short), or *satura*, a sature, a meley, an olio, lit. a full dish, from *satur*, full (whence *sature*).] A poetical composition holding up vice or folly to reprobation; an invective

poem; any literary production in which persons, manners, or actions are attacked with irony, sarcasm, or similar weapons; sarcastic ridicule; trenchant invective.—**Satirical**, *sat-ir-ik*, *sa-tir-ik*, *a*. Belonging to satire; conveying or containing satire; given to satire; severe in language.—**Satirically**, *sa-tir-ik-ly*, *adv*. In a satirical manner.—**Satiricalness**, *sat-ir-ik-ness*, *n*. Quality of being satirical.—**Satirist**, *sat-ir-ist*, *n*. One who satirizes; one who writes satire.—**Satirize**, *sat-ir-iz*, *v.t.*—**Satirized**, *sat-ir-ized*, *participle* with satire; to make the object of satire.

Satisfy, *sat-is-fi*, *v.t.*—**Satisfied**, *satisfying*. [*Fr. satisfaire*, *O. Fr. satisfaire*—*L. satis*, enough, and *facio*, to make. **SATISFACIO**.] To gratify fully the wants, wishes, or desires of; to supply to the full extent with what is wished for; to make content; to comply with the rightful demands of; to give what is due to; to pay, liquidate, requite; to fulfill the conditions of; to answer; free from doubt, uncertainty, or anxiety; to set at rest the mind of.—*v.i.* To give satisfaction or content.—**Satisfying**, *sat-is-fy-ing*, *p. and a*. Giving satisfaction; setting doubts at rest.—**Satisfactorily**, *sat-is-fy-ing-ly*, *adv*. In a manner tending to satisfy.—**Satisfier**, *sat-is-fier*, *n*. A person or thing that gives satisfaction.—**Satisfiable**, *sat-is-fi-able*, *a*. Capable of being satisfied.—**Satisfaction**, *sat-is-fak-shun*, *n*. [*L. satisfactio*.] The act of satisfying, or state of being satisfied; gratification of appetite or desire; contentment; cessation and enjoyment; settlement of a claim due; payment; that which satisfies; compensation; atonement; the opportunity of satisfying one's honour by a deed.—*Sp. un.* under **CONTENTMENT**.—**Satisfactory**, *sat-is-fak-to-ry*, *a*. Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty; making amends or recompense; atoning.—**Satisfactorily**, *sat-is-fak-to-ry-ly*, *adv*. In a satisfactory manner; so as to give satisfaction.—**Satisfactoriness**, *sat-is-fak-to-ri-ness*, *n*. The quality of being satisfactory.

Satrap, *sa-trap*, *n*. [*Gr. satrapes*; borrowed from the Persian.] A governor of a province under the ancient Persian monarchy; a prince; a petty despot.—**Satrapal**, *sa-trap-al*, *a*. Pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy.—**Satrapy**, *sa-trap-i*, *n*. The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality.

Saturate, *sat-u-rat*, *v.t.*—**Saturated**, *saturating*. [*L. saturare*, *saturatus*, from *satur*, filled (whence *satur*), from root of *satis*, enough. **SATARE**.] To cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked; to fill fully; to imbue thoroughly; to impregnate or unite with till no more can be received (air saturated with moisture).—*a*. Being full; saturated.

Saturable, *sat-u-r-able*, *a*. Admitting of being saturated.—**Saturant**, *sat-u-r-ant*, *a*. Saturating; impregnating to the full.—*n*. A substance which neutralizes acid in the stomach.—**Saturation**, *sat-u-r-ashun*, *n*. The act of saturating or state of being saturated; the combination of one body with another in such proportions as they neutralize each other; solution continued till the solvent can contain no more.—**Saturday**, *sat-u-r-day*, *n*. [*Lat. Saterday*, *Saterday*, lit. Saturn's day.] The seventh or last day of the week.

Saturn, *sat-urn*, *n*. [*L. Saturnus*, connected with *sero*, *saturn*, to sow.] An ancient Italian deity, said to have introduced the people in agriculture, gardening, &c., and elevated them from barbarism to social order and civilization; one of the planets smaller than Jupiter, and more remote from the sun; *a. d. c.* an appellation given to lead.—**Saturnal**, *sat-urn-al*, *a*. Pertaining to Saturn.—**Saturnalia**, *sat-urn-ali-a*, *n. pl.* [*L.*] In ancient Rome the festival of Saturn, celebrated as a period of unrestrained license and merriment; hence, any period of noisy merriment and unrestrained, licentious reveling.—**Saturnalian**, *sat-urn-ali-an*, *a*. Pertaining to saturnalia or revels; loose; dissolute.—**Saturnian**, *sat-urn-i-an*, *a*. Pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign was called 'the golden age'; hence, happy; distinguished by happiness and simplicity.—**Saturnian**, *sat-urn-i-an*, and peculiar metre used by the Romans, in which the oldest Latin poems were written.—**Saturnine**, *sat-urn-in*, *a*. Supposed to be under the influence of the planet Saturn, which tended to make people morose; of a gloomy temper; heavy; grave; plegmatic.

Satyr, *sat-er*, *n*. [*L. satyrus*, from *Gr. satyros*.] A sylvan deity or demi-god of the Greeks and Romans, half man and half goat, the satyrs being column attendants on Bacchus, and distinguished for lasciviousness.—**Satyriasis**, *sat-er-i-a-sis*, *n*. A diseased venereal appetite in males.—**Satyric**, *sat-ir-ik*, *a*. Pertaining to satyrs (satyrus drama).

Sauce, *sas*, *n*. [*Fr. sauce*, *O. Fr. sauce*, from *L. L. salsa*, sauce, from *L. salis*, salted. **SALT**.] A condiment or composition (usually liquid) to be eaten with food for improving its relish, for whetting the appetite, or adding distinction; pertness; insolence; saucy language.—*ad.*—**Sauced**, *saucing*. To add a sauce to; to season; to treat with pert language; to let sauce to; to make to pay or suffer (*Shak*).—**Sauce-box**, *a*. A saucy, impudent fellow. [*Collog.*]—**Sauce-pan**, *n*. Originally, a pan for cooking sauces; now, a metallic vessel for boiling or stewing generally.—**Sauce-tureen**, *n*. A tureen from which sauce is served at table.

Saucer, *sa-ser*, *n*. Originally, a small pan or other vessel for sauce. **SAUCE.] A piece of china or other ware in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set, something resembling a saucer; a kind of first dession used in raising drunken vessels.**

Sauciness, *sa-si-ness*, *n*. [*Fr. saucisse*, a sausage, from *sauce*, **SACC**.] A long bag filled with powder to communicate fire to rockets; in war, a long bundle of fuses for raising batteries and other purposes.

Saucy, *sa-si*, *a*. [*From sauce*, in the sense of pertness or impudence. **SACC**.] Showing impertinent boldness or impudence; treating superiors with impudence; impudent; rude; expressive of impudence (a saucy eye).—**Saucily**, *sa-si-ly*, *adv*. In a saucy manner; pertly; impudently.—**Sauciness**, *sa-si-ness*, *n*. The quality of being saucy; impudent boldness.

Sauer-kraut, *sour-kraut*, *n*. [*G. sauer*, sour, and *kraut*, herb, cabbage.] A German dish consisting of cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask with alternate layers of salt, and suffered to ferment.

Saut, *sal*, *n*. Same as *Sal*.

Savanders-blue, *sau-derz*, *n*. [*Fr. centres bleues*, blue ashes.] An artificial blue prepared from carbonate of copper.

Sauter, *sau-ter*, *v.t.* [*Origin unknown*.]

To wander idly; to walk leisurely along; to loiter; to linger; to dawdle.—*a*. A saunterer or place for sauntering.—**Saunterer**, *saun-ter-er*, *n*. One that saunters.

Saurian, *sa-u-r-i-an*, *a*. [*From Gr. sauros*, a lizard.] The term by which the great order of lizards is sometimes designated.—**Saurian**, *sa-u-r-i-an*, *a*. Pertaining to the lizards; having lizard-like characters.—**Saurian**, *sa-u-r-i-an*, *n*. [*Gr. sauros*, a lizard.] The order of scaly reptiles of which the lizard is a type.—**Satroid**, *sa-roid*, *a*. [*Gr. sauros*, a lizard, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling the lizards; having characters belonging to the lizard.—**Saur-like**, *sa-u-r-ik*, *a*. [*Gr. sauros*, a lizard, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling those of crocodiles.—**Saurid**, *sa-roid*, *n*. [*Gr. sauros*, a lizard, and *eidos*, form.] A name for that section of vertebrates which comprises birds and reptiles together.—**Sauroptrygian**, *sa-u-ropt-ri-y-an*, *n*. [*Gr. sauros*, and *pteryx*, a winged creature.] A winged reptile having paddles, such as the plesiosaurs.—**Saurypike**, *sa-u-r-i-pi-ke*, *n*. A fish having a greatly elongated body covered with bony scales, while the jaws are prolonged into a long sharp beak.

Sausage, *sa-sij*, *n*. [*O. Fr. saucisse*, *Fr. saucisse*; from *L. L. salsa*, sauce (which see).] An article of food, consisting of chopped or minced meat, variously seasoned with sage, and stuffed into properly cleaned entrails of the ox, sheep, or pig.—**Sausage-roll**, *n*. A meat minced and seasoned as for sausages, encased in a roll of bread.

Sauterne, *sa-tern*, *n*. [*Fr.*] A white Bordeaux wine made near *Sauternes*, department of Gironde.

Savable. Under *Save*.

Savage, *sa-vaj*, *a*. [*Fr. sauvage*, *O. Fr. sauvage*.]

Savage, *sa-vaj*, *n*. [*Mod. Fr. sauvage*, *L. L. salvaticus*, *i. l. salvaticus*, wild, from *silva*, a wood. **SILV**.] Pertaining to the forest or wilderness; wild; uncultivated; untamed; violent; brutal; uncivilized; ungovernable; cruel; barbarous; inhuman.—*a*. A human being in his native state of rudeness; one who is unfatigued or uncivilized; a man of brutal cruelty; a barbarian.—**Savagely**, *sa-vaj-ly*, *adv*. In a savage manner; cruelly; inhumanly.—**Savagery**, *sa-vaj-ri*, *n*. The quality of being savage; barbarism; cruelty; barbarousness.—**Savagry**, *sa-vaj-ri*, *n*. The state of being savage; a wild, uncultivated condition; cruelty; barbarity.—**Savagism**, *sa-vaj-iz-m*, *n*. The state of savages; savagery; barbarism.

Savanna, *Savannah*, *sa-van-na*, *n*. [*Sp. sabana*, properly a sheet for a bed, a plain, from *L. sabana*, *Gr. sabanon*, a linen cloth.] An extensive open grassy plain or meadow in a tropical region; a word chiefly used in tropical America, though sometimes applied to any very large grassy plain or natural meadow.

Savant, *sa-van*, *n*. [*Fr. ppr. of savoir*, *L. scire*, to know.] A man of learning; a man of science; a man eminent for his acquisitions.

Save, *sa-v*, *v.t.*—**Saved**, *saving*. [*Fr. sauver*, from *L. salvare*, to save, from *salvus*, safe. **SAVE**, *SAVARE*.] To preserve from destruction or evil of any kind; to snatch, keep, or rescue from impending danger; to rescue from sin and eternal death; to deliver; to keep clear to rescue from the power or influence of; to spare; to keep from doing or suffering; with a double object to save a person trouble; to hinder from being spent or lost (to save time); to hinder from being used to reserve or lay by; to lay up or hoard.—*to save appearances*, to preserve a good outside; to do something to avoid exposure or embarrassment.—*v.i.* To be economical; to hinder expense.—*prep.* [*Originally an imperative.*] Except; not including.—**Saveable**, *sa-v-able*, *a*. Capable of being saved.—**Savableness**, *sa-v-able-ness*, *n*. Capability of being saved.—**Saveall**, *sa-v-al*, *n*. [*Sare and all*.] A subordinate contrivance intended to save anything from being wasted.—**Saver**, *sa-ver*, *n*. One that saves.—**Saving**, *sa-vine*, *p. and a*. Preserving from evil or destruction; frugal; not lavish; avoiding unnecessary expenses; incurring no loss, though not grateful to saving one's money, as some title or right (a saving clause).—*n*. Something hoarded up; that which is saved; generally in plural.—*prep.* With exception; excepting.—**Sav-er**, *sa-v-er*, *n*. [*From saving*, *sa-vine*, *ly*, *adv*.] In a saving manner; with frugality or parsimony.—**Savings**, *sa-vings*, *n. pl.*—**Savings-bank**, *a*. A bank especially established for receiving and securely investing small savings, and for their accumulation at interest.

Savory, *sa-ve-ry*, *a*. [*Fr. cerelles*, from *Savoy*, *sa-ve-ry*, *n*. [*Fr. cerelles*, from *L. cerella*, the brains, from *L. cerebellum*. **CEREBELLUM**.] A highly seasoned dried sausage, originally made of brains, now made of young calves' brains.

Savin, *sa-vine*, *n*. [*Fr. saurier*, *sa-vine*, from *L. Sabina* (*herbal*), the Sabine herb, *sa-vin*.] A coniferous tree or shrub of the juniper kind.

Saviour, *sa-ve-er*, *n*. [*O. Fr. salvator*, *Fr. sauveur*, from *L. salvator*, from *salvare*, to save, *salvus*, safe. **SAVE**.] One who saves, preserves, or delivers from destruction or danger; Jesus Christ, the Redeemer, is called the Saviour by way of distinction.

Savonette, *sa-v-on-et*, *n*. [*Fr. dim. of savon*.] A wash-ball for use at the toilet, composed of soap of fine quality.

Savor, sá'vor, n. Same as Saviour.

Savoury, sáv'v-er, n. [*Fr. savore, l. sativicia, savori.*] A labiate plant used as a culinary vegetable to flavour sauces and dishes.
Savoury, sáv'v-er, n. [*O Fr. savor, Mod. Fr. saveur, l. sapor.*] A quality of taste.
Savoury, sáv'v-er, a. [*Fr. savore, l. sativicia, savori.*] Flavour; taste; power or quality that affects the palate; odour (*Shak*); characteristic property; distinctive quality.—*v. t.* To have a particular taste or odour; to impart a savour to; to flavour; or appearance of something else; to smack; followed by *of* this conduct *savours of* (pride).—*v. i.* To like; to relish; to have the flavour or quality of.—**Savourily, sáv'v-er-lee, ad.** In a savoury manner; with a pleasing relish.—**Savouriness, sáv'v-er-lee-nis, n.** The condition or quality of being savoury; pleasing taste or smell.—**Savourless, sáv'v-er-less, a.** Destitute of savour; insipid. **Savoury, sáv'v-er, n.** Having savour; or relish; pleasing to taste; palatable; hence, agreeable in general.

Savory, sâ'vê-rî, n. SAVORY.
Savoy, sa'vôî, n. [Because brought from *Savoy*.] A variety of cabbage much cultivated for winter use.—**Savoyard**, sa-voi'ârd, n. A native or inhabitant of Savoy.
Saw, sâ, v. pret. of *saw*.

Saw, *sā*, pret. of *sēe*.
Saw, *sā*, n. A saw.
Dang, *dang*, Icel. *dang*, D. *zang*, G. *gange*; same root as *L. seco*, to cut (*Sericio*).] A cutting instrument consisting of a blade, band, or disc of thin iron or steel, with a dented edge, used for cutting wood. It may be *towed* or *sawn*. To cut with a saw; to form by cutting with a saw; to move through, as in the act of sawing to *saw* a log. *T. saw*, to saw timber. *A. saw*, a *Saw-dust*, n. The small fragments of wood or other material produced by the cutting of a saw. — *Sawyer*, *sā'ēr*, n. One that saws; a sawyer. — *Saw-file*, n. A file adapted for cutting with a saw. Also applied to the sharks and rays; so called from the spines growing like teeth on both edges of its long bony snout. — *Saw-fly*, n. A fly whose caterpillar resembles the body of the carpenter of the females has serrated or toothed edges. — *Saw-frame*, n. The frame in which a saw is set or fixed for work. — *Saw-mill*, n. A mill for sawing timber, and driver, a person who works it. — *Saw-pit*, n. A pit over which timber is sawed. — *Saw-toothed*, a. Having teeth like a saw; serrated. — *Saw-true*, n. An American plant with large serrated leaves; used for dyehus cloth. — *Sawyer*, *sā'ēr*, n. [Formed like *tanner*, *bowyer*.] One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks or boards, or to saw wood for fuel.

Saw, *sā*, *n.* [*A. Sax. *sagu*, a saying, a saw, from stem of to *say*. *SAY*.]* A saying; proverb; maxim.

Saxatile, sak'sa-til, *a.* [*L. saxatilis*, from *saxum*, a rock.] Pertaining to rocks; living among rocks.

Sax-horn, saks'horn, n. [After M. Sax, of Paris, the inventor.] A brass wind-instrument with a wide mouthpiece, and three, four, or five cylinders, much employed in military bands. Called also *Sax-cornet*.

Saxicavous, sak-ri-k'vus, a. [*L. saxum*, a rock, and *cavo*, to hollow.] A term applied to certain molluscs which make holes in the rocks.

Saxicolous, sak-sik'ol-us, *a.* [*L. saxum*, a rock, and *colo*, to inhabit.] *Bot.* growing on rocks.

Saxifrage, sak-sif'-ri, n. [*L.* *saxifraga*—*saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break. The name was originally given to a plant supposed to be beneficial to the stone in the bladder; but the saxifrage seems to have got the name rather from growing among rocks. *Saxifraga* is a popular name of various plants, the most important being the colder and temperate parts of the northern zone, and are mostly rock plants.—*Saxifragus*, sak-sif'-rag-us, a blood-sucking stone, especially in the bladder. *Saxifraga*, sak-sif'-ra, n. [*L.* *saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break. *Sax*, *Saxo*, pl. *Saxes*, *Saxones*, usually derived from *sax*, O.H.G. *saxa*, a short sword, *G. Saxe*, a *Saxon*.] One of the names that the Saxons gave to the Germanic part of Germany, and who invaded

and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries; a Saxon of England as opposed to an Angle or an Anglian; Anglo-Saxon, a native of England; the Saxons, Anglo-Saxons; a native or inhabitant of modern Saxony — *a*. Pertaining to the Saxons, their country, or their language; Anglo-Saxon; pertaining to modern Saxony. — *Saxon blue*, a solution of indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid, much used as a dye-stuff. — *Saxon green*, a colour produced by dyeing yellow upon a Saxon-blue ground. — *Saxonism*, *sak'son-izm*, *n*. An idiom of the Saxon or early English language. — *Saxonism*, *sak'son-izm*, *n*. One versed in the Saxon language.

Sangha, *saṅgha*, v. pret. & pp. said, saying, saying, saying.
 [A. Sacc. *saccan*, to say = Icel. *saggi*, D. *saggi*,
gen, Dat. *sige*, G. *sagen*, to say.] To utter;
 or express in words; to speak; to argue;
 to allege by way of argument; to give as
 evidence; to recite without singing; to answer; to utter
 by way of reply; to tell; to suppose; to take
 as true; to take for granted: in this sense used
 often elliptically (*say 300 men*) — *It is said*,
they say, it is commonly reported, people
 say, or sayings are reported, or sayings are
 to be refuted. — *That is to say*, that is, in other
 words; otherwise. . . *Say* is especially com-
 mon with a clause or words directly quoted
 after it, or with such objectives as *some-
 thing, nothing, anything, &c.* — *What you
 said*, he said his say; something said;
 he said; — *Sayer*, *sāyer*, n. One
 who says — *Saying*, *sāying*, n. That which
 is said; a sentence uttered; a proverbial
 expression; a maxim; an adage.
Sblood, *sblod*, n. An imprecation ab-
 breviated from *fiat sblod*.

Scab, skab, *n.* [A. Sax. *scab*, from L. *scabies*, scab, itch, from *scabo*, to scratch. Hence, *scabby*.] A sort of crust formed over a sore in healing; the mange in horses; a disease of sheep.—*Scabby*, *Scab'd*, *skab'i*, *skab'd*, *a.* Abounding with scabs; diseased with scabs; mean; vile; worthless.—*Scabbedness*, *Scabbiness*, *skab'ed-nes*, *skab'i-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being scabbed or scabby.

Scabbard, skab'ărd, n. [Formerly *scabbert*, *scaberke*, *scaberge*, &c., perhaps from A. Sax. *scætha*, *scæthe*, and *beorgan*, O. H. G. *bergan*, to protect (comp. *haiberk*), the scabbard being what prevents the weapon from doing harm when not in use.] The sheath of a sword or other similar weapon.—*v.t.* To put in a scabbard or sheath.

Scabble, skab'l, *v.t.* In *masonry*, to dress with a rough slightly furrowed surface.
Scabes, skābi-ēz, *v.* [*L.*] Scab; mange; itch.—Scabulous, skābi-us, *a.* [*L. scabiosus.*] Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprous.—*n.* The plant devil's-bit and allied species, named from being formerly deemed of efficacy against scabby eruptions of the skin.

Scabrous, *skaf-rus*. [*L. scabrosus*, from *scaber*, rough, from *scabies*, scab.] Rough, having sharp points or little asperities; applied chiefly in cool. and bot. to surfaces.—**Scabrousness**, *skaf-rus-nes*, *n*. **Scaffold**, *skaf-uld*, *n*. [*O. Fr. escaufaut, escheaufaut* (Fr. *échafaud*); *L. L. scaudafaltum*, from *scandere*, to climb, and *caudafaltum*, a scaffold.] A catwalk, or a raised platform, used in the stage or platform; an elevated structure for the execution of a criminal; a temporary structure of timber for the workmen engaged in building or repairing a house, *Ac—v.t.* To furnish with a scaffold.—**Scaffolding**, *skaf-uld-ing*, *n*. A temporary combination of timber-work for supporting workmen engaged on some building.

Scaglia, skal'yī-a, *n.* [It.] An Italian chalk rock of a red colour, and having a fissile structure.—**Scagliola**, skal-yī-ō'la, *n.* [It.] A composition of gypsum, splinters of marble, &c., imitative of marble, and used for enriching columns and internal walls.

Scalade, ska-lād', *n.* [Fr. *scalade*, from *I. scala*, a ladder.] An escalade.
Scalariform, ska-lā'ri-form, *a.* [*L. scalaris*, a ladder, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a ladder; resembling a ladder — *Scalar-*

form vessels, certain tubes met with in plants.

Scald, skald, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *eschalder* (Fr. *eschaulder*), lt. *scaldare*, to scald, from L. *ex*, intens., and *calidus*, *calidus*, hot. CALID. CALDRON.] To burn and injure with or as with hot liquor; to expose to a strong heat over a fire or in water or other liquor (to scald milk).—*n.* A burn or injury from scalding.—**Scalding**, skald'ing, *a.* So hot as to scald the skin.

Scald, skald, *a.* [That is, *scalled*, or affected with scall. SCALL.] Covered with scurf or scab; scabby; scurvy; paltry; poor.—Scald head, *n.* A disease of the hairy scalp favus.

Skald, Skald, skald, n. [*Icel. skald, Sw. skald.*] An ancient Scandinavian poet whose occupation was to compose poem in honour of distinguished men, and to recite and sing them on public occasions.

—*Scaldic*, skál'dík, *a.* Pertaining to the scalds or Norse poets; composed by scalds.
Scale, skál, *n.* [A. Sax. *scæle*, *scætu*, the dish of a balance = Icel. *skál*, Dan. *skaal*, *U. schaal*, *G. schale*, a dish, a balance. *Scale*, a thin lamina, is allied. See next art.]
The dish of a balance; also the balance itself, or whole instrument: in this sense generally in the plural. —*v.t.* To weigh, as in scales. [*Shak.*] — *Scale-beam*, *n.* The beam or lever of a balance.

Scale, skål, *n.* [A Sax. *scale*, a shell, a husk = Dan. *skæl*, a scale; *skal*, rind, shell; Ice. *skel*, a shell; akin *scale*, *skæl*, *skall*, *skull*, and see *skull*.] One of the overlapping plates on the exterior of certain animals; one of the thin, small plates which protect the skin of many fishes, one of the somewhat similar laminae of reptiles; any thing resembling the scale of a fish or

thing resembling the scale of a fish or other animal; a thin flake or lamina (as a scale of bone, iron, and the like); *bot.* rudimentary leaf on the exterior of a leaf bud.—*v.t.*—*scaled, scaling.* To strip or clear of scales; to take off in thin laminae or scales; *gun.* to clean the inside of a cannon by exploding a little powder.—*v.i.* To come off in scales or thin layers.—*Scale armour, n.* Armour consisting of small plates of steel partly overlapping each

plates, a steel partly of shaping and
other like, and the like. — *Scale*
n. A form, so called from the imbricate
tawny scales at the back of the fronds.
— *Scale-insect*, n. An insect, scale-like in
form, injurious to plants. — *Scaleless*, skāl-
les, a. Destitute of scales. — *Scale-moss*,
n. The popular name given to plants re-
sembling moss, which grow on the trunk of
trees, &c. and have small scale-like
leaves. — *Scaleiness*, skāl'i-nes, n. The state
of being scaly. — *Scaly*, skāl'i, a. Covered
or abounding with scales; having the form
or shape of thin laminae. — *Scaling*—*scal-*
ing, n. A business of removing incru-
stations from boilers, &c.

Scale, *skāl*, *n.* 1. *Scala*, a ladder, from the stem of *scalo*, to mount; akin to *Skand*, to ascend. A ladder (*Milton*); anything graduated, especially when applied to a musical instrument, as a *scale*, a musical instrument consisting of a slip of wood, ivory, &c., with spaces graduated and numbered on its surface, for measuring the length of different strings, or for ascending or descending steps or degrees of a series of ranks; relative dimensions with out difference in proportion of parts; 2. *Scala*, a musical scale (*from the Latin scale*); *music*, a succession of notes arranged in the order of pitch, and comprising the sounds that may occur in a piece of music; *the whole of the notes of a diatonic scale having its right name, without using by five tones and two semitones*; also the series of notes producible by voices or instruments (*the scale of a violin*);—*cf. scales*, *scall*, *scallion*. *Scale*, *skāl'*, *v.* To ascend by steps; to clamber up. *Scaler*, *skāl'ər*, *n.* One who scales.—*Scaling-ladder*, *n.* A ladder made for the

Scalene, ska-lên', *a.* [*Gr. skalénos*, limpin uneven.] A term applied to a triangle

Scaliola, skal-yi-ō'la. SCAGLIOLA.

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hēr: pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tabe, tab, bull; oil, pound; ū. Sc. abune—the Fr. v.

husk, whence *skaldet*, bald; Icel. *skalli*, a bald head; akin to *scale*. Scab; scurf; scabbiness. [O.T.]—Dry scab, psoriasis or itch.—Moist scab, eczema.—Scalled, skald, a. Scurfy; scabby; scald.

Scallion, skal-yun, n. [O.Fr. *escallion*, It. *scaglio*, from L. *scallio*, a scallion, the onion of *Ascalon*.] A kind of onion. SHAL-LOR.

Scallop, ska'lop or sko'lop, n. [O.Fr. *escalope*, from D. *schelp*, *schelpe*, shell, cockle-shell, akin *sculp*, *scate*, *scal*, a marine bivalve of the oyster family, used for food, one species of which occurs in abundance on the coast of Palestine, and was formerly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been to the Holy Land; a kind of dish for baking oysters in, a carving on the edge of anything, like the segment of a circle. Written also *Scollop*,—v.t. To cut the edge or border of into scallops or segments of circles.—Scalloped, ska'lopt or skolo'pt, n. and v. Cut in the edge or border into scallops.—Scalloped or scalloped oysters, oysters cooked (originally in shells) with bread-crumbs, cream, &c.

Scalp, skalp, n. [Akin to *scale*, *shell*, *scallop*; comp. D. *schelp*, *schulp*, a shell; Icel. *skaldur*, smooth.] The scalp (scalp), the outer covering of the skull; the skin of the head, or part of it, with the hair on it, torn off by the American Indians as a mark of victory over an enemy; a bed of mussels on oysters.—v.t. To deprive of the scalp.—Scalping-knife, a knife used by the Indians of America in scalping their prisoners.

Scalpel, skal'pel, n. [L. *scalpello*, dim. of *scalprum*, a knife, from *sculpis*, to cut, to scrape.] A knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations.—Scalpelli-form, skal'peli-form, a. Having the form of a scalpel.—Scalper, Scalping-iron, skal'per, skal'ping, n. An instrument of surgery used in scraping foul and carious bones.—Scalpriform, skal'pi-form, n. [L. *scalprum*, and *forma*, form.] Chisel-shaped; applied to the incisor teeth of rodent animals.

Scamble, skan'bl, v.t. —scambled, scambled. [Comp. O.D. *schampelen*, to deviate, to slip; D. *schommelen*, to stir, to shake.] To struggle; to be bold or turbulent; to shamble.

Scammony, skan'mo-ni, n. [L. *scammonium*, from Gr. *skammonion*, from the Persian, A gum-resin of a bitter and acrid taste, obtained from a species of convolvulus, used in medicine as a drastic purge.

Scamp, skamp, n. [Originally one who deceives or runs off without paying debts. See SCAMPER.] A worthless fellow; a knave; a swindler; a mean villain; a rogue.—v.t. To execute, as a piece of work, in a slim, dishonest, or perfumery manner.—Scamper, skam'per, n. One who scampers; work.—Scampish, skam'pish, a. Pertaining to or like a scamp; knavish.

Scamper, skam'per, v.t. [From O.Fr. *escamper*, Fr. *escamper*, It. *scampare*, to save one's life, to escape; lit. to decamp, from L. *ex*, out of, and *campus*, a field, whence *camp*.] To run with speed; to hasten away.—n. A hasty flight; a hurried run.

Scan, skan, v.t. —scanned, scanning. [Formerly *scand*, from Fr. *scander*, to scan, from L. *scando*, to climb, to scan (seen in *ascend*, *descend*); Skr. *skand*, to climb.] To examine by counting the metrical feet or syllables; to read so as to imitate the metrical structure; to examine minutely or nicely; to scrutinize.—Scansion, skan'shon, n. The act of scanning; the metrical structure of verse.

Scandal, skan'dal, n. [Fr. *scandale*, from L. *scandalum*, Gr. *skandalon*, a snare, a L. *scandalum*, a different form of this word.] Offence given by the faults or misdeeds of another; public reproach or reprobation; opprobrium; shame; something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation; defamatory talk; slander.—v.t. To throw scandal on; to slander.—Scandalize, skan'dal-iz, v.t. —scandalized, scandalizing. To offend by some action considered very wrong or outrageous; to shock; to give offence to; to disgrace; to slander.—Scandal-

monger, n. One who deals in or retails scandal.—Scandalous, skan'dal-us, a. Causing scandal or offence; shameful; disgraceful to reputation; libellous; slanderous.—Scandalously, skan'dal-us-li, adv. In a scandalous manner; disgracefully; shamefully.—Scandalously skandal-us, n.—Scandalum magnatum, skan'dalum mag-na-tum. The offence of speaking evil of the great (magistrates).

Scandent, skan'dent, a. [L. *scandens*, *scandentis*, pp. of *scando*, to climb.] Bot. Climbing.

Scandinavian, skan-di-ni-vi-an, a. Relating to Scandinavia.—*Scandinavian tongues*, Icelandic, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish.

Scanderlon, Under SCAN.
Scansores, skan-so'rez, n. pl. [Lit. the climbers, from L. *scando*, to climb.] The order of climbing birds, such as the cuckoo, woodpeckers, parrots, &c., having feet with two toes turned backwards and two forwards.—Scansorial, skan-so'ri-al, a. Climbing or adapted to climbing; belonging to the Scansores.

Scant, skant, a. [Same as Icel. *skant*, short, brief; akin to North German, exactly measured; comp. Prov. E. and Sc. *skimp* or *skimp*, to give short measure.] Scanty sufficient; rather less than is wanted for the purpose; not enough, having a limited supply, scarce; short (with *off*).—v.t. To limit; to stint; to keep on short allowance; to afford or give out sparingly; to be niggard or to grudge.—adv. Scarcely; hardly; not quite.—Scantily, Scantly, skan'ti-li, skan'ti, adv. In a scant or scanty manner.—Scantiness, Scantness, skan'ti-ness, skan'ti, n. The state or condition of being scant or scanty.—Scanty, skan'ti, a. Wanting amplitude or extent, narrow; small; scant; not ample; hardly sufficient (a scanty supply).

Scantling, skan'tling, a. [O.Fr. *escantillon*, Fr. *escantillon*, a specimen, a pattern, from prefix *ex*, and *cantel*, a cantle.] A quantity cut for a particular purpose; a sample; a pattern; a small quantity; a specimen of the stones, &c., in length, breadth, and thickness; timber less than five inches square; a kind of trestle for supporting a cask.

Scape, skap, n. [L. *scapus*, a stalk.] Bot. a radical stem bearing the fructification without leaves, as in the narcissus and hyacinth.—Scapiform, skapi-form, a. Bot. In the form of a scape.

Scape, skap, v.t. and i. Short form of *escape*.—Scapegoat, skapi'goat, n. Among the ancient Jews a goat which was sent into the wilderness bearing the iniquities of the people, which were laid on him by the hands of the high-priest; hence, one made to bear the blame of others.—Scape-grace, skapi'gras, n. A graceless fellow; a careless, idle, hare-brained fellow.—Scape-meat, skapi'meat, n. Escapement.

Scaphite, skapi't, n. [L. *scapha*, Gr. *skaphe*, a skiff.] A fossil cephalopod, of a boat-shaped form, belonging to the family of ammonites.—Scaphium, skapi'um, n. Bot. the carina or keel of papilionaceous flowers.—Scaphoid, skafoid, a. Boat-shaped; resembling a boat; navicular.

Scapolite, skapo'lit, n. [Gr. *scapros*, a rod, *phos*, light.] A mineral, a silicate of alumina and lime, occurring often in long crystals.

Scapple, skapi'l, v.t. To scabble.

Scapula, skapi'la, n. [L. The shoulder-blade, from *scapula*, a scapula.] A pertaining to the scapula or the shoulder.—Scapular, Scapulary, skapi'lar, skapi'lar-i, n. A kind of ecclesiastical garment consisting of two bands of woollen stuffs in front of the behind; *surp.* a bandage for the shoulder-blade; *ornithol.* a feather on the shoulder of a bird.

Scapus, skapi'us, n. [L., a stalk.] Ornith. the shaft of a feather; arch. the shaft of a column.

Scar, skar, n. [Fr. *escarre*, *escharre*, L. *eschara*, from Gr. *eschara*, a scar or scald-wound caused by burning.] The mark of a burn or of an ulcer remaining after healing; a cicatrix; a hurt; a wound; bot. a

mark left after the fall of a leaf, or on a seed after the separation of the germ.—v.t. —scarred, scarring. To mark with a scar or scars; to wound; to hurt.—v.i. To be covered with a scar; to form a scar.—Scarry, skari, a. Pertaining to scars; having scars or scald-wounds.

Scar, skar, n. [Same as Icel. *skar*, a rift in a precipice, *sker*, a rocky islet, *Dan.* *skjær*, a cliff; root seen in *shear*, *short*.] A cliff; a naked detached rock; a bare and broken place on the side of a hill or mountain; a scar.

Scar, skar, n. [L. *scarus*.] The parrot-fish. Under PARROT.

Scarab, Scarabee, skar'ab, skar'ab, n. [L. *scarabeus*, a beetle.] One of a group of beetles of which the sacred beetle of the Egyptians, so frequently figured on their monuments, is the best-known species; the figure of a beetle cut in hard stone, many of which are found in Egypt.

Scaramouch, skar'amouch, n. [Fr. *scaramouche*, It. *scaramuccia*, *scaramuccia*.] A buffoon in motley dress; a personage, in Italian comedy, whose character was com-

positioned of traits of vaunting and pomposity; any person of a ludicrous nature.

Scarce, skars, a. [From O.Fr. *escars*, *eschars*, It. *scarso*, D. *schars*, scarce, from L. *excarpsus*, *carpsus*, for *exsuperius*, pp. of *exsuperare*, to pluck or cut out. EXSUPER.] Not plentiful or abundant; scarce in small quantity in proportion to the demand; deficient; seldom met with; rare; uncommon; unfrequent; scantily supplied; not having much; with *off*.—To make one's self scarce, to disappear suddenly; to get out of the way.—Scarce, Scarcely, skars-i, adv. Hardly; barely; scanty; but just; with difficulty.—Scarceless, Scarcity, skars-ness, skars-i-ty, n. The state or condition of being scarce, of scant; want; famine.—Scarce, skars, v.t. —scarred, scarring. [Akin to Icel. *skjarr*, apt to flee, *skj*, *skjara*, to drive away, G. *scheren*, to drive away; same root as *shear*.] To frighten; to terrify suddenly; to strike with sudden terror.—a. A sudden fright or panic; a sudden surprise inspired by a trifling cause; a causeless alarm.—Scarcecrow, skar'kro, n. Anything set up to frighten crows or other birds from crops; anything terrifying without danger; a person so meekly clad as to resemble a scarecrow.

Scarf, skarf, n. [Same as L. G. *schief*, Dan. *skjærf*, *skjærf*, G. *schärpe*, O.H.G. *scherbe*, originally a pocket, hence the hand suspending the pocket, a scarf.] A sort of light shawl; an article of dress of a light and decorative character worn round the neck or loosely round the shoulders, or otherwise.—Scarfed, skarf, a. Wearing a scarf.—Scarfish, n. [Perhaps for *scarf-skin*.] The cuticle or idermis; the outer thin integument of the body.

Scar, skarf, n. [Same as Sw. *skar*, a joint; akin Dan. *skars*, to scarf; Sw. *skars*, a scarf, to scarf.] Carp. the joint by which the ends of two pieces of timber are united so as to overlap and form a continuous piece.—v.t. To cut a scarf on; to unite by means of a scarf.—Scarfish joint, n. A joint formed by scarfing.

Scarify, skari-fi, v.t. —scarified, scarifying. [Fr. *scarifier*, L. *scarideo*, from Gr. *skari-phaimai*, to scratch open, from *skarphe*, a sharp pointed instrument.] Surg. to make small cuts or incisions in the skin by means of a lancet or special instrument so as to draw blood without opening a large vein; to remove the flesh about a tooth in order to get a better hold of it; to stir the soil, as with a scarifier.—Scarification, skari-fi-kä-shon, n. Surg. the act of scarifying.—Scarifier, skari-fi-kä-ter, n. An instrument used in scarification or cupping.—Scarifier, skari-fi-ter, n. One who or that which scarifies; *surg.* an implement with prongs employed for stirring the soil without reversing its surface or altering its form.

Scarlatina, skar-la-ti-na, n. [From *scarlat*.] A serious contagious fever which especially attacks the young, accompanied by a scarlet eruption, sore throat, &c.; scarlet fever.—Scarlatinous, skar-la-ti-nous, a. Pertaining to scarlatina.

discussion, philosophy, a school.] A place in which persons are instructed in any species of learning; an educational establishment; a place in which instruction is imparted to the young; one of the seminaries of the scholastic philosophy of the middle ages; a body of pupils, the disciples or followers of a teacher, those who hold a common doctrine or accept the same teaching principles (the Socratic school, painters of the Italian school); a system or state of matters prevalent at a certain time (the old school, the new school; any place of discipline or training; — *High School*, a school in which a superior education can be obtained; sometimes the chief public school in a town; — *Normal school*, Normal, — Relating to a school or to education; pertaining to the schoolmen; scholastic; — *v.t.* To instruct; to educate; to discipline; to chide and admonish; to reprove; — *School-board*, *n.* A body of managers elected by the ratepayers in a town or parish to provide adequate means of instruction for the district; — *School-book*, *n.* A book used in schools; — *School-boy*, *n.* A boy attending school; — *School-days*, *n. pl.* The time of life at a certain age when children attend school; — *School-divine*, *n.* A divine who expounds the scholastic theology; — *School-fellow*, *Schoolmate*, *n.* An associate in school; — *School-girl*, *n.* A girl belonging to a school; — *School-house*, *n.* A house appropriate for use as a school; a schoolmaster's or schoolmistress's dwelling-house; — *Schooling*, *sc'ool-ing*, *n.* Instruction in school; tuition; reproof; reprimand; — *Schoolman*, *skol'man*, *n.* A man versed in the modes of the scholastic divinity of the middle ages; a scholastic; — *Schoolmaster*, *skol'mas'ter*, *n.* A man who presides over and teaches a school; a teacher, instructor, or preceptor of a school; one who or that which disciplines and instructs; — *Schoolmistress*, *skol'mis'tres*, *n.* The mistress of a school; a female who governs and teaches a school; — *School-room*, *n.* A room for teaching; — *School-teacher*, *n.* One who gives regular instruction in a school.

School, *skol*, *n.* [Same word as *shool*.] A shoal or compact body (a school of fishes). *Schooner*, *skon'er*, *n.* [Properly *scooner*, from a New England word *scoon*, to skim or skip upon the water, to make docks and drakes, the first vessel of the kind having been built at Gloucester, Mass., about 1713. *Scoon* is the S. Sax. *scōon*, *E.* to *skun*, *Sax.*] A vessel with two masts, and her chief sails fore-and-aft sails, her mainmast and foremast being both extended by a gaff and a boom.

Schorl, *Shorl*, *shorl*, *n.* [*G.* *schörl*, *Sw. schörl*, *Dan. skjör*; comp. *Dan. skjör*, *brüg*.] A mineral of a pearly lustre and colour, brittle texture, and capable of being rendered electric by heat or friction, usually occurring in granitic rocks, and often embedded in felspar and quartz; tourmaline — *Schorlaesche*, *Schorlus*, *Schorly*, *shor-lä'shus*, *shor'lus*, *shor'l*, *n.* Pertaining to or containing schorl; resembling schorl. *Schottische*, *shot-tish'*, *n.* [*G.* *schottische*, *Scottish*, *lit.* a Scottish dance.] A dance performed by a lady and gentleman, resembling a polka; the music suited for such a dance in 2-4 time. *Schwein-furth*, *green*, *shwin'furt*, *n.* A beautiful but highly poisonous pigment, prepared by boiling together solutions of arsenious acid and acetate of copper; so called from *Schwein-furth* in Bavaria, where it was first made.

Scigraphy, *si-ag-ra-fi*, *n.* [*G.* *skigraphia* — *skia*, a shadow, and *graphō*, to describe.] The act or art of correctly delineating shadows, the art of sketching objects with correct shading; — *Scigraph*, *si-ag-raf*, *n.* The section of a building to show its inside; — *Scigraphic*, *Scigraphical*, *si-ag-raf-ik*, *si-ag-raf-ik-al*, *a.* Pertaining to scigraphy; — *Scigraphically*, *si-ag-raf-ik-al-i*, *adv.* In a scigraphical manner. *Sciomachy*, *si-om-ä'ki*, *n.* *Sciomachy*. *Sciatherie*, *si-a-th'er-ik*, *a.* [*G.* *skiatheros*, a sun-dial, from *skia*, a shadow, and *thēra*, a catching.] Belonging to a sun-dial. *Sciatica*, *si-at-ä-ka*, *n.* [*L.* *sciatica*, from

Gr. ischiadikos, from *ischias*, a pain in the hip, from *ischion*, the hip.] Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve. — *Sciatic*, *Sciatical*, *si-at-ik*, *si-at-ik-al*, *a.* Pertaining to the hip (the sciatic artery or nerve). — *Sciatically*, *si-at-ik-al-i*, *adv.* With sciatica.

Science, *si-ens*, *n.* [*Fr. science*, from *L. scientia*, knowledge, from *scio*, to know (even also in *conscious*, *conscience*, *unscience*, *scientist*)] Knowledge; comprehension or understanding; knowledge co-ordinated, arithmetical, and systematized; science, the knowledge regarding any one department of mind or matter co-ordinated, arranged, and systematized (the science of botany, of astronomy, &c.); mental science; art derived from precepts or built on principles; skill resulting from training; special skill; — *Applied science*, a science when its laws are employed and exemplified in dealing with concrete phenomena, as opposed to a pure science, as mathematics, when treated of laws or general statements apart from particular instances; — *Natural science*. Under *NATURAL*. — *Physical science*. *Physics*. — *Moral science*, moral philosophy or ethics. — *The seven sciences* of antiquity, *phronesis*, *ethics*, *practical arithmetic*, *music*, *astronomy*. — *Scient*, *si-ent*, *a.* [*L. sciens*, *sciens*, *ppr. of scio*, to know.] Skilful; knowing; — *Sciential*, *si-ent-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to science. — *Scientific*, *si-ent-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to science; *knowledge, and fact*, to make.] Pertaining to science; evincing or endowed with a knowledge of science; treating of science; well versed in science; according to the rules or principles of science. — *Scientifically*, *si-ent-ik-al-i*, *adv.* In a scientific manner; according to the rules or principles of science. — *Scientism*, *si-ent-iz-m*, *n.* The views or practices of scientists. — *Scientist*, *si-ent-ist*, *n.* A person versed in or devoted to science; a scientific man; a savant. *Scint*, *si-ent*, *v.* [*L.*] To vibrate; to flicker; namely, a. — *Scintillate* or *scintillate*, *si-ent-iz-m*, *v.* [*O. Fr. scintiller*, *It. scintillare*, from *Per. shenskar*, *shenskar*]. An orient sword; a scintilla, a spark is single-edged, short, curved, and broadest at the point-end.

Scintillate, *si-ent-iz-m*, *v.* [*O. Fr. scintiller*, *It. scintillare*, from *Per. shenskar*, *shenskar*]. An orient sword; a scintilla, a spark is single-edged, short, curved, and broadest at the point-end.

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rhua — *Scirrhiosty*, *scirrhiosty*, *skir-rhi-ös-ti*, *n.* The state of being scirrhiosty; also scirrhus or induration. — *Scirrhiota*, *skir-rus*, *a.* Proceeding from or of the nature of scirrhus; indurated; knotty.

Scissal, *si-säl*, *si-säl*, *si-säl*, *n.* [*From L. scindere*, *scissura*, to cut, or to split. — *Scissal*, *si-säl*, *a.* Capable of being cut; — *Scissation*, *si-säl-on*, *n.* [*L. scissio*, from *scindo*, to cut.] The act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument; the state of being cut; division.

Scissors, *si-z'ers*, *n. pl.* [*From O. Fr. cissoires*, *cisaur*, from *l. cado*, to cut (*Cisaur*); but influenced by *scissor*, one who cuts, from *scindo*, *scissum*, to cut.] A cutting instrument consisting of two blades movable on a pin in the centre, and which cut from opposite sides against an object placed between them; often spoken of as a pair of *scissors*. — *Scissor-bill*, *n.* A sea-bird also called *skimmer*.

Scirmine, *si-rin*, *n.* [*L. scirus*, a squirrel, *scirmine*, *si-rin*, *n.* Having the characters of the squirrel tribe.

Sciar, *skay*, *n.* *Sciar*. *Scieritine*, *skier-ri-tin*, *n.* [*G. skieros*, *harn*, and *ritin*, resin.] A black, hard, brittle mineral (or fossil) resin, nearly allied to amber. — *Sclerobasis*, *skl-ro-bä'sis*, *a.* [*G. skieros*, *harn*, and *basis*, a base.] Applied to a coral which forms a solid axis invested by the soft parts of the coral animals. — *Scleroderma*, *skl-ro-d'er-mä*, *n.* [*G. skieros*, and *derma*, skin.] Having the skin covered with hard scales, as certain fishes; having the solid matter deposited between the tissues and each poly with a skeleton of its own; said of coral animals. — *Sclerogen*, *skl-ro-jen*, *n.* [*G. skieros*, and *root*, gen. to produce.] Bot. the ligneous matter deposited on the inner surface of the cells; lignin. — *Scleroid*, *skl-ro'id*, *a.* Bot. having a hard texture. — *Sclerotic*, *skl-ro-tik*, *a.* Sclerotic, *skl-ro-tik*, *n.* Med. induration of cellular tissue. — *Sclerophthalmia*, *skl-ro'thal-mä*, *n.* [*G. skieros*, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.] A disease of the eye. — *Sclerotic*, *skl-ro-tik*, *a.* [*G. skieros*, hardness.] Hard; firm (the sclerotic coat of the eye). — *n.* The firm white membrane which covers the posterior part of the eye, the front being covered by the transparent cornea.

Sclerotic, *skl-ro-tik*, *a.* Induration of the sclerotic.

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Sclerotic, *skl-ro-tik*, *a.* Induration of the sclerotic.

and obtain intelligence regarding an enemy; a term at Oxford for a college servant or waiter; *erickel*, a heler.—*v.t.* To act as a scout.—*v.t.* To watch closely; to observe the actions of.

Scout, scout, v.t. [Icel. *skuta*, a taunt, perhaps from root of *shoot*.] To treat with disdain and contempt; to reject with scorn.

Scow, skou, n. [D. *schouw*, a ferry-boat.] A kind of large flat-bottomed boat used chiefly as a lighter or a ferry-boat.

Scowl, skoul, v.t. [Same as *Dan. skule*, to scowl; comp. Icel. *skola*, to make a wry face.] To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure; to let the brows droop; to look sullen or angry; to look gloomy, dark, or tempestuous.—*n.* A deep angry frown by depressing the brows; dark or tempestuous aspect, as of the heavens; gloom.—**Scowling, skou'ing, v.** Characterized by a scowl; frowning sullenly.—**Scowlingly, skou'ing-li, adv.** In a scowling manner; with a sullen look.

Scrabble, skrabl, v.t.—*scrabbled, scrabbling*. [A dim. of *scraps*, allied to *scribble* and *scramble*.] To make irregular, crooked marks; to scrawl; *v.t.* To mark with irregular lines or letters.—*n.* A scribble; a scrawl.

Scrag, skrag, n. [Comp. Gael. *scrag*, parched, shrivelled; Icel. *skraggull*, scraggy; guint; Sc. *scrag*, a stunted bush.] Something thin or lean, with roughness.—*Scrag of mutton*, the bony part of the neck of a sheep's carcass.—*Scragged, skrag'ed, v.* Rough with irregular stains; lean with roughness.—*Scraggedness, skrag'ed-ness, n.*—*Scraggily, skrag'li, adv.* In a scraggy manner.—*Scragginess, skrag'iness, n.* The state or quality of being scraggy; leanness; roughness.—*Scraggy, skrag'gy, a.* Having an irregular broken surface; scragged; lean; bony.

Scramble, skrambl, v.t.—*scrumbled, scrambling*. [Akin to D. *scrammen*, to scratch; *Dan. skramle*, to rattle; *Sw. skramla*, to clatter; also to *scrabble, scrape*.] To move or climb by the aid of the hands; to move on all fours; to snatch eagerly at anything; to struggle to get before others.—*n.* The act of scrambling; an eager contest for something, in which one is endeavoring to get the thing before another.—*Scrambler, skram'bler, n.* One who scrambles.—*Scrambling, skram'bling, p. and a.* Irregular; straggling; rambling.—*Scramblingly, skram'bling-li, adv.* In a scrambling manner; hurriedly.

Scrammel, skran'el, a. [Allied to Icel. *skran*, refuse.] Slight; thin; slender; miserable [*Scrammel* pipes of wretched straw? *Mid.*]

Scrap, skrap, n. [Lit. what is scraped; same as Icel. *skrap*, scraps, trifles. *Scrap*.] A small piece; a detached, incomplete portion; a fragment; a fragment of something written or printed; a short or unconnected extract; a little picture suited to go along with other or with something; screens, boxes, &c.—*Scrap-book, n.* A book for the preservation of prints, engravings, &c., or of short pieces of poetry or other extracts from books; an album.—*Scrap-iron, n.* Fragments of iron accumulated for remelting or working up together.—*Scrap-metal, n.* Fragments of metal which are only of use for remelting.—*Scrap-py, skrap'py, a.* Consisting of scraps.

Scrape, skrap, v.t.—*scraped, scraping*. [Same as Icel. *skrapa*, to scrape, to scratch; L.G. and D. *schrapen*, *Dan. skrape*, to scrape; akin *scrap, scramble*, perhaps *sharp*.] To rub the surface of with sharp or rough instrument, or with something hard; to deprive of the surface coating by a sharp instrument; to grate harshly over; to clean with something sharp; to erase; to collect by laborious effort; to acquire, save, or gather laboriously; usually with *together*.—*To scrape acquaintance* with a person, to make one's self acquainted, lit. by bowing or scraping; to insinuate one's self into a person's acquaintance.—*v.t.* To roughen or remove a surface by rubbing; to make a harsh noise by rubbing; to play awkwardly on a violin or such like instrument; to rub the feet on the ground; to make an awkward bow, with a drawing

back of the foot.—*n.* A rubbing with something hard on a surface; an awkward bow accompanied with a scraping of the foot; a disagreeable predicament; a difficulty; perplexity; distress.—*Scrapper, skrap'per, n.* One who, or that which, scrapes; an instrument with which anything is scraped; a metal instrument placed at or near the door of a house, upon which to scrape or clean the shoes.—*Scraping, skrap'ing, n.* What is scraped from a substance, or is collected by scraping.

Scratch, skrach, v.t. [O.E. *scræch*, to scratch; same as O.D. *kratsen*, *Sw. kratsa*, *Dan. kradsse*, *G. kratzen*, to scratch, the s having been prefixed through the influence of *scrape*, &c.] To rub, tear, or mark the surface of with something sharp; to wound slightly by a point or points; to scrape with the nails so as not to wound; to write or draw awkwardly; to dig or excavate with the claws; to erase or blot out with a purgine; *horse-racing*, to erase from the list of horses that are to compete in the race.—*To scratch out*, to erase; to obliterate.—*v.t.* To use the nails, claws, or the like, in combat; to scratch on a surface, or in digging.—*n.* A break in a surface made by scratching; a slight furrow; a score; a slight wound; a superficial laceration; a line up to which boxers are brought when they join fight, hence the vulgar phrase, to come up to the scratch, meaning to stand to the consequences, or appear when expected.—*n.* Taken at random or haphazard; heterogeneous; hastily collected [*a scratch* company of actors or of picketers].—*Scratcher, skrach'er, n.* One who or that which scratches; a scaterer; a bird which scratches for food, as the common fowl.—*Scratchingly, skrach'ing-li, adv.* With the action of scratching.—*Scratch-weed, n.* A rough coarse weed, also called *fox-paw*.

Scratch-wig, n. A kind of wig that covers only a portion of the head.—*Scratch-work, n.* A species of fresco consisting of a coloured print covered with a white opaque varnish, which is scratched off with a sharp instrument.—*Scratchy, skrach'y, a.* [A contracted form of *scrabble*; comp. *D. schraeven*, to scratch.] To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly; to write awkwardly and imperfectly; to scribble; to make, in general, a bad writing on.—*v.t.* To write unskillfully and inelegantly.—*n.* A piece of unskillful, hasty, or bad writing.—*Scrawler, skral'er, n.* One who scrawls.

Scream, skram, v. [Fr. *screeen*, the scry.] To utter a shrill cry; the common term.

Scream, skrek, v.t. [A form of *screech, shriek*—*Sw. skrika*, Icel. *skrakja*, to screek.] To scream or s. reach; to creak.—*Scream, skrem, v.t.* [Comp. Icel. *skransa*, to scream; probably imitative, like *screech, shriek*.] To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden, sharp, outcry, as in a fright or in extreme pain; to shriek; to give out a shrill sound.—*n.* A shriek, or outcry; a shrill cry; a sharp, shrill sound.—*Screamer, skrem'er, n.* One that screams; a South American grallate bird, remarkable for its harsh discordant voice.—*Screaming, skrem'ing, p. and a.* Crying or shouting shrilly; causing screams of laughter [*a screaming* farce].

Screech, skrech, v.t. [A softened form of *screech*, Icel. *skrekja*, *Sw. skrika*, *Dan. skripe*, to screech; an imitative word; comp. *Sw. skrekja*, *Gael. screach*, to crouch.] To cry out with a sharp, shrill voice; to shriek.—*n.* A sharp, shrill cry; a harsh scream; a sharp, shrill noise.—*Screech-owl, n.* An owl that screeches in opposition to the shrill, causing screams of laughter [*a screeching* farce].

Scree, skren, n. [Fr. *screeen*, *screeen*, *Screeen*, *Fr. scran*, a screen, perhaps from O.H.G. *skranma*, a table.] An appliance or device that shelters from the sun, rain, cold, &c., or from sight; a kind of upright movable framework used in a room for excluding cold, or intercepting the heat of a fire; that which shelters, protects, or shields from the sun, rain, or cold; a screen used for sifting earth or seeds; a wire sieve for sifting sand, lime, &c.; arch, an ornamental partition of wood, stone, or metal in a church.—*v.t.* To shelter or pro-

tect from inconvenience, injury, or danger; to cover; to conceal; to sift by passing through a screen.—*Screeching, skrech'ing, n. pl.* The refuse matter left after sifting coal, &c.

Screes, skrez, n. pl. [Comp. Icel. *skritla*, a landslide on a hill-side.] Debris of rocks; shingle; loose stones.

Screw, skro, n. [Same as *Dan. skrive*, *Sw. skruv*, Icel. *skruft*, D. *schroef*, O. D. *schroove*, L. G. *schruve*, G. *schraube*, a screw.] A cylinder of wood or metal having a spiral ridge or a thread winding round it in a uniform manner, so that successive turns are all exactly the same distance from each other, and a corresponding spiral groove is produced; it forms one of the six mechanical powers, and is simply a modification of the inclined plane, the energy being transmitted by means of a hollow cylinder (the *female screw*) of equal diameter with the solid one (*male screw*), having a spiral channel cut on its inner surface so as to correspond exactly to the spiral ridge raised upon the solid cylinder; also, a screw-propeller or a screw-steamer; one who makes a sharp bargain; a skid-add; a small quantity of tobacco twisted up in a pipe; &c.—*Archimedeal screw, ARCHIMEDAS*—*Endless screw, ENDLESS*—*Right and left screw*, a screw of which the threads upon the opposite ends run in different directions.—*Screw propeller*, an apparatus which being fitted to ships and driven by steam, propels them through the water, and which, in all its various forms, is a modification of the common screw.—*A screw loose*, something defective or wrong with a scheme or individual.—*To put on the screw*, to bring pressure to bear on a person, often for the purpose of getting money.—*To put under the screw*, to influence by strong pressure; to coerce.—*v.t.* To apply a screw to; to press, fasten, or make firm by a screw; to force as by a screw; to wrench; to twist; to rack; to oppress by exertions; to distort.—*To screw down*, to fasten or shut by means of screws.—*To screw in*, to force in by screwing or twisting round.—*To screw out*, to force out by turning; *fig.* to extort.—*To screw up*, to fix up by screws; *fig.* to raise extraordinarily.—*Screw-bolt*, a piece of iron, with a knob or flat head at one end and a screw at the other, used to join together pieces of timber, &c.—*Screw-driver, n.* An instrument resembling a blunt chisel for driving in or turning out screws.—*Screw-driver, n.* One who or that which screws.—*Screw-jack, n.* A portable machine for raising great weights by the agency of a screw.—*Screw-key, n.* An implement for turning screws or nuts by catching them in its jaws.—*Screw-nail, n.* A nail the lower part of which forms a screw, and which has a notch across its head.—*Screw-pipe, n.* The common name for a screw-propeller.

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Hazard or risk at sea; danger of injury by the sea.—Sea-robber, *n.* A pirate.—Sea-rocket, *n.* A British cruciferous plant

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[illegible][illegible]

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hér; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tūbe, tub, bull; oil, pound; ū, Sc. abune—the Fr. u

existent, *a.* Existing by one's or its own nature or essence, independent of any other cause.—**Self-explanatory, a.** Capable of explaining itself; having its meaning on its own face, obvious.—**Self-feeding, a.** Capable of feeding one's self or itself; keeping up automatically a supply of anything of which there is a constant consumption (a *self-feeding* boiler, furnace, printing-press, &c.).—**Self-fertilization, n.** *Bot.* The fertilization of a flower by pollen from the same flower.—**Self-fertilized, p. and a.** *Bot.* Fertilized by its own pollen.—**Self-governed, a.** Governed by one's self or by one's self-interest.—**Self-government, n.** The government of one's self; self-control; a system of government by which the mass of a nation or people appoint the rulers.—**Self-help, n.** Assistance of one's self; the use of one's own powers to attain one's ends.—**Self-importance, n.** High opinion of one's self; pride.—**Self-important, a.** Important in one's own esteem; pompous.—**Self-imposed, a.** Importantly or voluntarily imposed on one's self (a *self-imposed* task).—**Self-indulgence, n.** Free indulgence of one's passions or appetites.—**Self-indulgent, a.** Indulging one's self; gratifying one's own passions, desires, &c.—**Self-inflicted, a.** Inflicted by or on one's self.—**Self-interest, n.** Interest or concern for one's self; one's own advantage.—**Self-interested, a.** Particularly concerned for one's self; selfish.—**Self-involved, a.** Without being asked.—**Self-involved, a.** Wrapped up in one's self or in one's thoughts.—**Selfish, self'ish, a.** Caring only or chiefly for self; regarding one's own interest chiefly or solely; proceeding from love of self; influenced solely by private advantage.—**Selfishly, self'ish-ly, adv.** In a selfish manner.—**Selfishness, selfishness, n.** The quality of being selfish; devotion to one's own interests without regard to those of others.—**Self-knowledge, n.** The knowledge of one's own real character, abilities, worth, or demerit.—**Self-love, n.** The love of one's own person or happiness; the natural feeling which every rational creature to preserve his life and promote his own happiness.—**Self-luminous, a.** Luminous of itself, possessing in itself the property of emitting light.—**Self-made, a.** Made by one's self; having risen in the world by one's own exertions (a *self-made* man).—**Self-murder, n.** The murder of one's self; suicide.—**Self-murderer, n.** A suicide.—**Self-opinion, n.** Exalted opinion of one's self; self-conceit.—**Self-opinioned, a.** Valuing one's own opinion highly.—**Self-possessed, a.** Composed; not excited or flustered; cool; not disturbed.—**Self-possession, n.** The possession of one's powers; presence of mind; calmness; self-command.—**Self-praise, n.** The praise of one's self; self-applause.—**Self-preservation, n.** The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury.—**Self-registering, a.** Registering automatically; an epithet applied to any instrument so contrived as to record its own indications of phenomena (a *self-registering* barometer, thermometer, or the like).—**Self-regulated, a.** Regulated by one's self or itself.—**Self-regulative, a.** Tending or serving to regulate one's self or itself.—**Self-reliance, n.** Reliance on one's own powers.—**Self-reliant, a.** Relying on one's self; trusting to one's own powers.—**Self-relying, a.** Depending on one's self.—**Self-renunciation, n.** The act of renouncing one's own rights or claims; self-abnegation.—**Self-reproach, n.** The reproach or censure of one's own conscience.—**Self-respect, n.** Respect for one's self or one's own character.—**Self-restrained, a.** Restrained by itself or by one's own power of will.—**Self-restraint, n.** Restraint or control imposed on one's self; self-command; self-control.—**Self-righteous, a.** Righteous in one's own esteem; deeming one's self righteous above others.—**Self-righteousness, n.** Reliance on one's own supposed righteousness; false or pharisaical righteousness.—**Self-sacrifice, n.** Sacrifice of one's self or of self-interest.—**Self-sacrificing, a.** Yielding up one's own interest,

feelings, &c.; sacrificing one's self.—**Self-same, a.** The very same; identical.—**Self-satisfied, a.** Satisfied with one's self.—**Self-seeker, n.** One who seeks only his own interest.—**Self-seeking, a.** Seeking one's own interest or happiness; selfish.—**Self-styled, a.** Called or styled by one's self; called by a title assumed without warrant.—**Self-sufficiency, self-sufficiency, n.** The state or quality of being self-sufficient.—**Self-sufficient, a.** Independent of the aid of others; having undue confidence in one's own strength, ability, or endowments; conceited; overbearing.—**Self-taught, a.** Taught by one's self; educated without a teacher (a *self-taught* genius).—**Self-will, n.** Determination to have one's own way; wilfulness; obstinacy.—**Self-willed, a.** Governed by one's own will; wilful; not accommodating or compliant; obstinate.—**Self, sel, n.** [Fr. *sel*, *L. sella*, a seat, a saddle.] A saddle.—**Self, sel, n.** [pret. & pp. sold.] [A Sax. *sellan*, to sell.] To sell; to deliver up. [*G. sellen*, to sell; to deliver; Goth. *saljan*, to offer; akip. *sal*.] To transfer to another for an equivalent; to give up for a consideration; to dispose of for something else; to give up for money; to correlate to buy; to make a matter of bargain and sale of; to take a bribe for; to betray.—**To sell one's life dearly**, to cause great loss to those who take one's life.—**To sell a person up**, to give up goods to pay one's creditors.—**To practise selling**, to haggle; to fetch a price.—**To sell out**, to sell one's commission in the army and retire from the service; to dispose of all one's shares in a company.—**Seller, sel'er, n.** One who sells; a vendor.—**Sellanders, Sellenders, sel'an-derz, sel'en-der, n.** [Fr. *solandres*.] A skin disease in a horse's hough or pastern owing to a want on the skin.—**Selters-water, sel'terz or sel'terz, n.** A medicinal mineral water found at Nieder-Selters in the valley of the Lahn, Nassau, Germany; called incorrectly *Selter-water*. [*Fr. selzer*, *sel'terz*, *sel'terz, n.* A gurgling. Selva, Silva, sel'vaz, sil'vaz, n. [*Fr. selva*, a wood.] The great forest plains of the Amazon.—**Selvege, Selvage, sel'vej, sel'vaz, n.** [From *sel*, *sel*, an edge, from the stuff itself; comp. *D. zelfkant*, *zelfcog*, *selfende*, lit. self-edge, self-end.] A woven border, or border of close work, on a fabric made of the threads of the fabric; a list.—**Selvedge, Selvedge, sel'vejd, sel'vaz, a.** Having a selvedge.—**Selves, sel'vz, pl. of self.**—**Semaphore, sem'a-for, n.** [Gr. *sema*, a sign, and *phero*, to bear.] A kind of telegraph or apparatus for conveying information by signals visible at a distance.—**Semaphoric, Semaphorical, sem-a-for-ik, sem-a-for-ik, a.** Relating to semaphores; telegraphic.—**Semaphorically, sem-a-for-ik-ly, adv.** By means of a semaphore.—**Semaphorist, se-ma-for-ist, n.** One who has charge of a semaphore.—**Sematology, se-ma-to-loj-i, n.** [Gr. *sema*, a sign, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of signs; the science of language as expressed by signs.—**Semblance, sem'blans, n.** [Fr. *semblance*, from *sembler*, to seem, to appear, from *L. similes*, resembling, to make like, from *similis*, like. *SIMILAR*.] Similarity; resemblance; external figure or appearance; form; a form or figure representing something; likeness; image.—**Semebriography, se-meb-ri-oj-i, n.** [Gr. *semei*, on a sign, and *grapho*, to write.] The doctrine of signs; *pathol.* a description of the marks or symptoms of diseases.—**Semebriophy, se-mi-oj-i, graf-ik, a.** Pertaining to semebriography.—**Semebriological, se-mi-oj-i-ol-ik, a.** Pertaining to semebriology.—**Semebriology, se-mi-oj-i, n.** [Gr. *semei*, on a sign, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of signs; *semiotics*.—**Semiotic, se-mi-oj-i, a.** Relating to semiotics.—**Semiotica, se-mi-oj-i-tika, n.** The science of signs; the language of signs; *pathol.* that branch which teaches how to judge of symptoms in the human body.

Semen, se'men, n. [L. from root of *seco*, to sow.] The seed, or seminating fluid of male animals; sperm.—**Semee, sem'-es, a.** [L. *semitus*—semi, half, and *esui*, eaten, from *edo*, *esum*, to eat.] Half-eaten.—**Semester, se-mes'ter, n.** [L. *semestris*, half-yearly—*se*, six, and *mensis*, month.] A period or term of six months.—**Semi, sem'i, [L. semi, Gr. hēmi.] A prefix signifying half; half of; in part; partially.** The compounds are generally of very obvious meaning if the latter parts be known, and we give only a certain number of them below.—**Semi-Arian, semi-ā-ri-an, n.** One of an ecclesiastical sect who acquiesced in some of the tenets of the Arians, but rejected others.—**Semi-attached, semi-'at-tach't, a.** Partially attached or united.—**Semi-attached house, n.** One of two houses joined together, but both standing apart from others.—**Semibreve, semi-brēv, n.** [From *semi* and *breve*.] Mus. a note of half the duration or time of the breve, equivalent to two minims, four crotchets, or eight quavers.—**Semicircle, semi-sēr-kl, n. [L. semicirculus.]** The half of a circle; the part of a circle comprehended between its diameter and half of its circumference; any body in the form of a half circle.—**Semicircular, semi-sēr-kū-lēr, a.** Having the form of a half circle.—**Semicircumference, semi-sēr-kūm'fēr-ens, n.** Half the circumference.—**Semicolon, semi-kō-lon, n. [Semi and colon.]** The punctuation mark or point (:), marking a pause of less duration than the colon, and more than the comma; used to distinguish the conjunct members of a sentence.—**Semicolumnar, semi-kō-lum'nēr, a.** Like a half column; flat on one side and round on the other.—**Semiconscious, semi-kon'sh-us, a.** Imperfectly conscious.—**Semicylinder, semi-sil'n-der, n.** Half of a cylinder that is cut longitudinally by a plane.—**Semicylindric, semi-sil'n-drik, a.** Semisilindric, semi-sil'n-drik, a. In the form of a semi-cylinder.—**Semidetached, semi-dē-tach't, a.** Partly separated; applied to one of two houses which are detached from other buildings, but joined together.—**Semidiameter, semi-di-am'et-er, n.** Half a diameter; a radius.—**Semidiurnal, semi-dī-ūr-nāl, a.** Pertaining to or accomplished in half a day; continuing half a day.—**Semidouble, semi-dub'l, a.** *Bot.* Having the outermost stamens converted into petals while the inner ones remain perfect.—**Semidossular, semi-dos-sul-ār, a.** *Bot.* Having the corolla split and turned to one side, as in the ligule of composites.—**Semifield, semi-fīld, a.** Imperfectly fluid.—**Semiligineous, semi-ilig'nē-us, a.** Partially ligneous or woody; bot. woody at the base and herbaceous at the top.—**Semimetal, semi-mē-tal, n.** [Prefix semi, half, and *meta*, the more.] An alloy, consisting of five parts of copper and one of zinc, used for manufacturing cheap jewelry, &c.—**Semilunar, semi-lū-nār, n. [L. semi, half, and luna, the moon.]** Resembling in form a half-moon.—**Semilunar valve, anat.** three valves at the beginning of the pulmonary artery and aorta.—**Semimetallic, semi-mē-tal'ik, a.** Partially metallic in character.—**Semimute, semi-mūt, a.** Applied to a person who, owing to losing the sense of hearing, has lost also to a great extent the faculty of speech.—**Seminal, semi-nal, a.** [L. *seminalis*, from *semen*, seed, from *stern* or *stern* to sow. Sow.] Pertaining to seed or semen, or to the elements of reproduction; contained in seed; germinal; rudimentary.—**Seminarian, semi-nā-ri-an, n.** A member of a seminary; an English Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary.—**Seminary,**

Fate, far, fat, fall; me, met, her; pine, pia; Note, not,挪; tube, tub, bugli; oil, pound; u, Sc. above—the Fr. u.

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Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hēr; pine, pīn; nōte, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; u, Sc. abane—the Fr. u.

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and by an instrument the design is formed from the dark ground underneath.

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p, w, wis; wh, whig; sh, azure.

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of D. *sluop*, E. *sluop*.] A large boat with two masts, rigged like a schooner; a small light vessel with a small mainmast and foremast, with lug-sails.

Shallot, *shal'ot*, *n*. [Also *eschalot*, from O. Fr. *eschalote*, *eschalot*, a species of onion which grows wild in Palestine, especially near Ascalon.]

Shallow, *shal'ō*, *a*. [Same word as *fecl*, *skālor*, wry, oblique, the water being shallow where the beach sinks obliquely downward; comp. *shēl*, *shēl'*.] Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface (*shallow* water); having sides not raised much above the bottom (a *shallow* trough); not intellectually deep; not profound; superficial; silly.

n. — *a*. A place where the water is not deep; a shoal. — *v*. To make shallow. — **Shallow-brained**, *a*. Of no depth of intellect; empty-headed. — **Shallow-hearted**, *a*. Incapable of deep feeling or affection. — **Shallowly**, *shal'ō-lī*, *adv*. In a shallow manner; superficially. — **Shallowness**, *shal'ō-nes*, *n*. The state or quality of being shallow; superficialness of intellect. — **A shallow pate**, *a*. A shallow mind; silly.

Shalm, *shan*, *n*. A shavin.

Shalt, *shal't*, second person singular of *shall*.

Sham, *shan*, *n*. [A form of *shame*; comp. Fr. *sh*, *sham*, *sham*, to blush for shame.] One who or that which deceives expectation; a trick or fraud; something counterfeit; an imposture. — *a*. False; counterfeit; pretended. — *vt*. — **shammed**, *sham'ing*, *v*. To make sham; to make in order to deceive; to feign (to *sham* illness). — *v*. To pretend; to make false pretences. — **Sham-fight**, *n*. A pretended fight or engagement; manoeuvres of troops in imitation of a real fight. — **Shammer**, *sham'er*, *a*. One that shames; an impostor.

Shamanism, *shā-man-izm*, *n*. [Hind. and Per. *shaman*, an idolater.] An idolatrous religion of Northern Asia and elsewhere, consisting mainly in a belief in sorcery, and in demons who require to be propitiated by sacrifices and rites; a sort of fetishism. — **Shamanist**, *shā-man-ist*, *n*. A believer in Shamanism. — **Shaman**, *shā-man*, *n*. A priest or conjuror among the people professing Shamanism. — **Shamanic**, *shā-man'ik*, *a*. Pertaining to Shamanism.

Shamble, *sham'bl*, *v*. — **shambled**, *sham'bling*, *a*. [A form of *scamble* (see *scel*).] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily; as the knees were weak. — **Shambling**, *sham'bling*, *a*. Moving with an awkward clumsy pace. — *n*. An awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait.

Shambles, *sham'bls*, *pl*. [A. Sax. *scamel*, a stool, a bench = Dan. *skammel*, *skel*, *skennill*, from L. *scannellum*, dim. of *scannum*, a stool.] Originally tables or benches where butchers exposed meat for sale; hence, a slaughter house; often treated as a singular; a place of indiscriminate slaughter or butchery; *shambles*, shelves or benches on which one is successively thrown in a rush to death.

Shame, *shān*, *n*. [A. Sax. *scama*, *scama* = Icel. *skamm*, *skömm*, Dan. and Sw. *skam*, G. *scham*, O.H.G. *scama*, shame; probably from root meaning to cover. Hence *shama*.] A painful sensation excited by the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts us to conceal, or by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation; the cause or reason of shame; reproach; disgrace; contempt. — *For shame*! *an* interjectional phrase signifying you should be ashamed; shame on you! — *To put to shame*, to cause to feel shame; to inflict shame or dishonour on. — *vt*. — **shamed**, *sham'ing*, *v*. To make ashamed; to cause to feel shame; to cover with reproach or ignominy. — *v*. To be ashamed. — **Shamefaced**, *shām'fast*, *a*. [Corrupted from *shamefast*, like *steadfast*.] Easily confused or put out of countenance; bashful; modest. — **Shamefacedly**, *shām'fast-lī*, *adv*. Bashfully; with excessive modesty. — **Shamefacedness**, *shām'fast-nes*, *n*. — **Shameful**, *shām'ful*, *a*. Bringing shame or disgrace; scandalous; disgraceful; raising shame in others; indecent. — **Shamefully**, *shām'ful-lī*, *adv*. In a shame-

ful manner; disgracefully. — **Shamefulness**, *shām'ful-nes*, *n*. The state or quality of being shameful; disgrace. — **Shameless**, *shām'les*, *a*. Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; brazen-faced; insensible to disfigurement without shame; indicating want of shame. — **Shamelessly**, *shām'les-lī*, *adv*. In a shameless manner; impudently. — **Shamelessness**, *shām'les-nes*, *n*. The state or quality of being shameless. — **Shamer**, *shān'er*, *n*. One who or that which makes ashamed.

Shammy, *Shamoy*, *shām'ī*, *shām'oi*, *n*. [A corruption of *chamois*, the animal and its prepared skin.] The chamois; a kind of soft leather originally prepared from the skin of this animal, but now commonly made of the skin of the goat and sheep.

Shampoo, *sham'pō*, *v*. [Hind. *chāmpō*.] To rub and squeeze the whole surface of the body of, stretching the limbs and joints, in connection with the hair, both a practice introduced from the East. — *n*. The act or operation of shampooing.

Shamrock, *shām'rok*, *n*. [Ir. *seamrog*; Gael. *seamraig*, trefail, white clover.] A prothelid, the national emblem of Ireland; generally supposed to be white clover or white wood-sorrel.

Shandry, *Shandrydan*, *shān'dri*, *shān'dri-dan*, *n*. A one-horse Irish conveyance.

Shandy, *shān'dī*, *shān'dī*, *n*. A mixture of beer and ginger-beer or lemonade.

Shank, *shāng*, *n*. [A. Sax. *scanca*, *seanca*, the bone of the leg, the leg, *earm-scanca*, the arm-bone; Dan. and Sw. *skank*; G. and D. *schank*, the scapula; the scapula, the arm-bone.] The whole leg, or the part from the knee to the ankle; the tibia or shin-bone; the part of the foreleg of a horse between the knee and the fetlock; that part of a tool or machine which contains the anchoring part with a handle, the stem of an anchor connecting the arms and the stock. — *v*. In *bot*. to be affected with disease of the footstalk; to fall by decay of the footstalk. — *vt*. To cut with a shank. — **Shanked**, *shāng'k*, *p*, and *a*. Having a shank; *but* affected with disease of the footstalk.

Shanny, *shān'ī*, *n*. [Origin unknown.] A small fish allied to the blenny.

Shant, *shānt*, *n*. A colloquial contraction of *shall not*.

Shanty, *shān'tī*, *n*. [Ir. *sean*, old, and *tig*, a house.] A hut or mean dwelling; a slight temporary building.

Shape, *shāp*, *v*. [A. Sax. *scapan*, *scapan* = Goth. *skapjan*, Icel. *skapa*, Dan. *skabe*, O.H.G. *scapan*, G. *schaffen*, to shape, form, create; akin perhaps *shave*.] To form or create; to make to mould or make into a particular form; to give form or figure to; to adapt to a purpose; to suit; to conceive or conjure up. — *v*. To square; to suit; to be adjusted. — *n*. External appearance of a body as determined by outlines or contours; make; figure; form; the figure has form or figure; an appearance; a being; a pattern to be followed; a model; a mould; external manifestation of thought in words or actions. — *cooking*, a dish made of blanc-mange, rice, *creme*, *donuts*, &c., which receives a particular form. — **Shapeable**, *shāp'a-bl*, *a*. Capable of being shaped; shapely. — **Shapely**, *shāp'ē-lī*, *a*. Of regular form; having symmetry of dimensions. — **Shapelessness**, *shāp'les-nes*, *n*. The state of being shapeless. — **Shapelessness**, *shāp'les-nes*, *n*. The state of being shapeless. — **Shapeliness**, *shāp'lē-s*, *n*. The state of being shapely. — **Shapely**, *shāp'ē-lī*, *a*. Well formed; having a regular and pleasing shape; symmetrical.

Shard, *shārd*, *n*. [A. Sax. *scard*, from *sceran*, to shatter, G. *schern*, *shearn*.] A broken or cracked earthen vessel; a potsherd; a fragment in general; the wing-case of a beetle; the beak of the earthworm and some other vegetables whitened or blanched.

Shard-borne, *a*. Borne along by its shards or wing-cases. [Shak.]

Sharded, *shārd'ed*, *a*. Having wings sheathed with a hard case.

Share, *shār*, *n*. [A. Sax. *scara*, a portion, lit. a sheering; *scara*, *scara*, that which is shared; the share of a plough, both from *scara*, to cut. Also *shere*, *shire*, *share*, *short*, *skirt*, *shear*.] A certain

allotted quantity; a part bestowed; a portion; a part or portion of a thing owned by a number in common (*shares* in a bank); the iron blade of a plough which cuts the bottom of the furrow; share, a ploughshare.

— *vt*. — **shared**, *shāring*, *v*. To divide in portions; to part among two or more; to partake or enjoy with others; to seize and possess jointly or in common. — *v*. To have part; to get one's portion; to be a sharer.

— **Share-beam**, *n*. A part part of a beam to which the share is applied. — **Share-broker**, *n*. A dealer in the shares and securities of joint-stock companies and the like. — **Shareholder**, *shār'hōld'er*, *n*. One who holds or owns a share in a joint-stock company, or in some property.

— **Share-list**, *n*. A list of the prices of shares of railways, mines, banks, government securities, and the like. — **Sharer**, *shār'er*, *n*. One who shares; one who participates in anything with another; a partaker.

Shark, *shārk*, *n*. [Origin uncertain; comp. D. *schroek*, a glutton, a greedy fellow.] A voracious carnivorous marine fish of which there are many species; a greedy, crafty fellow; a sharper; a cheat. — *v*. To play the petty thief; to swindle. — *vt*. To pick up hastily, slyly, or thievishly; with up.

— **Sharkey**, *shār'kēr*, *n*. One who lives by sharpening an artful fellow.

Sharp, *shārp*, *a*. [A. Sax. *scarp*, from the root of *scrape*, and perhaps of *shear*; L.G. *scharp*, D. *scherp*, Icel. *skarp*, G. *scharf*, *schärf*.] Having a very thin edge or fine point; not blunt; having a keen cutting edge; pointed; peaked; bent at or forming an acute angle; acute of mind; quick to discern or distinguish; ingenious; shrewd; subtle; keen as regards the organs of sense; quick of sight; vigilant; attentive; alert; keen of tongue; ready; fine points; sour; acid; acid; piercing to the ear; penetrating; shrill; acrimonious; severe; sarcastic; cutting (a *sharp* rebuke); severely rapid; severe; eager for food; feeling the calls of hunger; keen of sight; violent (a *sharp* contest); afflicting, distressing, or painful; biting; piercing (*sharp* frost); gritty (*sharp* sand); emaciated (*sharp* visage); keenly alive to one's own interest; harshly; keenly; keenly applied to a sound pronounced or uttered with breath and not with voice; surd; not sonant (the *sharp* mutes *p*, *t*, *k*; *mus*, raised a semitone; too high; so high as to be out of tune or above true pitch. — *mus*, a note artificially raised a semitone, marked by the sign (♯); the sign itself; *pl*, the hard parts of wheat which require grinding a second time. — *vt*. To make sharp; to sharpen. — *adv*. Sharply; exactly; to the moment; not a minute behind. — **Sharpest**, *shārp'st*, *a*. Most sharply and clearly, so as to present a clear outline; well-defined.

— **Sharpen**, *shārp'n*, *v*. To make sharp or sharper; to whet; to make more eager, active, intense, ingenious, &c.; to make more eager for any gratification; *mus*, to raise a semitone, or a little above the true pitch, — *v*. To grow or become sharp. — **Sharper**, *shārp'er*, *a*. A tricky fellow; a cheat; one who lives by cheating.

— **Whetted**, *shāp't*, *a*. Whetted till it is sharp; sharpened.

Sharply, *shārp'lī*, *adv*. In a sharp or keen manner; severely; rigorously; acrimoniously; keenly; violently; vehemently; with keen perception; witily; abruptly; suddenly. — **Sharpness**, *shārp'nes*, *n*. The state or quality of being sharp; keenness of edge or point; pungency; acidity; keenness of appetite; severity of pain or affliction; severity of language; acrimony; keenness; quickness of sense or perception; keenness; severity (the *sharpness* of the air); keenness in transacting business; equivocal honesty. — **Sharp-set**, *a*. Eager in appetite; affected by keen habit.

— **Sharp-shooter**, *shārp'shōt'er*, *n*. A soldier or other person skilled in shooting with exactness. — **Sharp-sighted**, *a*. Having quick sight; having acute discernment. — **Sharp-visaged**, *a*. Having a sharp or thin face; sharp-looking. — **Sharpen**, *shārp'n*, *v*. To make sharp or sharper; to whet; to make more eager, active, intense, ingenious, &c.; to make more eager for any gratification; *mus*, to raise a semitone, or a little above the true pitch, — *v*. To grow or become sharp. — **Sharper**, *shārp'er*, *a*. A tricky fellow; a cheat; one who lives by cheating.

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— **Sharp-shooter**, *shārp'shōt'er*, *n*. A soldier or other person skilled in shooting with exactness. — **Sharp-sighted**, *a*. Having quick sight; having acute discernment. — **Sharp-visaged, *a*. Having a sharp or thin face; sharp-looking. — **Sharpen**, *shārp'n*, *v*. To make sharp or sharper; to whet; to make more eager, active, intense, ingenious, &c.; to make more eager for any gratification; *mus*, to raise a semitone, or a little above the true pitch, — *v*. To grow or become sharp. — **Sharper**, *shārp'er*, *a*. A tricky fellow; a cheat; one who lives by cheating.**

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Shaster, *Shashtra*, *shās'ter*, *shās'tra*, *n*. [Skr. *shashtra*, from *shaa*, to teach.] A book of laws or precepts among the Hindus.

sheep, *sheep*, and *pl.*: L. *G.* and D. *sheep*, *G. schaf*, *a sheep*. [A ruminant animal with a thick, soft, woolly coat, which it uses to man both for its wool and its flesh; a silly fellow; the sheep being regarded as a stupid animal; leather prepared from goat, sheep, etc.] *Sheep-sheep*, *Sheep-cote*, *sheep-cot*, *sheep-kot*. *Sheep-house*, *sheep-house*, the cottage of a shepherd (*Shak*). *Sheep-dip*, *a*. A sheep-wash. *Sheep-dog*, *a*. A dog for tending sheep; a collie. *Sheep-fold*, *a*. A fold or pen for sheep. *Sheep-head*, *a*. The head of a sheep. *Sheep-minded*; *silly*. *Sheep-skin*, *a*. Sheepskin. *Sheepskin*, *a*. A shepherd's crook. *Sheepish*, *sheepish*, *a*. Like a sheep; foolishly bashful; over-modest; diffident. *Sheepishly*, *sheepishly*, *adv.* *Sheepness*, *sheepness*, *a*. The quality of being sheepish. *Sheep-master*, *a*. An owner of sheep (O.T.). *Sheep-man*, *a*. An inclosure for sheep; a sheepfold. *Sheep-run*, *a*. A stream in the Scotch name for a large tract of grazing country fit for pasturing sheep, more extensive than a sheep-wash. *Sheep's-eye*, *a*. A modest, diffident look; a wishful glance; *a leer*. *To cast a sheep's-eye*, *to* direct a wishful or leering glance. *Sheep's-foot*, *a*. A foot of a sheep. *Sheep's-head*, *a*. A rope to shorten it temporarily. *Sheep-shearer*, *a*. One that shears the wool from sheep. *Sheep-shearing*, *a*. The act or the occasion of shearing sheep. *Sheep-stealer*, *a*. One that steals sheep or leather prepared from it. *Sheep-stealer*, *a*. One that steals sheep. *Sheep-stealing*, *a*. The act of stealing sheep. *Sheep-lick*, *a*. A dipterous insect parasitic on sheep. *Sheep-wash*, *a*. A wash for sheep-wash. *Sheep-wash*, *a*. A wash for sheep either to kill vermin or to preserve the wool. *Sheep*, *sheer*, *v.t.* [A form of *shear*: so D. and G. *scheren*, to shear and to sheer.] To devote from the line of the proper course; to shear off; to shear off, to come gently alongside. *To sheer off*, to move off or away. *To sheer*, *the*. The curve which the line of ports or of the deck presents to the eye of an observer. *Sheer*, *a*. The curve or the stroke of a vessel. *Sheer-draught*, *Sheer-plan*, *a*. The plan or drawing showing the elevation of a ship. *Sheer-hulk*, *a*. An old worn-out ship fitted with sheers to fix or alter the masts. *Sheer*, *a*. (Named from being some resemblance to *shears*.) A hoisting apparatus used in masting or dismasting ships, putting in or taking out boilers, masts, or running gear, or in erecting species of timber erected in an inclined position, and fastened together near the top, from which depends the necessary tackle for hoisting. *Sheer-strake*, *a*. The uppermost line of plates or outer planking of a ship. *Sheet*, *a*. [A Sax. *sefe*, a sheet, a flap, also *seofa*, a nook, a projecting corner, part, region, from *secutan*, to shoot, the root-meaning being something that shoots out.] A broad, large, thin piece of anything, as paper, linen, iron, lead, glass, &c.; a large piece of linen or cotton cloth forming part of a set of bed-linens; a running or top or bottom sheet, as it is termed from the manner of being, or folded into pages; a piece of writing paper folded in two leaves; anything expanded, a broad expanse or surface. *A sheet* was the lower corner of a sail to extend and retain it in a particular situation. *Three sheets in the wind*, tipsy; intoxicated. *Sheet* is often used in composition, as *sheet-iron*, *sheet-metal*, *sheet-glass*, of which it is preferred in the form of sheets or thin plates, as *sheet-lead*, *sheet-glass*, &c. — *v.t.* To finish with

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[illegible]

containing 56-75% silica and 25-35% *siderite*, from *Siderite*, sider- + *ter*, 'Magnetic iron ore or loadstone', also native spathic iron ore, and the wide variety of quartz. — *Siderograph*, sider- + *graph*, 'Siderographical', sider- + *graf* [k], sider- + *graf* [kal], d. Pertaining to siderography. — *Siderographist*, sider- + *graf* [k], d. One who engraves steel, a. [Gr. *sidera*, 'steel or iron', sider- + *graphein*, 'to engrave.'] The art or practice of engraving on steel. — *Siderolite*, sider- + *lit*, a. [Gr. *sideros*, and *lithos*, a stone.] A meteoric stone chiefly consisting of *siderite*. — *Sideromancy*, sider- + *man* [i], d. Divination. [Gr. *sideros*, and *manomancy*, divination.] A species of divination performed by burning *siderite*, &c., upon red-hot iron. — *Sideroscope*, sider- + *skop*, n. [Gr. *sideros*, and *skopos*, 'to view.'] An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron by magnetic needles.

Siderostat, *sīd'ēr-ō-stat*, *n*. [*L. sidus, sideris*, a star, and *Gr. statos*, placed, standing, from *histōmi*, to stand.] An apparatus consisting of a mirror moved by clock-work and a fixed object-glass, for observing the light of the stars.

Side, *sīd', n*. — *sīdled, sīd'ling*. [From *side*.] To go or move side-foremost; to move to one side.

Sienna, Sienna-earth, sē-en'na, n. A ferruginous earth of a fine yellow colour, from *Siena* in Italy, used as a pigment.

Siesta, sē-esta, n. [Sp.] A sleep or rest in the hottest part of the day indulged in by the Spaniards and others.

sare, D. *seif*, G. *sieb*; perhaps made originally of rushes; comp. Prov. E. *seave*, Dan. *siv*, a rush.) An instrument for separating the smaller particles of substances from the grosser, usually in the form of a shallow circular vessel having its bottom made of basket-work, interwoven wires, hair, canvas, net-work, &c., according to circumstances.

To operate on by a sieve; to pass through a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse; to part, as by a sieve; to examine minutely or critically, to scrutinize.—**Sifter**, *sif'ter*, *n.* One who sifts; that which sifts a sieve.

SIGH, *v.* To utter a sigh; to breathe out a single respiration, as the involuntary expression of sorrow or melancholy; to grieve; to give out a similar sound (the wind sighs). — *To sigh for*, to long or wish ardently for. — *v.t.* To emit in sighs; to mourn; to express by sighs. — *n.* A single deep involuntary respiration; a simple respiration giving involuntary expression of some depressing emotion, as sorrow, melancholy, anxiety, or the like. — **Sigher**, *sigh*, *n.* One who sighs. — **Sighingly**, *sigh*, *adv.* With sighing.

ception; perception of objects by the eye (to gain sight of land); the faculty of vision; range of unobstructed vision; open vision (in sight of land); visibility; judgment or opinion from seeing; estimation (to find favour in one's sight); that which is beheld; a spectacle, particularly something novel and remarkable; something worth seeing (the sights of a town); a group of many individuals (colloq.); an appliance for guiding the eye in an optical instrument (small elevated piece near the

At sight, after sight, terms applied to bills or notes payable on or after presentation. — *To take sight*, to take aim. — *v.t.* To get or catch sight of, to come in sight of; to see. — *To take sight of the land*; to give the proper

sighted, *a.* Seeing in a particular manner (short-sighted, quick-sighted); having sight or sights (a rifle sighted for two yards). — Sight-hole, *n.* A hole to see through. — Sightless, *adjective*. — Wanting

Sightlessness, *sightlessness*, *n.* The state of being sightless; want of sight. — *Sightless*, *adj.* The state of being

sightly. — Slightly, sit'/li, *a.* Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view. — Sight-seeing, *n.* The act of seeing sights or visiting scenes of interest. — Sight-seer, *n.* One who goes to see sights or curiosities.

Stigillaria, stig-il-lar'i-a, *n.* [*L. sigillum, a*

Sigmoidal, Sigmoidal, sig'moid, sig-moid'al, *a.* [From Gr. *sigma*, the letter Σ or C=Σ.] Curved like the letter sigma in its form C: applied in anat. to several parts, as the semilunar valves of the heart and the cartilages of the trachea.

the dim. *stipillum*.) That by which anything is made known or represented; any thing visible that indicates the existence or approach of something else; a token; a mark; an indication; a motion or gesture.

blem; that which, being external, represents or signifies something internal or spiritual; something conspicuously placed on or near a house, indicating the occupation of the tenant or giving notice of what is sold or made within; a sign-board.

Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces; *arith.* and *math.* a character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed on them, as + (plus), - (minus), &c.; *mus.* any character, as \sharp , \flat , \natural , &c., used to express by

Signature, *n.* A signature; a sign or mark made by a person, and used as evidence of his identity. — **Signable**, *adj.* Capable of being signed; requiring to be signed. — **Sign-board**, *n.* A board on which one set of signs or advertisements or of articles for sale is displayed.

signature; the subscription or one's own name to a document; a royal signature.—Sign-painter, *n.* A painter of signs for tradesmen, &c.—Sign-post, *n.* A post of

orders, or the like to persons at a distance, as by a motion of the hand, the raising of a flag, the showing of lights of various colours, &c.—a. Distinguished from what is ordinarily remarkable; notable; conspicuous.

by a signal or signals, to *signal* (the vessel signalled the ferry). — *signal* (give a signal or signals). — *Signal-box*, *n.* a small house in which railway signals are worked. — *Signal-fire*, *n.* a fire intended for a signal. — *Signalist*, *signalist*, *n.* One

markings; to distinguish by some fact or exploit; often used reflexively.—Signal-lamp, *n.* A railway lamp made to give out light of different colours as signals.—Signally, *adv.* Significantly. In a signal manner; eminently.

Signal post, n. A post or pole for displaying flags, lamps, &c., as signals.
Signatory, Signatory, signa-to-ri, signa-tari, a. [*fr. signatorius*, pertaining to signing, from *signator*, a signer, from *signare*, to sign.]

g | treaty.—a. One who signs; the represen

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, fr. ton; ng, ang; sh, ash;

mineral, a native sulphuret of silver.—
Silver-grain, *n.* The medullary rays in

oil, pound: u. Sc. abnue—the Fr. u.

timber.—Silver-gray, *a.* Of a colour resembling silver.—Silver-haired, *a.* Having white or gray hair.—Silvering, *silvering*, *n.* The art of covering the surface of anything with silver, or with an amalgam of tin and mercury, the silver or amalgam laid on.—Silverize, *silver-ize*, *v.t.*—*silverized*, *silverized*. To coat or cover with silver.—Silver-leaf, *n.* Silver foliated or beaten out into a thin leaf.—Silverless, *silver-less*, *a.* Having no silver; without silver; impure.—Silverly, *silver-ly*, *adv.* With a bright or sparkling appearance, like silver.—Silver, *silver*, *n.* Made of silver; silver.—Silver-plated, *a.* Covered with a thin coating of silver.—Silversmith, *silver-smith*, *n.* One whose occupation is to work in silver.—Silverstick, *n.* The name given to a field-officer of the British Life Guards when on palace duty.—Silver-tongued, *a.* Having a smooth tongue or speech.—Silverly, *silver-ly*, *adv.* Like silver; containing silver; having the appearance of silver; of silver-like lustre; clear and soft, as the sound of a silver bell.

Simian, *Simial*, *Simulous*, *sim'-an*, *sim'-al*, *sim'-us*, *a.* [L. *simia*, an ape, from *simus*, flat-nosed.] Pertaining to apes or monkeys; ape-like.

Similar, *similar*, *a.* [Fr. *similaire*, from a hypothetical *similiaris*, from L. *similis*, like; akin to *simul*, together, from root of *E. same*. *Dissemble*, *resemble*, *simulate*, &c., are akin.] Like; resembling; having a like form or appearance; like in quality; *poem*, having like parts and relations but not of the same magnitude, — *n.* That which is similar; something that resembles something else. — *Similarity*, *similarity*, *n.* The state of being similar; close likeness; perfect or partial resemblance. — *Similarly*, *simil-ly*, *adv.* In a similar or like manner; with resemblance in essential points.

Simile, *sim-il-e*, *n.* [L., a like thing, from *similis*, like, see *similar*.] *Rhet.* The likeness together of two things which, however different in other respects, have some strong point or points of resemblance; a poetic or imaginative comparison. *Metaphor*. — *Similitude*, *sim-il-i-tud*, *n.* [L. *similitudo*.] Likeness, resemblance, in nature, qualities, or appearance; a comparison; a simile; a representation; a fac-simile.

Simulous, *Simian*.

Similar, *sim-il-er*, *serminal*.

Simmer, *sim-er*, *v.i.* [Probably imitative of the gentle murmuring sound made by liquids beginning to boil or boiling very slowly.] To boil or bubble gently, or with a gentle hissing.

Simony, *sim-on-i*, *n.* [Fr. *simonie*, L. *simonia*, from *Simon* Magus, who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Spirit. *Ac. viii.*] The buying or selling of ecclesiastical preferment; or presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward.—**Simoniac**, *sim-on-i-ak*, *n.* [Fr. *simoniac*.] One who practises simony.—**Simoniacal**, *sim-on-i-ak-al*, *a.* Pertaining to, involving, or consisting of simony; guilty of simony.—**Simoniacally**, *sim-on-i-ak-al-ly*, *adv.* In a simoniacal manner.—**Simoniuous**, *sim-on-i-us*, *a.* Simoniacal.

Simoon, *sim-on*, *n.* [Ar. *simoon*, from *simma*, to poison.] An intensely hot suffocating wind, laden with dust and sand, that blows occasionally in Africa and Arabia, generated by the extreme heat of the parched deserts or sandy plains.

Simous, *sim-us*, *a.* [L. *simus*.] Having a flat or snub nose.

Simper, *sim-per*, *v.i.* [Akin to Prov. G. *simperna*, to be affectively coy; Dan. *simper*, *simper*, coy.] To smile in a silly, affected manner.—*n.* A smile with an air of silliness, an affected smile or smirk.—**Simperer**, *sim-per-er*, *n.* One who simpers.—**Simperingly**, *sim-per-ing-ly*, *adv.* In a simpering manner.

Simpsometer, *sim'-pie-zom'-et-er*, *n.* **Symptometer**.

Simple, *sim-pl*, *a.* [Fr. *simple*, from L. *simplex*, simple, from a root meaning one or unity (also in *E. same*), and that of *placit*,

a fold (*E. ply*).] Not complex or compound; consisting of one thing or substance only; not complex or complicated; easily intelligible; clear; not given to double or duplicity; artless in manner; unaffected; artificial; unadorned; plain; mere; being no more and no less (a simple knight); common; humble; weak in intellect; not wise or sagacious; *sybil*, *bol*, consisting of one; not exhibiting diversity; *chemists* has not been decomposed or separated into two or more elements; elementary.—**Simple-interest**, *Under-interest*.—*n.* Something not mixed or compounded; a medicinal herb or a medicine obtained from a herb so called because each vegetable was supposed to have one particular virtue.—**Simple-hearted**, *a.* Having a simple heart; single-hearted; ingenuous.—**Simple-minded**, *a.* Artless; undisguising; unsuspecting.—**Simple-mindedness**, *n.* The character of being simple-minded.—**Simplicity**, *sim-pli-ci-ty*, *n.* The state or quality of being simple; simplicity.—**Simpleton**, *sim-pli-ton*, *n.* [From *simplex*, with French term, *ton*.] One who is very simple; a silly or foolish person; a person of weak intellect.—**Simplicity**, *sim-pli-ci-ty*, *n.* [Fr. *simplicité*, L. *simplicitas*.] The state or quality of being simple, unimixed, uncompounded, or not complicated; artless; of one kind; freedom from slyness or cunning; sincerity; freedom from artificial ornament; plainness; weakness of intellect; silliness.—**Simplification**, *sim-pli-fi-ka'-shon*, *n.* The act of simplifying.—**Simplify**, *sim-pli-fi*, *v.t.* To make simple.—**Simplifier**, *sim-pli-fi-er*, *n.* One who simplifies; L. *simpliciter*, L. *simplex*, and *facio*, to make.] To make simple; to bring to greater simplicity; to show an easier or shorter process for doing or making; to make from or easy.—**Simply**, *sim-pli*, *adv.* In a simple manner; without art or subtlety; plainly; merely; solely; weakly; foolishly.

Simulate, *sim-ul-at*, *v.t.*—*simulated*, *simulating*. [L. *simulo*, *simulation*, from *similis*, like, to simulate, to assume the more appearance or character of, without the reality; to counterfeit; to feign.—**Simulation**, *sim-ul-a'-shon*, *n.* The act of simulating or of feigning to be that which one is not.—**Simulation**, *sim-ul-a'-shon*, *n.* The act of assuming a false character; dissimulation, the concealment of the true character.—**Simulator**, *sim-ul-a-tor*, *n.* One who simulates.—**Simulatory**, *sim-ul-a-to-ry*, *a.* Consisting of, characterized by simulation.—**Simultaneous**, *sim-ul-ta-ne-us*, *a.* [L. *simultaneus*, from L. *simul*, at the same time, akin to *similis*, like, *E. same*.] Taking place or happening at the same time; done at the same time; coincident in time.—**Simultaneously**, *sim-ul-ta-ne-us-ly*, *adv.* At the same time; together; in conjunction.—**Simultaneousness**, *Simultaneity*, *sim-ul-ta-ne-us-ness*, *sim-ul-ta-ne-i-ty*, *n.* The state or quality of being simultaneous; coincidence; concomitance.

Sin, *sin*, *n.* [A Sax. *syna*, *syn*, *sin*; Icel. and Dan. *synd*, O.D. *sunde*, G. *sünde*, *sin*; connected with L. *sons*, *sonis*, guilty.] The voluntary departure of a moral agent from the law prescribed by God, or any voluntary transgression of the divine law, or violation of a divine command; moral depravity; wickedness; iniquity; an offence in general; a transgression.—*v.t.*—**Sinned**, *sin-ned*. To commit a sin; to transgress; to know rule of duty; to offend in general; to transgress; to trespass; with *against* (to *sin against* good taste).—**Sinful**, *sin-ful*, *a.* Tainted with, or full of; sin; wicked; committing sin; or continuing in sin.—**Sinfully**, *sin-ful-ly*, *adv.* In a sinful manner; wickedly.—**Sinfulness**, *sin-ful-ness*, *n.* The quality of being sinful.—**Sinless**, *sin-less*, *a.* Free from sin; innocent.—**Sinlessly**, *sin-less-ly*, *adv.* In a sinless manner.—**Sinness**, *sin-less-ness*, *n.* The state of being sinless.—**Sinner**, *sin-er*, *n.* One who sins; one who falls in any duty or transgresses any law; an offender.

Sinai, *sin-ai*, *n.* [Heb. *sin-ai*, *si-na-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to Mount Sinai; given or made at Sinai.]

Sinapium, *sin-a-pi-um*, *n.* [Fr. *sinapiene*, L. *sinapis*, mustard, from *sinapis*, Gr. *sinapis*, mustard.] A mustard plant.

Since, *sin-s*, *adv.* [O *E. sina*, *sinnes*, *sithnes*, *sithnes*, all genitive forms from A. Sax. *siththan*, lit. after that. Comp. the genitives *hence*, *whence*.] From that time; after that time; from then till now; in the interval; before this or now; *ago*, — *prep.* Ever from the time of; subsequently to; after.—*conj.* From the time when (since I saw you last); because that; seeing that; inasmuch as.

Sincere, *sin-ser*, *a.* [L. *sincerus*, sincere, pure, unmixed.] Pure; unmixed; being in reality what it appears to be; not feigned or simulated; not assumed; real; genuine; undissembling; guileless; frank; true.—**Sincerely**, *sin-ser-ly*, *adv.* In a sincere manner.—**Sincereness**, *Sincerity*, *sin-ser-ness*, *sin-ser-i-ty*, *n.* The quality of being sincere; freedom from hypocrisy; truthfulness; genuineness; earnestness.—**Sincipit**, *sin-si-put*, *n.* [L.] The fore part of the head, in contradistinction to the occiput or back part.—**Sincipital**, *sin-si-pi-tal*, *a.* Pertaining to the sinciput.

Sindec, *sin-dec*.

Sine, *sin*, *n.* [L. *sine*, a bending, a curve, a bosom.] *Trigon*, the straight line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity.—*Vertical sine* of an arc or angle, the segment of the perpendicular intercepted between the sine and the extremity of the arc.—**Sinical**, *sin-i-ka-l*, *a.* Pertaining to a sine.

Sinécure, *sin-ek-ur*, *n.* [L. *sine*, without, and *cura*, cure, care.] An ecclesiastical benefice without cure of souls; any office which has revenue without employment.—*v.t.* To place in a sinecure.—**Sinécure**, *sin-ek-ur*, *n.* The state of holding a sinecure.—**Sinécureist**, *sin-ek-ur-ist*, *n.* One who holds a sinecure.—**Sinécure**, *sin-ek-ur*, *a.* Relating to a sinecure; of the nature of a sinecure.

Sine qua non, *sin-ek-wa non*, *n.* [L., without which not, something absolutely necessary or indispensable.]

Sinew, *sin-ow*, *n.* [A Sax. *sineas*, *sinu*; D. *zenue*; G. *sehne*, Icel. *sin*, Dan. *sine*, a sinew.] The tough fibrous tissue which unites a muscle to a bone, or ligament, that which gives strength or vigour; that in which strength consists.—*Sinews of war*, money as a means of carrying it on.—*v.t.* To knit or strengthen, as by sinews.—**Sinewed**, *sin-id*, *p.* and *a.* Having sinews; firm; vigorous; sinewy.—**Sinewiness**, *sin-i-ness*, *n.* The quality of being sinewy.—**Sinewless**, *sin-ow-less*, *a.* Having no vigour.

Sinewy, *sin-ow-y*, *a.* Consisting of or resembling a sinew or sinews; well braced with sinews; strong; vigorous; firm.

Sinful, *Sinfulness*, &c. Under *Sin*.

Sing, *sing*, *v.i.*—*pret.* sang or sung; *pp.* sung. [A Sax. *sungan*, *pret.* sang, *pp.* sungen; Icel. *sungan*, Dan. *sungen*, D. *sungen*; *singen*; comp. G. *saal*, suit, to ring as a bell, to sing.] To utter words or sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations of voice; to utter sweet sounds, as birds; to give out a small shrill or humming sound (as the kettle) or to tell or relate something in poetry or verse.—*v.t.* To utter with musical modulations of voice; to celebrate in song; to give praises to; to verse; to relate or rehearse in poetry; to act or produce an effect on by singing (to *sing one* to sleep).—**Singer**, *sin-er*, *n.* One who sings or whose occupation is to sing; a skilled or professional vocalist.

Singing-bird, *n.* One who sings; a song-bird.—**Singing-master**, *n.* A teacher of the art of singing.—**Sing-song, *n.* A drawing or monotonous tone, or wearying succession of tones; repetition of single words or tones.—*a.* Drilling; *monotonous*.**

Singe, *sin*, *v.t.*—*singed*, *singery*. [A Sax. *sengian*, to singe, lit. to cause to sing, a cause of singing, to sing; so also G. *sengen*, to singe. To burn slightly, or scorch; to burn the surface, ends, or outside of; to scorch; to remove the nap from, as cloth, by passing it over a red-hot roller, through a gas flame, or the like.—*a.* A burning of the surface; a singe; *sin-er*, *sin-er*, *n.* One who or that which singes.

Singhalese, *sing-gal-er*, *a.* *Sing*, and *pl.* A native or natives of Ceylon; Cingalese.

Skey, skyl, a. Skyey.

Skif, skif, n. [Fr. *esqui*, from O.G. *scif*, Mod. G. *schif*, a ship.] A popular name for any small boat.

Skil, skil, n. [From Icel. *skil*, Dan. *skil*, discrimination, discernment, from stem of Icel. *skilja*, A. Sax. *sciljan*, to divide, to separate, to distinguish. *Skale, adit, scrip, scil, skale*, are akin.] Discernment; understanding; knowledge; wit; familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in execution or performance; nice art in the application of knowledge of any kind, to discern, to discern and execute; dexterity; attitude—**Skilful, skilful, a.** Having skill; skilled; well versed in any art; dexterous; expert; displaying or done with skill; clever—**Skilfully, skilfully, adv.** In a skilful manner; dexterously; expertly—**Skilfulness, skilfulness, n.** The quality of being skilful—**Skilled, skild, a.** Having skill or familiar knowledge, united with readiness and dexterity; expert; skilful—**Skilles, skilles, a.** Waiting—**Skillet, skillet, n.** [O. Fr. *escuelle*, dim. of *escelle*, from L. *scutella*, a dish. *Scuttle*, a small metal vessel with a long handle, used for boiling water and other culinary purposes.]

Skilgale, skilgale, skil-gale, skil-gale, n. [Etym. doubtful.] A thin kind of broth or soup, which as is served out to prisoners, paupers, &c.

Skim, skimp, v. [From *skimmed, skimming*.] [From *skim*, also *skim* from *skil*.] To lift the scum from; to clear from any substance floating on the top; to take off from a surface; to pass near the surface of; to pass over lightly; to glance over in a superficial manner (to skim a newspaper article).—**v.** To pass lightly; to glide along—**Skimmer, skimmer, n.** One who or that which skims; a flat dish or ladle for skimming liquors; an aquatic swimming bird, called also *skimmer-bird*, from its peculiar bill.—**Skim-milk, n.** Milk from which the cream has been taken.—**Skimming, skimming, n.** [By gliding along a surface.]

Skin, skin, n. [Same as Icel. and Sw. *skin*, Dan. *skind*, skin.] The external coating, layer, or tissue of most animals; a hide; a pelt; the skin of an animal separated from the body; the skin of an animal used as a vessel (wine-skin); any external covering resembling skin in appearance or use, the bark or husk of a plant; the exterior coat of fruits and plants.—**v.** *skinned, skinned*. To strip the skin or hide from; to flay; to peel.—**v.** To become covered with skin (a wound *skins over*).—**Skin-deep, a.** Not penetrating beyond the skin; superficial; slight.—**Skinflint, skinflint, n.** A very ugly person—**Skinful, skinfull, n.** As much as the stomach will hold.—**Skinless, skinless, a.** Having no skin.—**Skinner, skinner, n.** One who skins; one who deals in skins, pelts, or hides.—**Skinny, skinny, a.** Consisting of skin, or of little more than skin; gaunt.—**Skinness, skinness, n.** The quality of being skinny.—**Skin-wool, n.** Wool pulled from the dead skin.

Skink, skink, n. [Gr. *skinkos*, a kind of lizard.] A small lizard of Egypt.

Ekip, skip, v. *skipped, skipping*. [Akin to Sw. *skumpa*, to run, *skumpa*, *skumpa*, to skip.] To fetch quick leaps or bounds; to spring; to jump lightly; to pass without notice in reading; to make omissions in writing; often followed by *over*.—**v.** To pass with a bound; to pass over intentionally in reading.—**n.** A leap; a bound; a spring—**Skip-jack, n.** An upstart; a name given to certain beetles, from their being able to spring into the air, and thus regain their feet when laid on their backs.—**Skipper, skipper, n.** One who skips; the cheese maggot.—**Skipping, skipping, n.** and **a.** Given to skip; merrily with leaps.—**Skippingly, skippingly, adv.** By skips or leaps.—**Skipping-rope, n.** A small rope which young persons swing under their feet and over their heads in play.

Skip, skip, n. [A Sax. *scap*, a box, basket, &c.] A box or basket for carrying material from mines; a large basket on wheels.

Skip, skip, n. [Icel. *skipa*, to place in order, to arrange.] In the games of bowls and curling, an experienced player chosen by each of the rival sides as their director or captain.

Skipper, skipper, n. [D. *schipper*, lit. a shipper, from *schip*, a ship. *Shur*, to muster, to assemble, to trade or merchant vessel; *n.* a captain.]

Skirmish, skermish, n. [O. Fr. *ekermir*, to fence; *lt. eskirmir*, from O.H.G. *skirman*, to fight, to defend one's self, from *skirn*, a shield.] A slight fight in war, especially between small parties; a short, desultory kind of engagement; a short contest of any kind; a contention.—**v.** To fight slightly or in small parties.—**Skirmisher, skermisher, n.** One that skirmishes.

Skirret, skirret, n. [Contr. for *sugar-root*, the root containing much sugar.] An Asiatic plant, the water-parsnep, cultivated in Europe for its esculent tuberous root, somewhat resembling the parsnep.

Skirrhous, skirrhous, n. Scirrhus.

Skirt, skirt, n. [The older form of *shirt*.] The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment; the edge of any part of dress; border; margin; extreme part; a woman's garment—**to skirt**, a petticoat, the diaphragm between animals.—**v.** To border, to form the border or edge of; to run along the edge of.—**v.** To be on the border—**Skirting, skirting, n.** Material for making skirts; a skirting-board.—**Skirting-board, n.** The board placed round the bottom of the wall of a room.

Skit, skit, n. [From A. Sax. *scyte*, lit. a shooting, from *scetan*, to shoot. *Shoot*.] A satirical or sarcastic attack; a pasquinade; a squib.—**Skittish, skittish, a.** [Comp. Prov. skit, lit. hasty.] Easily frightened; shy; wanton; volatile; changeable; fickle—**Skittishly, skittishly, adv.** In a skittish manner.—**Skittishness, skittishness, n.** The quality of being skittish; shyness; fickleness; wantonness.

Skittles, skittles, n. pl. [From stem of A. Sax. *scetan*, to shoot, because shot at. (*Skit, Snoot*). *Shuttle* is the same word.] A game played with nine pins set upright

in the form of skittle-alley, the object of the player being to knock them over with as few throws as possible of a ball.—**Skittle-alley, skittle-ground, n.** An oblong court in which the game of skittles is played.—**Skittles, n.** A die of horn used for throwing at the pins in skittles.

Skiver, skiver, n. [Akin to *skive*.] An inferior for throwing at the pins in skittles.

Skive, skive, n. [Akin to *skive*.] A hand-loom, the source of split sheep-skin.

Skorpe, skorpe, n. *Scorpe*.

Skua, skua, n. [N. *skua*, Icel. *skua*, the skua.] A powerful predatory bird of the gull family with strong hooked beak and claws.

Skulk, skulk, n. [Dan. *skulke*, to sneak, allied to *skule*, Icel. *skule*, to hide, to hide in place.] To lurk; to keep in a place of concealment; to get out of the way in a sneaking manner; to shun doing one's duty.—**Skulker, skulker, n.** One who skulks or avoids his duties.—**Skulkingly, skulkingly, adv.** In a skulking manner.

Skull, skull, n. [Same as Sw. *skull*, *skull*, a. skull or drinking-cup; Dan. *skul*, a shell, *hjerne*, the skull lit. brain.] The bone of the skull being so called from forming a kind of vessel. Allied to *scale* (of a balance) and to *shell*. The cranium or bony case of the brain, the seat of the intellect, incloses the brain; the brain at the seat of intelligence.—**Skull-cap, n.** A cap fitting closely to the head or skull.—**Skullless, skullless, a.** Having no skull.

Skunk, skunk, n. [Contr. from *skunk*, *skunk*, n. [Contr. from native American *sepanka*.] An American carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family, provided with glands from which the animal emits at pleasure an extremely fetid fluid.

Skurry, skurry, n. and *v.* *Scurry*.

Sky, sky, n. [Same as Icel. *sky*, Dan. and Sw. *sky*, a cloud; allied to A. Sax. *scia*, and *scia*, to E. *shade*.] **SLANDER**

apparent arch or vault of heaven; the firmament; that portion of the ethereal

region in which meteorological phenomena take place; the region of clouds; the plural *skies* is often used in the same sense; weather; climate—**Open sky**, open air; sky with no intervening cover or shelter—**Sky-blue, a.** Of the blue colour of the sky—**Sky-born, a.** Of heavenly birth.—**Sky-borne, n.** Like the sky in colour; blue; azure—**Bkeyey, skyl, a.** Pertaining to the sky; ethereal—**Sky-high, a.** High as the sky; very high—**Sky-lark, n.** A lark that sings and sings as it flies, the common lark of Britain—**Sky-parties, n.** Partitive gambols in the rigging of a ship; frolicking or tricks of various kinds.—**Sky-light, n.** A window placed in the roof of a house, and having the same slope; a glazed aperture in a ship's deck.—**Sky-rocket, n.** A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of firework—**Sky-sail, n.** A sail in a square-rigged vessel, next above the royal; sometimes called a *Sky-escaper* when it is triangular—**Skyward, skylward, n.** and *adv.* Towards the sky.

Slab, slab, n. [Comp. Icel. *slabb*, mud, mire; *lr. slabb*, mud.] Thick and slimy; viscous.—**Slabby, slabby, a.** Viscous; muddy; slimy; sloppy.

Slab, slab, n. [Perhaps for *skab*, and allied to *sc. skab*, a thin slice. *Ir. shelt*.] A thin flat regularly shaped piece of anything, as of marble or other stone; an outside piece taken from round timber in sawing it into boards, planks, &c.

Slabber, slabber, n. Same as D. and L.G. *slabber*, *schlabber*, to slubber, fregs. of *slabben, schlappen*, to lap; *slaver* is akin.] To let the saliva fall from the mouth carelessly; to drible; to slaver.—**v.** To sup or hastily, as liquid food; to beslobber; to besmeer.—**n.** Slimy moisture from the mouth; slaver.

Black, slag, a. [A Sax. *slac*, slack, slow = O.D. and L.G. *slack*, Icel. *slakr*, Sw. *slak*; the root with a prefixed *sl*, *slangidus*, languid, slack, *sl*, to be loose, to be loose or lightly drawn; loose; relaxed; backward; not using due diligence; not earnest or eager; not in a press of business; not busy; slow as regards trade.—**Slack water**, the time when the tide is at some distance between ebb and flow.—**adv.** In a slack manner.—**n.** The part of a rope that hangs loose; small coal screened from household or furnace coal of good quality.—**Slack, Slacken, slacken, v.** To become red loose or tight; to become remiss or backward; to become less violent; to abate; to languish; to flag.—**v.** To lessen the tension of; to loosen; to relax; to remit for want of exertion; to relax; to be remiss; to relax; to check.—**Slackly, slackly, adv.** In a slack manner; loosely; negligently; remissly.—**Slackness, slackness, n.** The state of being slack; looseness; remissness; intention; looseness; slackness.

Slack, slack, n. and *adv.* Same as *Slake*.

Slag, slag, n. [Same as Sw. *slagg*, G. *schlacke*, slag; comp. Icel. *slagna*, to flow over; *slag*, *slagi*, dampness.] The scoria from a smelting furnace, *slag*, *sl*, to be quenched; vitrified mineral matter removed in the reduction of metals; the fused dross of metal in a smelting furnace.—**Slaggy, slaggy, a.** Pertaining to or resembling slag.

Slam, slam, v. *slay*.

Slake, slake, v. *slaked, slaking*. [Icel. *slake*, to slake; Sw. *släcka*, to quench thirst; akin to *slack*.] To quench (thirst, fire, rage); to extinguish; to abate; to reduce (quickness) to the state of powder by mixing with water.—**v.** To be quenched; to become extinct; to slacken; to abate; to decrease.—**Slakeless, slakeless, a.** Incapable of being slaked; quenchless; insatiable.

Slam, slam, v. *slammed, slamming*. [Same as Icel. *slama*, *slama*, to swing, to slam; comp. Sw. *slama*, to jingle.] To close a door, a lid with force and noise; to shut with violence; to bang.—**v.** To shut or bang a door, or a lid, or to be quenched a door.—**n.** A violent shutting of a door.

Slander, slander, n. [O.E. *scelander*, *scelander*, from Fr. *escandere*, from L. *scandere*, Gr. *skandalon*, so that this word is simply *scandal* in another form.] A false

tale or report maliciously uttered, and tending to injure the reputation of another; the uttering of such reports; aspersion; defamation; detraction.—*v.t.* To defame by slander; to injure by maliciously uttering a false report respecting; to calumniate.—**Slanderer**, slan'der-er, *n.* One who slanders; a calumniator; a defamer.—**Slandorous**, slan'der-us, *a.* Given to slander; uttering slander; containing slander; or defamatory; calumnious.—**Slanderosly**, slan'der-us-li, *adv.* In a slanderous manner; calumniously.—**Slanderosness**, slan'der-us-nes, *n.*

Slang, slang, *n.* [Associated with *slang*, being originally abusive language hurled at a person.] Colloquial language current among a certain class or classes, educated or uneducated, but having hardly the stamp of general approval, and often to be regarded as incorrect, or even vulgar; often used adjectively (a *slang* word or expression).—*v.t.* To use slang; to engage in vulgar, abusive language.—*v.t.* To address with slang or ribaldry; to abuse with vulgar language.—**Slangy**, Slangy, slang'i, *a.* Of the nature of slang; addicted to the use of slang.

Slant, slangk, *a*, pret. of *slint*.
Slant, slant, *a.* [Akin to Prov. E. *slent*, to slope; Sw. *släta*, to slide or glide down; perhaps also to *släta*, to slope; oblique; inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular].—*v.t.* To give a slant or sloping direction to.—*v.t.* To slope; to lie obliquely.—*n.* An oblique direction or plane; a slope.—**Slanting**, slant'ing-i, *adv.* In a slanting manner.—**Slantly**, Slantwise, slant'li, slant'wiz, *adv.* Obliquely; in an inclined direction.

Slap, slap, *n.* [Same as L.G. *slappe*, G. *schlappen*, *a*, *slap*, *slap*, *slap*, to slap; probably from the sound.] A blow given with the open hand, or with something broad.—*v.t.* *slapped*, *slapping*. To strike with the open hand or with something broad.—*adv.* With boldness and violent blow; plump.—**Slapdash**, *adv.* All at once; in a careless manner; at random. [Colloq.]

Slash, slash, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *escheler*, *escheliser*, from O. H. G. *slahan*, to split—E. to slit, S. L. to cut; by striking at random, to cut with long incisions; to slit (to slash a garment).]—*v.t.* To strike at random with an edged instrument.—*n.* A long cut; a cut made at random; a large slit in the thighs and arms of old dresses, to show a rich coloured lining through the openings.—**Slashed**, slash't, *p. and a.* Cut with slash or slashes; gashed; having slashes or long narrow openings, as a sleeve, &c.—**Slashing**, slash'ing, *p. and a.* Cutting up, sarcastic, or severe (slashing criticism).

Slat, slat, *n.* [Perhaps akin to *slate*.] A long narrow slip of wood, as in a venetian blind.

Slate, slat, *n.* [O. E. and Sc. *slate*, O. Fr. *eschel* (Fr. *eschel*), a splinter, from *escheler*, to fly in splinters, from O. H. G. *slahan*, to split (E. to slit).] A name common to such rocks as are capable of being split readily into thin laminae in accordance with the planes of cleavage; a slab or thin piece of smooth argillaceous stone, used for covering buildings; a tablet for writing upon, formed of slate, or of an imitation of slate.—*v.t.* *slated*, *slating*. To cover with slate.—**Slate-gray**, *a.* A sort of hard fissile shale.—**Slate-gray**, *a.* Gray with a bluish tinge.—**Slate-pencil**, *n.* A pencil of soft slate, used for writing on slate tablets in schools.—**Slaty**, slat'y, *a.* One whose occupation is slate building; a popular name given to small crustaceous animals belonging to the isopods.—**Slatiness**, slat'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being slaty; slaty character.—**Slaty**, slat'y, *a.* The operation of covering roofs with slates; the slates thus put on.—**Slaty**, slat'i, *a.* Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate.—**Slaty cleavage**, cleavage of rocks into thin plates or laminae in planes oblique to the stratification.

Slatern, slat'ern, *n.* [From Prov. E. *slater*, to spill carelessly; to waste; akin to Icel. *slætt*, to squirt; or akin to G. *schleudern*, negligent; D. *schleudern*, to hang and

flap.] A woman who suffers her clothes and house to be in disorder; one who is not tidy; a slut.—*a.* Resembling a slattern; slovenly; slatternly.—**Slatternness**, slat'ern-ness, *n.* State of being slatternly.—**Slatternly**, slat'ern-li, *a.* Pertaining to a slattern; slatternish.

Slaughter, slat'er, *n.* [From the stem of *slay*, same as Icel. *slátr*, raw flesh, *slátra*, slaughter.—*S. L.*] The act of slaying or killing; great destruction of life by violent means; carnage; butchery; a killing of beasts for market.—*v.t.* To slay; to massacre; to butcher; to kill for the market.—**Slaughterer**, slat'er-er, *n.* One who slaughters; a person employed in slaughtering; a butcher.—**Slaughter house**, *n.* A house where beasts are killed for the market; an abattoir.—**Slaughterous**, slat'er-us, *a.* Bent on killing; murderous.—**Slaughterously**, slat'er-us-li, *adv.* Murderously.

Slav, slav, *n.* One of a race of Eastern Europe, comprising the Russians, Bulgarians, Servians, Poles, Bohemians, &c.—**Slavic**, Slavonic, Slavonian, slav'ik, slav'ian, *a.* Pertaining to the Slavs; Slavonian, or to their language.—*n.* The language of the Slavs, belonging to the family of Aryan tongues.

Slave, slav, *n.* [Fr. *esclave*, from G. *sklave*, originally a Slavonian, a captive Slavonian; also to *sklave*, to reduce a person who is free subject to the will of another; a human being who is the property of another; one wholly under the dominion of any power (a slave to passion, to fear); an abject creature; to toil; to labour as a slave.]
Slave-born, *a.* Born in slavery.—**Slave-driver**, *n.* An overseer of slaves at their work; hence, a severe or cruel master.—**Slave-grown**, *a.* Grown or produced by slave labour.—**Slave-holder**, *n.* One who holds slaves.—**Slave**, slav'er, *n.* A person engaged in the slave-trade; a slave-trader; a vessel engaged in the slave-trade.—**Slavery**, slav'ry, *n.* The state or condition of a slave; bondage; complete subjection to the will of another; a system of keeping and holding slaves; exhausting and mean labour; drudgery.—*Syn.* under *Servitude*.—**Slave trade**, *n.* The business of purchasing or stealing men and women, and selling them for slaves.—**Slavish**, slav'ish, *a.* Pertaining to slaves; such as becomes a slave; servile; consisting in drudgery.—**Slavishly**, slav'ish-li, *adv.* In a slavish manner.—**Slavishness**, slav'ish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being slavish.

Slaver, slav'er, *v.t.* [Icel. *slátr*, slaver, *slátra*, to slay; akin to *slabber*, *slobber*.] To suffer the spittle to issue from the mouth; to be besmeared with saliva.—*v.t.* To smear with saliva.—*a.* Saliva dribbling from the mouth; drivel.—**Slaverer**, slav'er-er, *n.* One who slavers.

Slavonic, slav'onic, *a.*

Slay, slay, *v.t.*—pret. *slay*; *pp.* *slain*. [A Sax. *slahan*, to smite down; to beat to sleep; D. *slaan*, Icel. *slá*, Goth. *slahan*, G. *schlagen*, akin *slougher*, *sludge* (hammer).] To put to death in any violent or sudden manner; to kill; to destroy; to ruin.—**Slayer**, slay'er, *n.* One that slays; a killer; a murderer.

Slay, slay, *n.* A weaver's reed; a sley. *S. L.*

Sleave, slev, *n.* Probably akin to *slap*; comp. G. *schleife*, a loop, a knot. Soft floss or unsprung silk used for weaving. [*S. L.*]

Sled, sled, *n.* [D. *sléde*, a sled; Dan. *slæde*, to sled; from stem of *sliden*.] A sledge.—*v.t.*—*sladded*, *sladding*. To convey or transport on a sled.

Sledge, Sledge-hammer, slej, *n.* [A Sax. *slæge*, a hammer, from *slahan*, *slapan*, to strike; to slay; so Icel. *slægt*, a sledge-hammer. *S. L.*] A large heavy hammer used chiefly by smiths.

Sledge, slej, *a.* [Formed from *sled*, or perhaps directly from D. *sléde*, dan. of *slæde*.] A sled.] A vehicle mounted on runners for

the conveyance of loads over snow or ice, or the bare ground; a sled; a travelling carriage mounted on runners; a sleigh; the hurdle on which traitors were formerly drawn to execution.—*a.* *land*, *i.*—*sladded*, *sladding*. To convey or travel in a sledge or sledges.—**Sledge-chair**, *n.* A chair mounted on runners and propelled on the ice.

Sleek, sleek, *a.* [Icel. *slíkr*, smooth, sleek; connected with Icel. *slíki*, Dan. *slíke*, to lick.] Having an even, smooth surface; having the hair smooth; glossy; sleek bair.—*v.t.* To make sleek; to render smooth, &c., and glossy; *fig.* to soothe; to calm.—**Sleekly**, sleek'li, *adv.* In a sleek manner; glossily.—**Sleekness**, sleek'nes, *n.* The quality of being sleek.—**Sleeky**, sleek'i, *a.* Of a sleek or smooth appearance.

Sleep, sleep, *v.t.*—pret. and *pp.* *sleep*. [A Sax. *slæpan*, *slépan*; D. and L. G. *slapen*, Goth. *slapan*, G. *schlafen*, to sleep; akin to *slip*, G. *schlaf*, loose, relaxed.] To be in that well-known state in which there is a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind, and which is periodic, and necessary to the health; to be dead; to lie in the grave; to be at rest; to be dormant or inactive (the question sleeps for the present); to assume a state as regards vegetable functions analogous to the sleeping of animals. To pass in sleeping; with *away* (to sleep away the time); to get rid of, overcome, or recover from by sleeping; usually with *off* (to sleep off a fit of sickness).—*n.* [A Sax. *slæap*, D. *slap*, G. *schlaf*, to sleep.] That state of an animal in which the senses are more or less unaffected by external objects and the fancy or imagination only is active, and which is necessary to recruit both body and mind; slumber; death; rest in the grave.—**Sleep of plants**, a state of plants at night when their flowers close, the leaves change their positions, and fold themselves together.—**Sleeper**, sleep'er, *n.* A person or an animal in a state of sleep; an animal that lies dormant; a piece of timber on which are laid the ground joists of a floor; a beam on or near the ground for the support of some superstructure; rail; a beam of wood, or a piece of iron, lying on the ground to sustain the rails, which are usually fixed to the sleepers by means of cast-iron supports called *chairs*.—**Sleepily**, sleep'i-li, *adv.* In a sleepy manner.—**Sleepiness**, sleep'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sleepy.—**Sleeping**, sleep'ing, *p. and a.* Reposing in sleep; pertaining to sleep (a sleeping room, a sleeping draught).—**Sleeping partner**, a dormant partner. Under *Dormant*.—**Sleeping carriage**, *n.* A railway carriage fitted up with berths for passengers during night travel.—**Sleepless**, sleep'less, *a.* Without sleep; wakeful; having no rest; never resting.—**Sleeplessly**, sleep'less-li, *adv.* In a sleepless manner.—**Sleeplessness**, sleep'less-nes, *n.* The state of being sleepless; a morbid inability to sleep.—**Sleep-walker**, *n.* A somnambulist.

Sleep-walking, *n.* Somnambulism.

Sleepy, sleep'y, *a.* Drowsy; inclined to or overcome by sleep; tending to induce sleep; heavy; inactive; sluggish.

Sleet, sleet, *n.* [Akin to N. *slæta*, Icel. *sléða*, Dan. *slæd*, G. *schlössen*, *slæd*] Rain mingled with hail or snow, or a shower or hail with a mixture of rain.—**Sleetiness**, sleet'i-nes, *n.* The state of being sleet.—**Sleety**, sleet'y, *a.* Consisting of sleet; characterized by sleet.

Sleeve, slev, *n.* [A Sax. *sléaf*, a sleeve; O. H. G. *slava*, clothing; from root of *slip*.] The part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm.—*To laugh in one's sleeve*, to laugh privately or unperceived.

Sleeving, slev'ing, *p. and a.* Putting on sleeves.—**Sleeve-button**, *n.* A button to fasten the sleeve or wristband.—**Sleeved**, slev'd, *a.* Having sleeves.—**Sleeveless**, slev'less, *a.* Having no sleeves; wanting a sleeves, or a pretext, or palliation; resultless; bootless (a sleeveless errand).—**Sleeve-link**, *n.* A contrivance consisting of two buttons or studs connected by a link for fastening the sleeve or wristband.

Sleeve, slev, *n.* **SLEAVE**.

Sleezy, slez'i, *a.* SLEAZY.

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Sodden. *sod'n*, pp. of *seethe*. Boiled; seethed; soaked and softened, as in water; thoroughly saturated; not well baked; doughy.

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Sodomite, sodom-*it*, *n.* An inhabitant of Sodom; one guilty of sodomy. — **Sodomitical**, sodom-*it*-kal, *a.* Relating to sodomy. — **Sodomically**, sodom-*it*-kal-i, *adv.* — **Sodomism**, sodom-*is*, *n.* The sin attributed to the inhabitants of Sodom; a carnal compulsion against nature.

Sover, sô-*er*, *a.* A word compounded of *sô* and *er*; generally used in composition to extend or render emphatic the sense of such words as *who*, *what*, &c., in *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, &c., from which it is sometimes separated.

Sofa, sô-*f*, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *sofa*, a sofa, from Ar. *sofah*, a bench before a house.] A long seat with a stuffed bottom and raised stuffed back and ends. — **Sofa-bedstead**, *n.* A sofa adapted for use as a bed when required.

Soffit, sofit, *n.* [Fr. *soffite*, It. *soffitto*, from L. *sub*, under, and *figo*, to fasten.] Arch. The lower surface of an arch or an overhanging cornice, of a projecting balcony, &c.

Sofa, sô-*f*, *n.* [Per.] A dervish.

Soft, soft, *a.* [A Sax. *soft*, softly; O. Sax. *soft*, O.D. *soft*, *soft*, *G. soft*, *soft*, *soft*, easily yielding to pressure, not forcible; yielding; the contrary of *hard*, not rough, rude, or violent; affecting the senses in a pleasant manner; delicate or pleasing to the touch; gentle or melodious to the ear; not glaring; not rushing or striking to the sight; easily yielding to persuasion or motives; facile, weak; not harsh, severe, or unfeeling; gentle; easily moved by pity; susceptible of tender affections; effeminate; simple; sily; quiet and refreshing (*soft slumbers*); readily forming a lather and washing well with soap (*soft water*); pronounced with more or less of a sibilant sound, as in *softer*, opposed to *c in candle*; and *g in gin*, as opposed to *g in gift*—*Soft goods*, textile goods, the wares of a draper or haberdasher.—*Soft palate*, that part of the palate which lies in the posterior part of the mouth.—*The softer sex*, the female sex, as opposed to a coarse kind of soap in a viscid form—as a *slang term*, flattery, blarney.—*adv.* Softly; gently; quietly.—*Interj.* Be soft; hold; stop; not so fast.—*Softener*, soft-*er*, *n.* To make soft or more soft, to make less hard; to mollify; to make less implacable or angry; to make less severe, harsh, or strong in language; to alleviate; to tone down.—*v.* To become soft or less hard; to become less harsh or cruel; to become milder.—*Softener*, soft-*er*, *n.* One who or that which softens.—*Softening*, soft-*ing*, *n.* The act of making soft or softer.

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Soil, soil, *n.* [O. Fr. *soil*, *soile* (Fr. *soil*, from L. *solum*, the soil. *Sol*, *sol*.) The upper stratum of the earth's crust; the mould, or that compound substance which furnishes nutriment to plants; earth; ground; land; &c.]

Soil, soil, *n.* [O. Fr. *saouler*, to satiate, from *saoul*, L. *saturus*, sated, dim. of *satur*, sated, full. *Saturate*.] To feed (cattle or horses) in the house with fresh grass or green fodder instead of putting out to pasture.

Soirée, swa-*r*, *n.* [Fr. *soirée*, evening, an evening party, from *soir*, evening, from L. *serus*, late.] Originally, an evening party; now usually a reunion or social meeting of some society body, at which tea and other refreshments are introduced during the intervals of music, speech-making, &c.]

Sojourner, soj-*er*, *v.* [O. Fr. *sojourn*, from L. *sub*, under, and *diurnus*, diurnal. *Diurnal*, *Diurnal*.] To dwell for a time; to dwell as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place a permanent habitation.—*n.* A temporary residence, as that of a traveller in a foreign land.—*Sojournment*, *n.* The act of sojourning; temporary residence.

Soken, sô-*k*, *n.* [A Sax. *sôc*.] A district held by ten lords of so many hides each. *Sol*, sol, *n.* [First used in Italy.] In singing, a syllable used to denote the fifth tone of the diatonic scale.

Solace, sol-*is*, *v.* [*solace*, *solacing* (O. Fr. *solace*, *solaz*, from L. *solacio*, from *solari*, *solari*, to solace (seen in *consolate*, *consolate*).] To cheer in grief or under calamity; to relieve in affliction; to console; to comfort; to allay or assuage.—*n.* Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; what relieves in distress; recreation.—*Solacement*, sol-*is*-ment, *n.* Act of solacing.

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oil, pound; a, Sc. abyme—the Fr. u.

scarcely, and *haima*, blood.] Poverty or thinness of blood.

Spandrel, *spandrel*, *n.* [From O. Fr. *esplanade*, to level or make even. *ESPLANADE*.] *Arch.* The irregular triangular space comprehended between the outer curve of an arch and a straight-sided figure surrounding it.

Spangle, *spangle*, *gl.* [Dim. of O.E. *spang*, *A. Sax.* *spang*, a buckle, a clasp, &c.; D. *spang*, *leel*, *spang*, a spangle, a stud, a small circular ornament of metal studded on an article of dress; any little thing sparkling and brilliant; a small sparkling object.—*n.*—*spangled*, *spangling*. To set, sprinkle, or adorn with spangles.—*v.* To glitter; to glisten.—*Spangler*, *spangler*, *n.* One who or that which spangles.—*Spangly*, *spangli*, *a.* Like a spangle or spangles; glittering; glistening.

Spaniard, *span'yer*, *n.* A native of Spain. **Spanish**, *span'ish*, *a.* Pertaining to Spain.—*n.* The language of Spain.—*Spanish-black*, *n.* A soft black, prepared by burning cork, used in painting.—*Spanish-broom*, *n.* A plant from which a good fire is obtained.—*Spanish-brown*, *n.* A species of earth used in painting, having a dark reddish-brown colour.—*Spanish-chalk*, *n.* A variety of stearite or soapstone.—*Spanish-fly*, *n.* *CANTHARIDES*.—*Spanish-grass*, *n.* *Eragrostis*.—*Spanish-juice*, *n.* The extract of the root of the liquorice.—*Spanish-red*, *n.* An ochre resembling venetian red.—*Spanish-soap*, *n.* *CASTILE-SOAP*.—*Spanish-white*, *n.* A pigment prepared from chalk which has been separated in an insoluble form by washing.

Spaniel, *span'ye*, *n.* [O. Fr. *espanuel*, Mod. Fr. *espanuel*, lit. a little Spanish dog, from *Sp. espana*, *L. Hispania*, Spain.] A name given to several kinds of dogs all more or less elegant, some of them used for sporting purposes, others kept merely as pets; also, a cringing fawning person.

Spang, *spang*, *v.* [Same as *Dan. spang*, to strut, to stalk; *Swed. spang*, to leap.] To move with a quick lively step; to move or run along quickly.—*n.* To slap or smack, as with the open hand.—*Spunker*, *spangker*, *n.* One that spangs; a fast-going or fleet horse (colloq.); *naut.* A large fore-and-aft sail set upon the mizen-mast of a ship.—*Spanking*, *spangking*, *p.* and *a.* Moving with a quick lively pace; dashing; free-going. [Colloq.]

Span-new, *span'ni*, *a.* [Col. *span-new*, *span-new*, lit. chip-new, splinter-new from *span*, *G. span*, a chip; in allusion to work fresh from the hands of the workman.] Quite new; brand-new.

Spar, *spar*, *n.* [A. Sax. *spærden*, a kind of stone.] A mineralogical term for various crystallized, earthy, and some metallic substances, which easily break into rhomboidal, cubical, or laminated fragments with polished surfaces, as calcareous spar, flint spar, &c.—*a.* Sparry, *sparr*, *a.* Resembling spar or consisting of spar; spathose; abounding with spar.—*Sparry iron*, a carbonate of iron; spathic or spathose iron; siderite.

Spar, *spar*, *n.* [Same as *leel*, *sparr*, *sperra*, *Dan.* *spærre*, *D. spær*, *G. spærren*, a beam, a bar.] A long piece of timber of no great thickness; a piece of sawed timber; a pole; *naut.* a long beam; a general term for masts, yards, booms, and galls.—*Spar-deck*, *n.* *Naut.* a light deck fitted over the upper deck of a vessel.

Spar, *spar*, *v.*—*sparred*, *sparring*. [O. Fr. *esparer* (lit. *spare*), to fling out the hind-legs, to kick, from *l.* *ex*, out, and *Fr. parer*, to parry. *PARRY*.] To rise and strike with the feet or spurs; said of cocks; to move the arms in a way suitable for immediate attack or defence; to fight with boxing-gloves; to box.—*a.* A preliminary flourish of the fists; a boxing-match; a contest with boxing-gloves.

Sparable, *spar'abl*, *a.* [Corruption of *sparre-bill*, from the shape.] A kind of nail driven into the soles of shoes.

Spare, *spar*, *n.*—*spared*, *sparing*. [A. Sax. *spærre*, *leel*, and *Sw. spærre*, *Dan. spærre*, and *D. spærre*, to spare; same root as *L. parare* (for *spare*), to spare.] To use

frugally; not to be profuse of; to part with; to do without, to dispense with; to omit; to forbear (in this sense often with an infinitive as object); to treat with pity, mercy, or forbearance; to forbear to afflict or punish; to forbear to inflict upon; to withhold from; to save, withhold, or retain, as from some engrossing occupation.

v. To be parsimonious or frugal; not to be liberal or profuse; to use mercy or forbearance.—*a.* [A. Sax. *spærre*, moderate, spare; *Scanty*; not plentiful; *abundant*; such as may be spared; over and above what is necessary; superfluous; held in reserve; not required for present use (a *spar* anchor, a *spar* bed); lean; wanting flesh; meagre; thin.—*Sparily*, *spar'li*, *adv.* In a spare manner; sparingly.—*Spareness*, *spærness*, *n.* State of being lean or thin; leanness.—*Sparer*, *spar'er*, *n.* One that spares.—*Sparor*, *spar'or*, *n.* One that spares.—*Sparorib*, *spar'rib*, *n.* (*Spare*, lean, and *rib*.) The piece of a hog taken from the side, consisting of the ribs with little flesh on them.—*Sparing*, *spar'ing*, *a.* Saving; parsimonious; chary (*sparing* of words).—*Sparingly*, *spar'ing-ly*, *adv.* In a sparing manner; not abundantly; frugally; parsimoniously; not lavishly; not frequently.—*Spariness*, *spar'iness*, *n.*

Spargo, *sparj*, *v.* [*L. spargo*, to sprinkle, *Asperere*.] To dash or sprinkle; to throw water upon malt in a shower of small drops.—*Sparger*, *sparjer*, *n.* A sprinkler.

Spark, *spark*, *n.* [A. Sax. *spærca*—*L.G. spærke*, *D. spærk*, *sperk*, also *spærk*, a spark; same root as *spring*, *sprinkle*.] A small particle of fire emitted from bodies in combustion; a small shining but transient light; a sparkle; a small portion of anything active; a particle (a *spark* of life, of courage).—*v.* To emit particles of fire; to sparkle.—*Sparkle*, *spark'le*, *v.*—*Sparkling*, *spark'ling*, *adj.* [From *spark*.] To emit sparks; to shine as if giving out sparks; to glitter; to dash; to twinkle.—*n.* To emit with coruscations; to shine with.—*a.* A spark; a luminous particle; a scintillation; luminosity; lustre.—*Sparkler*, *spark'ler*, *n.* One who or that which sparkles.—*Sparkling*, *spark'ling*, *p.* and *a.* Emitting sparks; glittering; brilliant; lively.—*Sparklingly*, *spark'ling-ly*, *adv.* In a sparkling manner.—*Sparklingness*, *spark'ling-ness*, *n.*

Spark, *spark*, *n.* [Same as Prov. E. *spark*, lively, *leel*, *spark*, brightly; akin *sprry*.] A brisk, showy, gay man; a lover; a gallant; a dandy; a dapper fellow.—*a.* Having the style or character of a spark.

Sparrow, *spar'ro*, *n.* [A. Sax. *spærwa*, *Goth. spærwa*, *Dan. spærre*, *leel*, *spærre*, *G. spær*, *sperling*, *sparrow*.] A well-known kind of the finch family, constantly seen in the midst of large cities.—*Sparrowhawk*, *n.* A small hawk well known in Britain, very destructive to pigeons and small birds.

Sparrow-grass, *n.* A corruption of *Asparagus*.

Sparry. Under *Spar*.

Sparse, *spar*, *a.* [*L. sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*, to strew, to sprinkle (as in *asperere*, *disperere*, *interpere*), akin to *Gr. spærō*, to sow.] Thinly scattered; set or planted here and there; not dense; *not* in any apparent regular order.—*Sparse*, *spar'se*, *l.* *adv.* In a scattered or sparse manner; sparsely.—*Spareness*, *spar'ness*, *n.* The state of being sparse; scattered state.

Spartan, *spar'tan*, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Sparta; hence, hardy; undaunted.

Spasm, *spazm*, *n.* [Fr. *spasme*, *L. spasmos*, from *Gr. spazō*, from *spazō*, to draw, to wrench. *SPAN*.] *Med.* An abnormal, sudden, and more or less violent contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibres, generally attended with pain.

Spasmodic, *spazmod'ik*, *adj.* *Spasmodical*, *spazmod'ikal*, *a.* [Gr. *spasmos*, and *aidos*, likeness.] Relating to spasm; consisting in spasm; convulsive; marked by strong effort, but of brief duration; violent.—*Spasmodic school*, a name given in ridicule to certain modern authors whose writings were considered to be distinguished by an overstrained and unnatural style.—*Spasmodic*, *n.* A medi-

cine good for removing spasm; an anti-spasmodic.—*Spasmodically*, *spazmod'ically*, *adv.* In a spasmodic manner.

Spasmology, *spazmol'ogy*, *n.* The doctrine of spasms.—*Spasitic*, *spas'tik*, *a.* [Gr. *spasikos*.] Relating to spasm; spasmodic.—*Spasmodically*, *spas'tic-ly*, *adv.* A state of spasm; tending to incapability of spasm.

Spat, *spat*, *pret.* of *spit*.

Spat, *spat*, *n.* [Akin to verb to *spit*.] The spaw of shell-fish; the developing spaw of the roe.

Spatangus, *spa-tang'us*, *n.* [L., from *Gr. spatangos*, a sea-urchin.] A genus of sea-urchins, often called 'heart-urchins' from their shape.

Spatch-cock, *n.* [Perhaps for *despatch-cock* (despatch meaning haste), or for *spatch-stick*, *Spurcock*.] A fowl killed, and immediately broiled, for some sudden occasion.

Spat, *Spat*, *spat*, *n.* [Comp. *Ir. speid*, a flood in a river. *a.* A sudden heavy flood, especially in mountain streams, caused by heavy rainfall.

Spatha, *spat'ha*, *n.* *Bot. SPATHA*.

Spathes, *spat'hes*, *n.* [*L. spathe*, from *Gr. spathe*, a broad oval, *spathe*, *Bot.* a large membranaceous bract, forming at the base of a spadix, which it incloses as a sheath.—*Spathed*, *spat'hd*, *a.* *Bot.* having a spathe.—*Spathaceous*, *spat'ha-ous*, *spat'ha-ous*, *a.* *Bot.* furnished with or formed like a spathe (spathe) flowers.—*Spathella*, *spat'ha-la*, *n.* [Dim. of *L. spathe*.] *Bot.* another name for the *Gumella*.—*Spathose*, *spat'hos*, *a.* *Bot.* spatheaceous.

Spathic, *spat'hik*, *a.* [Fr. *spathique*, from *spath*, *G. spat'ha*, *spat'ha*.] Applied to minerals having an even lamellar or flatly foliated structure; sparry.—*Spathic iron*, carbonate of iron.—*Spathe*, *spat'he*, *n.* A foliated structure.—*Spathiform*, *spat'hiform*, *a.* Resembling spar in form.—*Spathose*, *spat'hos*, *a.* Sparry; foliated in texture.

Spatial, *spat'ial*, *adj.* *SPATIAL*, *SPATIALLY*. *Spatier*, *spat'yer*, *v.* To open a way; to scatter liquid substance; to sprinkle with anything liquid or semi-liquid that befalls; to bespatter; to throw out in drops; *fig.* to asperse; to defame.—*Spatting*, *spat'ing*, *n.* [From *spat*, *spat'ha*.] A covering of cloth or leather for the leg; a gaiter; a legging.

Spatula, *spat'ul*, *n.* [A form of *spatula*.] A spatula; *pat'ery*, a tool for mottling a moulded article with coloring matter.—*Spatula*, *spat'ula*, *n.* [*L.* dim. of *spat'ha*, *Gr. spat'ha*, a broad flat instrument. *SPADE*.] A sort of knife with a thin flexible blade, used by druggists, painters, &c., for spreading plasters, working plasters, &c., *surg.* a flat instrument for depressing the tongue in operations about the throat.—*Spatulate*, *spat'ulat*, *a.* Shaped like a spatula; resembling a spatula in shape.

Sparin, *spar'ing*, *n.* [O. Fr. *esparin*; origin doubtful.] A disease of horses affecting the hock-joint, or joint of the hind-leg, by which lameness is produced.—*Sparined*, *spar'ined*, *a.* Affected with *sparin*.

Spatul, *spat'ul*, *v.* [Contr. from *A. Sax. spatul*, *spittle*. *SPILL*.] To throw saliva from the mouth in a careless, dirty manner.—*n.* Saliva or spitte thrown carelessly.

Spawn, *spaw'n*, *n.* [O. Fr. *espannder*, to spawn, lit. to expand. *EXPAND*.] The eggs or ova of fishes, frogs, &c., when shed; the white fibrous matter from which fungi are produced; the mycelium of fungi, contained in any organic or product.—*v.* To deposit in the form of spawn; contemptuously, to bring forth or generate.—*v.* To deposit eggs, as fish, frogs, &c.—*Spawner*, *spaw'ner*, *n.* A female fish.

Spay, *spa*, *v.* [A Celtic word; *Manx* *spay*, *Gael* *spat*, to castrate.] To remove or destroy the ovaries of a process applied to female animals, to incapacitate them for producing young.

Speak, *spak*, *v.*—*spoke*, *spoke* (archaic or poetical); *pp.* *spoken*. [O.E. *spekan*, *A. Sax.* *spekan*, *sprecan*; same as *D.* and *L.G.* *speken*, *Gr.* *lalein*, to speak.] To utter words; to express thoughts by words; to utter a speech, discourse, or harangue; to

talk; to discourse; to make mention; to tell by writing or communicate ideas in any manner; to be expressive.—*To speak for*, to argue in favour of; to plead the cause of; to urge the claims of; to be the representative or spokesman of.—*To speak out*, to speak loud or long.—*To speak up*, to speak in a loud or louder tone; to express one's thoughts freely.—*To speak well for*, to be a favourable indication of.—*To speak with*, to converse with. A man may *speak* by uttering a single word; he may *speak* by uttering a number of sentences consecutively; so, a man may be able to *speak* though he is not able to *talk*. *Speak* is also more formal in meaning; as, to *speak* before a brilliant audience; while *talk* implies a more casual and familiar manner.—*To utter with the mouth*; to utter tacitly; to say; to declare (to *speak* the truth); to proclaim; to talk or converse in (to *speak* French); to address; to accost; to express in any way her or his feelings.—*To speak a word* and *speak to her* captain or comander.—*Speakeable*, *spe'ka-bl*, *a*. Capable of or fit for being spoken.—*Speaker*, *spe'ker*, *n*. One who speaks; one who utters a speech in public, or one who speaks for another person who is the mouthpiece or spokesman of another; a person who presides over a deliberative assembly the *speaker* in the House of Commons.—*Speakeable*, *spe'ka-ship*, *n*. The act or power of speaking.—*Speaking*, *spe'king*, *n*. Used for the purpose of conveying speech in *speaking-trumpet*; forcibly expressive (as *speaking likeness*); extending to mere phrases of civility in *speaking* and *speaking*—*speaking-trumpet*, *n*. A trumpet-shaped instrument which enables the sound of the voice to be heard at a great distance.—*Speaking-tube*, *n*. A tube of gutta-percha or other material for communicating orally from one room to another.

Spear, *n.* 1. A. *Sax. spear* = D. and G. *Speer*, *n.* 2. *Den. spear*, *Iscl. spjere*; comp. L. *spicula* = hunting spear; probably akin to *spear*, *v.* 4. A long pointed weapon used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing; a lance; a pointed instrument with barbs, for stabbing fish, &c.—*1.* To pierce with, or as with a spear; to kill; to wound. *One who spears.*—*2.* *Spear-grass*, *n.* A name applied to various long sharp-leaved grasses.—*3.* *Spear-head*, *n.* The metal point of a spear.—*4.* *Spearman*, *spear man*, *n.* One who is armed with a spear.—*5.* *Spearmint*, *spér'mint*, *n.* An aromatic plant having spear-shaped leaves.

Special.—*Special*, a colloquial abbreviation of *Specialization* (as a commercial term).
Special, *special*, *a.* [*Fr.* *special*, from *l.* *specialis*, from *species*, kind, (which see).] Pertaining to something distinct or having a distinctive feature, especially a particular quality peculiar, differing from others, or designed for a particular purpose or occasion; having a distinct field or scope.—*Special case*, a statement of facts admitted to on behalf of parties, and submitted for the opinion of a third party, the facts being not of facts.—*Special constable*, a person sworn to and the constituted authorities in maintaining the public peace on occasions of emergency as to quell a riot.—*Special correspondence*, a person specially selected to give or receive news of some important event or series of events for a newspaper.—*Special license*, a license obtained from the Archbishop of Canterbury, which enables a priest to marry the parties without banns, and at any time or place other than the usual place of an ordinary case.—*Special pleader*, a lawyer whose occupation it is to give opinions on matters submitted to him, and to draw pleadings.—*Special pleading*, the business of a special pleader, the special matter pleaded in answer to the allegation of the plaintiff in a civil action.—*Special verdict*, a verdict in which the jury find the facts proved, leaving the law to be determined by the court.—*a.* Any person or thing especially fitted for a particular purpose, as a *special*, a *special*, a railway train, &c.—*Specialists*,

special-ism, *n.* A particular branch or department of knowledge; devotion to some one subject.—**Specialist**, *spe-sh'əl-ist*, *n.* A person who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession; a specialist; especially, a physician whose knowledge is devoted to a particular subject.—**Speciality**, *spe-sh'əl-i-ti*, *n.* That property by which a person or thing is specially characterized; that in which one is specially versed; a quality or attribute peculiar to a species. See **SPECIALIZE**.—**Specialize**, *spe-sh'ə-līz*, *v. t.* The act of specializing or devoting to a particular use or function; special determination.—**Specialize**, *spe-sh'əl-iz*, *v. i.* *specialized, specializing*. To assign a specific use or purpose to; to devote or apply to a special use; to specialize.—**Specialization**, *spe-sh'ə-lī-zāsh'n*, *n.* Special manner; particularly, especially; for a particular purpose.—**Specialty**, *spe-sh'əl-ti*, *n.* A particular point; that in which one is specially versed; a specialty; law, a special contract; and, generally, anything special; a specialty.
Species, *spe-sh'ē*, *n.* [The ablative of L. *species*, used as an English word from its occurrence in the phrase "paid in specie," that is, in *viable coin*, Gold or silver coined, and used as a circulating medium; compare *specie*, *spesh'ē*, *n.*—*species*, *spesh'ē*, *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* (*L. species*, appearance, shape, sort, kind, from *specio*, to behold; akin to Gr. *skopein*, to look at, see.)] English words in which *L. species* appears are very numerous; e.g., *specimen*, *specious*, *specie*, *specie*, *despair*, *aspect*, *prospects*, *respect*, *speculate*, &c.] A kind, sort, or variety; a class, collection, or assemblage of things or beings classified according to attributes which are determining in their nature.—**Spurious**, *spū'sh'us*, *a.* Of animals or plants which bear a close resemblance to each other in the more essential features of their organization, and produce similar progeny, several species uniting to form a *pseudo*; *falsely*, *deceitfully*, *unlawful*.—**Spuriously**, *spū'sh'us-ly*, *adv.* In a spurious manner.—**Spuriously**, *spū'sh'us-ly*, *adv.* Attributed and designated by a common

Name. *Specific*, *specific-i*, *u.t.*—*specific*, *specificing*. [*Fr. spécifique*, as if from a *L. specificus*—*species*, and *facto*, to make.] *Specific*, designating in words, so as to clearly distinguish or limit. —*Specific*, *specific-i*, *u.t.* [*Fr. spécifique*. Pertaining to, characterizing, or constituting a species; marking something as a distinct species, tending to specify or particularize; one species from every other species of the same genus; the essential character of a species. —*Specific gravity*. Under **GRAVITY**. —*Specific name*, the name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes a particular species. —*Specific action*.—*a*. A remedy which exerts a special action in the prevention or cure of a disease; an infallible or supposed infallible remedy; something certain to effect the purpose for which it is used. —*Specific agent*. —*Specific matter*. —*Specificity*, *specific-i-ty*, *u.t.* In a specific manner; so far as concerns the species; definitely; particularly. —*Specification*, *specific-i-ba*'-shon, *n*. The act of specifying; designation of particulars; particularization; the act of specifying the dimensions, details, peculiarities, &c. of any work about to be undertaken, as in building, engineering, &c.; an article, item, or particular specified. —*Specificness*, *specific-i-ness*, *n*. The character of being specific.

Specimen, speci-men, n. [*L. specimen*, an example or specimen, from *specio*, to behold. **SPEC-ri:**] One of a number of similar things intended to show the character of the whole, or of others not exhibited; a portion exhibited; a sample. A *specimen* exhibits the nature or character of a whole without reference to the relative quality of individual portions; a *sample* is a portion taken out of a quantity, and implies that the quality of the whole is to be

[illegible]

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hēr; pīne, pin; nōte, not, move; tūbe, tub, byll; oil, pound; u, Sc. abime—the Fr. u.

sphaera, a sphere, and *eidōs*, resemblance.] One of the curious stalked wendages with button-like heads, covered with silica, carried on the stems of almost all spon-
gians. — *Sphaeristerium*, *sfe-ris-tis-tēr-um*, n. [Gr. *sphaisterion*, from *sphaisteria*, a ball-player, *sphaira*, a ball.] A building for playing at ball; a tennis-court. — *Sphaeroblast*, *sfe-ro-blast*, n. [Gr. *sphaira*, and *blastos*, a sprout.] A crystalline growth which rises above ground, bearing at its end a spheroid tumour. — *Sphaeroiderite*, *sfe-rō-id-ēr-it*. *Sphaeroiderite*. — *Sphaerulite*, *sfe-rū-lit*. *Sphaerulite*.

Sphagnum, *sfa-gnum*, n. [Gr. *sphagnos*, a kind of moss.] An important genus of mosses; peat-moss, valuable for packing plants for transmission.

Sphen, *sfn*, n. [From Gr. *sphēn*, a wedge, from the shape of its crystals.] A mineral composed of silicic acid, titanic acid, and lime.

Sphenogram, *sfe-nō-gram*, n. [Gr. *sphēn*, *sphēnos*, a wedge, and *gramma*, a letter.] A wedge-shaped, cuneiform, or arrow-headed character, as in the Sphenographic, *sfe-nō-gra-fik*. The art of writing or of deciphering cuneiform writings. — *Sphenographer*, *sfe-nō-gra-fer*, n. One versed in cuneiform writing. — *Sphenographic*, *sfe-nō-gra-fik*, a. Pertaining to sphenography.

Sphenoid, *Sphenoidal*, *sfe-nō-id*, *sfe-nō-id-al*, a. [Gr. *sphēn*, a wedge, and *eidōs*, form.] Resembling a wedge. — *Sphenoidal bone*, a bone in the base of the skull, so named because it is sphenoid in shape, the other bones. — *n*. A wedge-shaped body; the sphenoid bone. — *Spheno*. As a prefix in anatomical terms means pertaining to the sphenoid.

Sphenopteris, *sfe-nō-ptēr-is*, n. [Gr. *sphēn*, *sphēnos*, a wedge, and *ptēra*, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns remarkable for the wedge-shaped divisions of their fronds.

Sphere, *sfer*, n. [L. *sphæra*, from Gr. *sphaira*, a ball, a globe.] A solid body, spherical; an orb or globe; a planet, star, or sun; a solid body the surface of which in every part is equally distant from a point within it called its centre; the concave expanse of the heavens, circumscribed by radius, knowledge, or influence; compass; province; rank or order of society. — *v.t.* — *sphered*, *sphering*. To place in a sphere or among the spheres; to form into a sphere.

— *Spherical*, *sfe-ral*, a. Pertaining to the spheres or heavenly bodies; rounded like a sphere. — *Sphere-born*, a. Born among the spheres. — *Sphere-melody*, *Sphere-music*, n. The music, inappreciable to human ears, produced by the movement of the heavenly bodies, according to the hypothesis of Pythagoras. — *Spherical*, *Spheric*, *sfe-ri-kal*, *sfe-ri-kal*. [Fr. *sphérique*; L. *sphæricus*.] Having the form of a sphere; globular; pertaining or belonging to a sphere; relating to the orbs of the planets; planetary. — *Spherical angle*, an angle formed on the surface of a sphere by the intersection of two great circles. — *Spherical geometry*, that branch of geometry which deals with spherical magnitudes. — *Spherical triangle*, a triangle formed on the surface of a sphere by the mutual intersection of three great circles. — *Spherical trigonometry*, that branch of trigonometry which deals with spherical triangles. — *Spherically*, *sfe-ri-kal-lī*, adv. In the form of a sphere. — *Sphericity*, *Sphericalness*, *sfe-ris-ti-tē*, *sfe-ri-kal-nē*, n. The state or quality of being spherical; globularity; roundness. — *Spherically*, *sfe-ri-kal-lī*, n. A small sphere. — *Spherics*, *sfe-ri-kas*, n. *Geom.* the doctrine of the properties of the sphere. — *Spheroid*, *sfe-rōid*, n. A body not perfectly spherical; *geom.* a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes, being either *oblate* or *prolate*. — *Spheroidal*, *sfe-rō-id-al*, a. Having the form of a spheroid; *crystal*, bounded by several convex faces. — *Spheroidic*, *Spheroidal*, *sfe-rō-id-ik*, *sfe-rō-id-al*, a. Pertaining to spheroidicity. — *Spheroidicity*, *sfe-rō-id-ic-tē*, n. The quality of being spheroidal. — *Spherometer*, *sfe-rō-mē-tēr*, n. An instrument for measuring the thickness of small bodies when great accuracy is required, as the curvature of optical glasses.

&c. — *Spherostderite*, *sfe-ro-sid-ēr-it*, n. [Gr. *sphaira*, and *sideros*, iron.] An ore of iron found in spheroidal masses. — *Spherula*, *sfe-rū-lā*, n. [L. *sphæra*, a little sphere.] A spheric. — *Spherulate*, *sfe-rū-lat*, a. Covered or studded with spherules. — *Spherule*, *sfe-rū-lā*, n. A little sphere or spheric body. — *Spherulite*, *sfe-rū-lit*, n. [Gr. *sphaira*, and *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of crystals found in rounded grains.

— *Sphery*, *sfe-ri*, a. Belonging to the spheres; resembling a sphere or orb. — *Sphincter*, *sfin-ktēr*, n. [Gr. *sphinkter*, from *sphingo*, to draw close.] Anat. a name applied to circular muscles, or muscles in rings, which serve to close the external orifices of organs, as the sphincter of the mouth, of the anus, &c.

Sphinx, *sfin-ks*, n. pl. *Sphinxes*, *sfin-ks-ēz*. [L. *sphinx*, Gr. *sphinx*.] Greek myth. a chimerical creature, represented with the winged body of a lion and the breasts and head of a woman, said to have proposed a riddle to the Thebans and to have killed all who were not able to guess it, till Oedipus solved it, whereupon the sphinx slew herself; hence, a person who puzzles; puzzling questions; *Egyptian antiqu* a figure having the body of a lion and a human (male or female) or animal head, probably a purely symbolical figure, having no connection with the Greek fable; a name of the hawk-mot.

Sphragistics, *sfra-jis-tiks*, n. [Gr. *sphragis*, a seal.] The science of seals, their history, peculiarities, and distinctions.

Sphragis, *sfra-jis*, n. [Fr. *sphragis*, the pulse.] Of or pertaining to the pulse. — *Sphymograph*, *sfig-mō-graf*, n. An instrument which, when applied over an artery, indicates the character of the pulse. — *Sphymographic*, *sfig-mō-gra-fik*, a. Of or pertaining to the sphymograph. — *Sphymometer*, *sfig-mō-mē-tēr*, n. An instrument for counting the arterial pulsations; a sphymograph.

Spike, *spik*, n. [L. *spica*, from *spica*, a spike.] Bot. having a spike or ear, eared like corn.

Spice, *spis*, n. [O. Fr. *epice* (Fr. *épice*), from L. *species*, species, kind, in late Latin, wares, spices, drugs, &c. *Spices*.] A vegetable production, fragrant or aromatic to the smell and pungent to the taste, such as pepper, nutmeg, ginger, cinnamon, and cloves, used in sauces and in cookery; *fig.* a small admixture; a flavouring; a smack. — *v.t.* — *spiced*, *spicing*. To season with spice; to season, literally or figuratively. — *Spice-nut*, n. A gingerbread nut. — *Spicer*, *spis-ēr*, n. One that seasons with spice; one who deals in spice.

Spicery, *spis-ēr-ī*, n. Spices collectively; a repository of spices. — *Spically*, *spis-ēr-lī*, adv. In a spicy manner; pungently; with flavour. — *Spiciness*, *spis-ēr-nē*. Quality of being spicy. — *Spicy*, *spis-i*, a. Producing pleasure in smelling with spice; having the quality of spice; flavoured with spice; aromatic; *fig.* pungent; piquant; keen. — *Spiciferous*, *spis-if-ēr-ūs*, a. [L. *spica*, an ear, and *fero*, to bear.] Bearing ears, *spic*, *spis*, n. *Spice*; eared. — *Spiciform*, *spis-i-form*, a. Bot. spike-shaped.

Spick-and-span, *spik-and-span*, a. or adv. [Spick, a spike, and span, a chip, a splinter.] Spick and span, in full used adverbially with new quite new; also used adjectively (a spick-and-span suit of clothes).

Spicose, *Spicous*, *spik-ōs*, *spik-ūs*, a. [From L. *spica*, a spike or ear.] Having spikes or ears; eared like corn. — *Spicosity*, *spik-ō-si-tē*, n. The state of being spicose. — *Spicula*, *spik-ū-lā*, n. pl. *Spicules*, *spik-ū-lā*. [L. *spicula*, dim. of *spica*, a sharp point, a spike.] Bot. a small spike or sukelet; a pointed, fleshy, superificial appendage. — *Spicular*, *spik-ū-lār*, a. Resembling a dart; having sharp points. — *Spiculate*, *spik-ū-lāt*, a. Covered with or divided into fine pointed spicules, *spik-ū-lā*. [L. *spicula*.] A little spike; a little sharp needle-shaped

body. — *Spiculiform*, *spik-ū-lī-form*, a. Having the form of a spicule.

Spicy, *spis-i*, a. Under some form of spike. — *Spider*, *spid-ēr*, n. [For spider, for spinner, one that spins; comp. G. *spinne*, a spider, from *spinnen*, to spin.] The common name of well-known animals of the class Arachnida, many of them remarkable for spinning webs for their prey, and for occupying a convenient habitation; something supposed to resemble a spider, as a kind of gridiron, or a trivet to support vessels over a fire. — *Spider-line*, n. One of the threads of a spider's web ingeniously substituted for wires in meteorological scales.

— *Spider-monkey*, n. A name given to many species of New World monkeys.

Spiegel, *spig-el*, n. [G. — *spiegel*, a mirror, and *eaen*, iron; from its fracture showing large smooth shining surfaces.] A kind of cast-iron produced from specular iron ore or hematite, containing much carbon and manganese, largely used in the Bessemer process of steel-making.

Spigot, *spig-ot*, n. [O. E. *spigotte*, *spiget*, *spikette*, dim. of *spike*, a spike.] A pin; a peg used to stop a faucet, or a small hole in a cask of liquor; a spike.

Spike, *spik*, n. [Same word as *pike* with initial s; Icel. *spik*, Sw. *spika*, a spike; cog. L. *spica*, a sharp point, an ear of corn, V. *spiga*, a spike.] A large nail; a piece of pointed iron like a long nail, as on the top of walls, gates, &c.; a nail or instrument with which the vents of cannon are filled up; an ear of corn or other grain; Bot. a species of inflorescence in which the flowers are sessile along a common axis. — *v.t.* — *spiked*, *spiking*. To fasten with spikes or long nails; to set with spikes; to fix upon a spike. — *To spike a gun or cannon*, to fill up the touch-hole by driving a nail or steel pin with side spikes forcibly into it, in order to render it unserviceable. — *Spiket*, *spik-let*, n. Bot. a small spike making a part of a large one. — *Spikeward*, *spik-ard*, n. [The plant bears flowers in spikes.] A spike.

Spikeweed, *spik-ē-wēd*, n. A herbaceous plant of the East Indies, the root of which is highly prized for its aromatic properties; a name given to several other plants, and to various fragrant essential oils. — *Spikeweed*, n. A volatile oil distilled from a species of lavender often called *Spikenard*. — *Spiky*, *spik-i*, a. In the shape of a spike; set with spikes.

Spile, *spil*, n. [Same as D. *spil*, L.G. *spile*, a bar, a stake; G. *spil*, a shovel.] A small peg or wooden pin used to stop a hole in a cask or barrel; a spigot. — *v.t.* — *spiled*, *spiling*. To supply with a spigot. — *Spille-hole*, n. A small aperture in a cask to let in air, so that the contained liquor may flow freely.

Spill, *spil*, n. [Same as D. *spil*, G. *spille*, a spindle, a peg; allied to *spile*, *spall*, *Spale*, a chip.] A spigot; a spike; a small slip of wood or strip of paper rolled up, used to light a lamp. &c.

Spill, *spil*, *v.t.* — *pret.* and *pp.* *spilled* or *spilt*. [A. Sax. *spellan*, to spill, to ruin; L.G. and D. *spillen*, *leil*, *spilla*, Dan. *spille*, to spill, to throw away, to squander. To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; applied to fluids and to substances whose particles are small and loose; to suffer or cause to flow out; to shed (a man spiles another's blood); to throw from a horse or carriage (colled).] — *v.i.* To be suffered to flow, to be lost, or wasted. — *Spillier*, *spil-ēr*, n. One that spills.

Spillth, *spilth*, n. [From *spill*; comp. *tilth* from *full*, *death* from *steal*.] A spilling; that which is spilled; the which is poured out with lavish profusion.

Spin, *spin*, *v.t.* — *pret.* *spun* or *spun*, *pp.* *spun*; *ppn.* *spinning*. [A. Sax. *spinnan*; D. and G. *spinnen*, Goth. *spinnan*, Dan. *spinde*, Icel. and Sw. *spinn*, a spin; a spinning; as *spun* and Gr. *spō*, to draw. Hence *spindle*, *spinner*, *spier*.] To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery (to spin wool, cotton, or flax); to draw out or pour out (to spin a thread) to extend to a great length; to whirl rapidly; to cause to turn with great speed (to spin a top); to form by the extrusion of a viscid fluid from their body, as spiders, silk-

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n. *Surg.* a knife for operating upon the uvula or palate. — **Staphylotomy**, staf-
lot'o-mi, n. [*Gr.* *staphylé*, and *tomé*, a cut-
ting.] *Surg.* operation of the uvula.

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also *Sw. stapel*, *Dan. stapel*; same root as that of *stap* and *step*. According to old usage, a settled mart or market; an emporium; a town where certain commodities were chiefly taken for sale; hence, the principal commodity grown or manufactured in a country, district, or town; the principal element of or ingredient in anything; the chief constituent; the material or substance; the staple; raw or unmanufactured material; the staple of a pile of wool, cotton, or flax (wool of a long staple); — *a.* Pertaining to or being a mart or staple for commodities; mainly occupying commercial enterprise; established in commerce (a *staple* trade); chief; principal; regularly produced or made for market. — *Ad.* *Stapled, stapling*. To sort or assort; to assort the staple of a wool. — *Stapler*, *stap'ler*, *n.* A dealer in staple commodities; one employed in assorting wool according to its staple.

staple, stă'pl, n. [A Sax. *stapel*, a prop,
trastle; really same as above word.] A loop
of iron formed with two points to be driven
into wood to hold a hook, pin, bolt, &c.
Star, stăr, n. [A Sax. *steorra*, *Se*, star,
Latin *stella*, cognate with German *Stern*,
English *stern*; cog. Latin *stellula* (for *stellaris*),
also *astrum*, Gr. *aster*, Armenian *asterean*, Skr
tārā (for *stārā*); from root of E. *strew*, Skr
stri, to strew, from scattering light.] Any
celestial body except the sun and moon;
more strictly, one of the sun's shining
beings at immense distances from us, and doubt-
less, like our sun, the centres of systems
similar to our own, distinctively called
fixed stars (as different from *planets*); one
of the planets or *astrology*, suppose.
You may thank your *stars*; that which
resembles a star; a figure with points radi-
ating like the spokes of a wheel; an ornamental
figure rayed like a star worn upon the
breast to induce admiration; a mark, as
found in writing or printing; an asterisk,
thus, *; used as a reference to a
note in the margin or to fill a blank in
writing or printing where letters or words
are omitted; a person of brilliant qual-
ities; a brilliant; a starling, a bird, called so
because it is said to *star*, started, starting. To set
or adorn with stars; to bespangle.—v.i.
To shine as a star; to appear as an actor
in a provincial theatre among inferior
players.—**Star-anise**, n. A Chinese plant,
the fruit of which is used in food and
medicine. The East.—**Star-apple**, n. A
West Indian fruit somewhat resembling
an apple.—**Star-chamber**, n. [So called
because the roof was ornamented with
stars.] A former English court of justice
and criminal appeals, which inflicted
arbitrary and cruel punishments.
It was abolished by statute 16 Charles I.
—**Star-crossed**, a. Not favoured by the
stars; ill-fated. [*Shak*] —**Star-fish**, n. A
marine animal (one of the Echinodermata)
which has a central disk with five or
more rays radiating from a central disc.—
Star-gazer, n. One who gazes at the stars;
an astrologer.—**Star-gazing**, n. The act or
practice of observing the stars with atten-
tion.—**Starlight**.—**Starry**, a. Starry, sparkling
with stars; glibly, no starlight.—
Starlike, starlik, a. The light proceed-
ing from the stars.—a. Lighted by the
stars.—**Starlike**, starlik, a. Resembling
a star, bright; lustrous.—**Starlike**, starlik,
a. Lighted by stars.—**Star-mole**, n. A
North American mole with star-like rays
at the extremity of its muzzle.—**Starred**,
starl, p. and a. Studded or adorned with
stars; influenced by the stars (ill-starred).
—**Starry**, stăr'i, a. Abounding with stars;
proceeding with stars; stellar, resembling
stars, stellate.—**Starriness**, stăr'i-nez, n.
The state of being starry.—**Star-spangled**,
a. Spotted with stars.—**Star-stone**, n. A
rare variety of sapphire which is cut,
presents a starlike reflection of light.
Starboard, stăr'bôrd, n. [From *stéoban*, to steer,
the old rudder being a kind of large ear
used on the right side of the ship. *Strēn*,
Naut. the right-hand side of a ship looking

towards the stem or prow: opposed to *port* or old *larboard*. — *a.* Pertaining to the right-hand side of a ship; being or lying on the right side.

Starch *stärk*, *stärk*, *stärk*. [A softened form of starch. *Stärk*, stiff, strong; *stärk*, stiff stuff that makes stiff. *Stärk*.] A substance universally diffused in the vegetable world, and forming the greater part of all farinaceous substances; this substance as prepared for commerce, chiefly extracted from wheat flour, is commonly employed for stiffening linen and other cloths, and for giving to a person's behaviour or manner.—*v.t.* To stiffen with starch.—*Starched*, *stärcht*, *n.* and *a.* Stiffened with starch; stiff; precise; formal.—*Starchedness*, *stärch-ties*, *n.*—*Starchy*, *stärch-ig*, *n.* One who starches his manner; stiff, formal.—*Starchiness*, *stärch-ig-ness*, with stiffness of manner.—*Starchiness*, *stärch-nes*, *n.* Stiffness of manner; preciseness.—*Starch-sugar*, *n.* Glucose.—*Starchy*, *stärchi*, *a.* Consisting of starch; resembling starch; stiff; formal.

in manner.
Stare, *star*, *v.i.*—*stared*, *staring*. [*A. Sax. starian*, to stare, to gaze; *D. and I. d., starren*, to stare, to gaze; *Fr. regarder*, to look fixedly, the root being that of *g.* and *Sw. se, starr*, stiff, fixed. *E. stark*, stiff, strong.] To look with fixed eyes wide open; to gaze, as in admiration, surprise, horror, impudence, &c.—*u.t.* To affect or blush by gazing at; to look earnestly or fixedly at.—*To stare in the face*, (*fig.*) to be before the eyes, or *undeniably* evident.—*u.t.* The act of one who stares.—**Starer**, *stär'er*, *n.* One who stares or gazes.—**Staring**, *stär'ing*, *a.* Gazing fixedly; fixed.—*adv.* Staringly.—*Staringly* are wildly (stark, *staring* mad).—**Staringly**, *stär'ing-ly*, *adv.* In a staring manner; with fixed look.

Stare, stár, n. [A. Sax. *stær*, Icel. *stari*, Sw. *stare*, G. *staar*.] A starling.

Stark, stárk, a. [A. Sax. *stearc*, stiff, hard; G. and Sw. *stark*, D. *sterk*, Icel. *sterkr*; akin G. *starr*, stiff; E. *stare*. *Starch* is a softened form. Stiff, rigid, as in death; strong; rugged; powerful; mere; pure; downright (*stark* nonsense).—*adv.* Wholly; entirely (*stark* mad, *stark* naked).—*Starkly*, *stárk'li*, *adv.* In a stark manner.

Starling, starling, n. [Dim. of *stare*, a stalling. STARE.] An inessorial bird of a family allied to the crows, found in almost all parts of Europe, capable of being taught to whistle tunes and even to speak.

Start, *start*, *v.i.* [*O.E. sterle, sturte, stirte*; not in *A.Sax.* or *Ice.*; allied to *D. sterzen*, *Dan. styrte*, *G. stürzen*, to rush, *spring.*] To move suddenly and spasmodically; to make a sudden and involuntary motion of the body, caused by surprise, pain, or any sudden feeling; to shrink; to wince; to make a sudden or unexpected change of

place; to spring up; to change condition at once; to set out; to commence a course, as a race, a journey, or the like; to shift or spring from a fixed position; to be dislocated.—*To start after*, to set out in pursuit of; to follow.—*To start against*, to become a candidate in opposition to; to oppose.—*To start up*, to rise suddenly, as if by surprise.

from a seat; to come suddenly into notice. — *v.t.* To rouse suddenly from concealment; to cause to flee or fly (to *start* a hare); to begin; to set going; to originate (to *start* an enterprise, a newspaper); to cause to jump from its place; to make to lose its hold; to *start* a nail; to dislocate. — *n.* A

hold (to *sarl* a nail) to dislocate. — *n.* A sudden involuntary twitch, spring, or motion, caused by surprise, fear, pain, &c.; a sudden change of place; a quick movement; a bursting forth; a sally; a spasmodic effort; a beginning of action or motion; the setting of something agoing;

motion; the setting of something agoing; first motion from a place, first motion in place; the outset.—*To get or have the start*, to be beforehand with another; to get ahead; with of.—**Starter**, *stár'ter*, *n.* One who starts; one who sets out; one who sets

who start; one who sets out; one who sets persons or things in motion. — **Starting-place**, *n.* A place at which a start is made. — **Starting-point**, *n.* The point from which anything starts; the point of departure. — **Starting-post**, *n.* A post from which competitors in a race start.

Startle, startl'd, *v.i.* — startled, startling.

[Dim. of *start*.] To move with a start or spasmodically; to start.—*v. t.* To excite by sudden alarm, surprise, or apprehension; to alarm.—*n.* A start of alarm.—*Startling*, *start'ling*, *p.* and *a.* Such as to startle with fear or surprise; alarming; shocking.—*Startlingly*, *start'ling-ly*, *adv.* In a startling manner.—*Start-up*, *n.* An upstart.

[Starve], starv, stary, v. i.—starved, starving. [*A Sax. ~~stearfan~~*, to perish of hunger or cold = I. G. *sternere*, D. *steruen*, G. *sterben*, to die.] To starve, to perish with or suffer from extreme want; to starve with hunger; to suffer from want; to perish or suffer extremely from cold; to be hard put to it through want of anything.—*v. t.* To kill or distress with hunger; to subdue by famine; to destroy by want; to kill, afflict, or destroy with cold; to deprive of force or vitality; to exhaust; to weary; to tire out. (One of those words which have a Latin origin.) *Nation tacked on to an Anglo-Saxon base*: comp. *fartition*, *talkative*, *readable*, &c.). The state of starving or being starved; a suffering extremely from cold or want of food.—**Starveling**, starv'ling, a. Hungry; suffering from want.—*n.* An animal or plant that is thin and weak through want of nutriment.

State, *n.* [*O. Fr. estat, state, condition*, &c. [*Fr. stat, from la, state, condition, position, from sto, to stand (seen also in station, status, statue, stage, rest, arrest, constant, extant, &c.)*. **STRAND.**] Condition as determined by whatever circumstances; the political condition of a nation, or the condition of a community at any given time; the situation; rank, condition, or quality; royal or gorgeous pomp; appearance of greatness; dignity; grandeur; a certain division of the community partaking in the government of their country, an estate (of the realm); a principality; a state; a political society; a commonwealth; the power wielded by the government of a country; the civil power (the union of church and state); one of the commonwealths or bodies politic which together make up a federal republic. **STATE**, *adj.* [*From the noun*.] The first element in a compound, it denotes public, or what belongs to the community or body politic, as *state affairs*, *state policy*.

—*stat.*, *statel.*, *stating*. To express the particulars of; to set down in detail; to explain particularly; to narrate; to recite. —**State-ball**, *n.* A ball given by a sovereign; a ball at a palace. —**State-berge**, *n.* A royal barge; a barge of state. —**State-bed**, *n.* An elaborately decorated bed. — **State-car-**

State-carriage, *n.* The carriage of a prince or sovereign, used when he appears publicly in state.—**State-craft**, *n.* The art of conducting state affairs; statesmanship.—**State-criminal**, *n.* One who commits an offence against the state; a political offender.—

Stated, *stated*, *a.* Settled; established; fixed (*stated* hours or times). — **Statedly**, *stāt'ed-lī*, *adv.* At stated or settled times; at regular intervals. — **State-house**, *n.* The building in which the legislature of a state holds its sessions. — **United**

of a state holds its sittings. [*United States.*] — **Stateliness**, stăt'li-nēs, *n.* The condition or quality of being stately; loftiness of mien; dignity. — **Stately**, stăt'li, *a.* August; lofty; majestic; magnificent. — **Statement**, stăt'mēt, *n.* The act of stating; that which is stated; a narrative.

stating; that which is stated; a narrative; a recital; the expression of a fact or of an opinion.—**State-paper**, *n.* A paper relating to the political interests or government of a state.—**State prison**, *n.* A jail for political offenders only.—**State-prisoner**, *n.* One confined for a political offence.—**Stater**,

continued in a political office; *senator*, *n.* One who states. — **State-room**, *n.* A magnificent room in a palace or great house; an elegantly fitted up cabin, generally for two persons, in a steamer. — **States-general**, *n. pl.* The bodies that constitute the supreme legislature of a coun-

stitute the supreme legislative body; the legislative assemblies of France before the revolution of 1789, and those of the Netherlands. — **Statesman**, *statesman*, *n.* A man versed in the arts of government; a politician. — **Statesmanlike**, *statesmanlik*, *a.* Having the manner or wisdom of

statesmen; worthy of or becoming a statesman. — **Statesmanship**, *státs'mán-shíp*, *n.* The qualifications of a statesman; political

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; vn, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure

which another had or might have: preceded by *in*, as, David died, and Solomon reigned *in his stead*: hence instead.—*To stand a person in stead*, to be of use or assistance to him.—*v.t.* To be of use, to benefit.

Steadfast, *stéd'fast*, *a.* [*Stead*, place, and *fast*; lit. firm in place.] Fast fixed; firm; constant or firm in resolution; resolute; not fickle or wavering. Written also *stedfast*.—*Steadfastly*, *stéd'fastl*, *adv.* In a steady manner; with fixed eye, drink.

Steadfastness, *stéd'fast-nés*, *n.* The state of being steadfast; firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution.

Steady, *stéd'i*, *a.* [*A Scandinavian word*: *Icel.* *stétt*, Sw. *sték*, a steak; perhaps akin to *stick*, as being *stuck* on a spit to roast.] A slice of meat, pork, venison, &c., broiled or stewed.

Steady, *stéd'i*, *v.t.* *pret. stole*, *pp. stolen* or *stoie*. [*A Sax. stelan*, to steal=D. *stelen*, Icel. *steila*, Goth. *stelan*, G. *stehlen*, to steal; same root as Gr. *stereo*, to deprive, Skr. *sthe*, to steal.] To steal; to pilfer; to pilfer feloniously; to take clandestinely without right or leave; to gain or win by address or gradual and imperceptible means; to perform secretly; to try to accomplish secretly.—*Steady to*, to be ready to march upon, to gain an advantage over stealthily.—*v.i.* To practise or be guilty of theft; to withdraw or pass privily; to slip unperceived; to go or come furtively.—*Steady*, *stéd'i*, *n.* A thief; a stealer; a thief; a clandestine thing.—*The* of one who steals, *thief*.—**Stealth**, *stélth*, *n.* [*Comp. heat, health; till, fifth*.] The act of stealing; a secret or clandestine method of procedure; a proceeding by secrecy.—**Stealthy**, *stélthi*, *a.* Done in a stealthy manner; by stealth.—**Stealthiness**, *stélthi-nés*, *n.* The character of being stealthy.—**Stealthily**, *stélthi*, *adv.* Done by stealth accompanied by efforts at concealment and secrecy; furtively.

Steam, *stém*, *a.* [*A Sax. stéan*, steam smoke; D. *stoom*, Fris. *stoom*, steam, akin I.G. *stima*, drift of snow or rain. The vaporous or gaseous substance into which water is converted under certain circumstances of heat and pressure. The elastic periform fluid generated by heating water to the boiling-point (212° F.), popularly, the visible moist vapour which rises from water and other moist and liquid substances when subjected to the action of heat.—*v.i.* To give out steam or vapour; to rise in a vaporous form; to pass off in visible vapour; to sail by the agency of steam.—*v.t.* To expel steam; to supply steam.—**Steamer**, *stém-ér*, *a.* A ship propelled by the elastic power of steam acting upon machinery.—**Steam-boiler, *a.* A strong metallic vessel of iron or steel plate riveted together, in which water is contained under pressure, for supplying steam engines, &c.—**Steam-car, *a.* A car drawn or driven by steam-power.—**Steam-crane, *a.* A locomotive engine adapted to work on common roads; a road-steamer.—**Steam-engine**, *a.* A steam engine, especially one surrounding an vessel and into which steam may be admitted, to prevent loss of heat by radiation.—**Steam-chamber**, *a.* A division or compartment of a steam-engine into which the water, when in use, is admitted to the engine.—**Steam-chest**, *Steam-dome*, *a.* A box or chamber above a steam-boiler to form a reservoir for the steam, and from whence it passes to the cylinder.—**Steam-er**, *a.* A ship propelled by steam.******

Fâte, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, mōve; tûbe, tub, bull; oil, pound; u. Sc. abane—the Fr. u.

Stare, *stär*, *n.* [A. Sax. *stern*, a helm; akin to *stern*.] The hind part of a ship or boat. — *By the stern, naut.* more deeply laden abain than forward. — *Stern-board, n.* *Nant.* the backward motion of a vessel. — *Stern chase, n.* A cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward. — *Sterned, stürnd, a.* Having a stern of this or that kind (square-sterned). — *Sternmost, stürn-möst, a.* Farthest toward the stern. — *Stern post, stürn-post, n.* A port in the stern of a ship. — *Stern post, st.* A principal piece of timber in a vessel's stern. — *Stern-sheets, n.* The after part of a boat, usually furnished with seats for passengers. — *Stern-way, n.* The movement for backing. — *Stern-wheel, stürn-wheeler, n.* A vessel driven by a paddle-wheel at the stern. — *Sternum, stürnum, n.* [*L.*, from Gr. *sternon*, the breast-bone.] The breast-bone. — *Sternal, stürnal, a.* Pertaining to the sternum. — *Sternate, stürnat, v.* To prefix to mean connected with the sternum. — *Sternutation, stürn-nüt-shün, n.* [*L. sternutatio*, from *sternuo*, freq. of *sterno*, to sneeze.] The act of sneezing. — *Sternutative, Stürnutat'iv, stürn-tü-tiv, stürn-tü-tiv, a.* Having the power to induce to sneeze. — *n.* A substance that provokes sneezing, as some kind of snuff. — *Stertorous, stört-ör-us, a.* [From *L. sterto*, to snore.] Characterized by a deep snoring; such as frequently accompanies apoplexy. — *Stet, stät, v.* [*L.*, let it stand.] *Printing,* a word written upon proofs to signify that something which has been deleted is after all to remain. — *Stethoscope, steh-tet'er-n, n.* [Gr. *stethos*, the breast, and *mtron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the external movement in the chest during respiration. — *Stethoscopic, steth'-sköp, n.* [Gr. *stethos* and *skopeo*, to see.] An instrument of the stethoscope. — *Stethoscopic, steth'-skö-pik, a.* Pertaining to sounds within the thorax and other cavities of the body. — *Stethoscopie, Stethoscopic, steth'-sköp-i-kal, a.* Pertaining to the stethoscope. — *Stethoscopically, steth'-sköp-i-kä-lly, ad.* By means of a stethoscope. — *Stethoscopist, steth'-sköp-ist, n.* A person versed in the use of the stethoscope. — *Stethscopy, steh-tös-kö-pi, n.* The art of stethoscopic examination. — *Stew, stüw, v.* [*F.*, *estiver*, to stew, a packer of wool, &c., from *estuar*, to stow from *L. stipare*, to cram, to stuff.] Upon whose occupation is to stow goods, packages, &c., in a ship's hold; one who loads and unloads vessels. — *Steward, stüw-är, n.* [O.Fr. *estuer* (*Fr. estuer*), to stew, to bathe, from *estuar*, a stove; from O.H.G. *stupa*, a stove, a hot chamber. *Stove.*] To boil slowly in a moderate manner or with a simmering heat. — *Stewed, stüwd, a.* In a gentle manner, or in heat and moisture. — *A stewed house* furnished with warm baths; a bagnio; a brothel; a dish cooked by stewing. — *A state of agitation or excitement.* — *Stewage, stüw-aj, n.* A jan in which meat and vegetables are stewed. — *Steward, stüw'är, n.* [O.E. *stygward*, (*Fr. steward*), a steward, lit. a *stewardship* from *stige*, a sty, a pen, and *ward*, a keeper. Originally one who took charge of a man's estate, and afterwards his chief wealth of a household.] A man employed on a large estate or establishment to manage the domestic concerns, superintend the other servants, keep the books, &c.; one who has affairs to settle, intend to do, and a share in managing a public dinner, ball

Fäte, fär, fat, fäll; mē, met, hēr; pine, pin; nōte, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; *Q. Sc. abuse*—the Fr. *u.*

Steward, *stéw'ard*, *n.* In England, one of the ancient great officers of state; an officer on a vessel who distributes provisions to the passengers and crew; in passenger ships, a man who superintends the provisions and liquors, waits at table, &c.—**Stewardess**, *stéw'ard-és*, *n.* A female steward; a female who attends to the provisions in passenger vessels, &c.—**Stewardship**, *stéw'ard-shíp*, *n.* The office or functions of a steward.—**Stewartry**, *stéw'ar-ri*, *n.* In Scotland, a division nearly equivalent to a county.—**Sthénic**, *stén'ik*, *a.* (Gr. *sthenos*, strength.) *Med.* attended with morbid increase of vitality and action in the heart and arteries.

Stibial, stib'i-al, *a.* [*L. stibium*, antimony.] Pertaining to or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial.—**Stibialism**, stib'i-al-izm, *n.* Antimonial intoxication or poisoning.—**Stibiated**, stib'i-ā-ted, *a.* Impregnated with antimony.—**Stibic**, stib'ik, *a.* Antimonic.—**Stibnite**, stib'nit, *n.* An ore of antimony of a lead-gray colour, yielding most of the antimony of commerce.

Stich, stik, n. [*Gr. stichos*, a line, a verse.] A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet; a line of writing.—**Stichic**, stik'i a. Consisting of lines or verses.—**Stichomancy**, stik'-man-si, n. [*Gr. stichos*, and *mantia*, divination.] Divination by lines or passages in books taken at hazard.—**Stichometrical**, stik'-me'tri-kal a. Pertaining to stichometry.—**Stichometry**, stik'-me't-ri, n. [*Gr. stichos*, and *metron*, measure.] Measurement of books or writings by the number of lines which each contains.

Stick, *stik*, *n.* [A. Sax. *sticca*, a stick, stake, spike; Icel. *stíka*, a stick; closely akin to *stíck* (verb), *stake*, *steak*, *stock*.] A piece of wood of indefinite size and shape; a branch of a tree or shrub cut or broken off; a rod or wand; a staff; a walking-stick; anything shaped like a stick (a *stick* of sealing-wax); *printing*, a composing-stick. — *Gold-stick*, *Silver-stick*. See those headings.

Stick, *stīk*, *v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp.* *stuck*. [*As Sax. stīcan*, to stab, pierce, adhere; *Dan. stikke*, *D. steken*, to pierce; *G. stecken*, to thrust, to stand fast; from a root *stīg*, seen also in *L. stingo*, to quench as with a quail), *stimulus* (for *stimulus*), *stictic*, *stictic*, *stictic*, and *stitch* is a softened form of *stick*, *n.*, *stēak*, *stake*, *stock*, *ticket*, *etiquette*, &c., are akin.] To pierce or stab (*Shak*.); to thrust so as to wound or penetrate; to fasten by piercing (to tack a pin); to thrust in; to attach, to tuck, to adhere to; to fasten; to fix; to set, to fix on a set with something inserted; to fix on a pointed instrument.—*To stick out*, to project; to thrust out.—*To stick one's*

Stick up, to put on grand airs.—*v. t.* To cleave to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction; to adhere; to be fixed by being thrust in; to remain where placed; to be tenacious; to be hindered from moving by some impediment, brought to a standstill by some obstacle; to be compelled; to hesitate; often with *at*.—*To stick by*, to adhere closely to, to be constant to.—*To stick out*, to project or be prominent; to refuse to treat or surfer (in favourable terms).—*To stick out*, to persevere in holding out; to abide firmly and faithfully by.—*To stick up*, to have an upright position; to stand on end.—*To stick up for*, to espouse the cause of; to defend; to support.

stik'ér, n. One who sticks (a bill-sticker).
 —Stickiness, stik'i-nes, n. The quality of being sticky; viscoseness; glutinousness.
 Sticking-place, n. Point of determination.
 [Shak.]—Sticking-plaster, n. An adhesive plaster for closing wounds; court-plaster.
 —Stick-lac. LAC.—Sticky, stik'i, a. Having the quality of adhering to a surface; gluey; viscous.
 —Stickling, stik'ing, v. To stick. [Modi-

Stickler, stik'l, v. i. — *stickled, sticking*. [Justified by influence of *stick* from O. F. *sticltle*, *sticlttle*, to rule, direct, from A. Sax. *stutan*, to dispose, to govern.] To interpose between combatants and separate them; to arbitrate; to pertinaciously stick up for something, especially some trifle; to play fast and loose. — *v. t.* — To arbitrate between or in. — **Stickler**, stik'lér, n. One who stickles or pertinaciously insists; an

obstinate contender about things of little consequence.

Stickleback, stik'l-bak, *n.* [O.E. *stickle*, a prickle, and *back*; from the spines on its back.] The popular name for certain very small British fishes found in ponds and streams, and having spines on their backs, remarkable for building nests.

Sticky, *Under Stick*, *u. stick*, *stik*.
Stiff, *stif*, *a.* [A. Sax. *stif*=O. Fris. *stef*, *D. stif*, I. G. *stief*, G. *stief*; root in *stand*, *Skr. sthā*, to stand. *Stēf*.] Not easily bent; not flexible; rigid; not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated; drawn very tight; tense; not supple; not working smoothly or easily (*stiff joints*); not natural and easy; cramped, constrained (*a stiff style of writing*); haughty and unbending; formal in manner; bold; strongly; violent; *stiffly* subdual, obstinate; stubborn; containing, *stiff* ideas; *stiff* glass of grog; *nauf* bearing a press of *glass* without carousing much.—*Stiffen*, *stifn*, *v.t.* To make stiff, to make less pliant or flexible.—*v.t.* To become stiff or

Stiff, stîf, *a.* To become more rigid or less flexible; to become less susceptible of impression; to grow more obstinate. **Stiffen**, stîf-én, *v.* One who or that which stiffens; a piece of stiff material inside a neckcloth.—**Stiffening**, stîf-ing, *n.* The act of making stiff; something that is used to make a substance more stiff.—**Stiffish**, stîf'ish, *a.* Somewhat stiff.—**Stiffly**, stîf-lî, *adv.* In a stiff manner; rigidly; unbendingly; obstinately; unyieldingly; in a constrained manner; formally.—**Stiff-neck**, *n.* A condition of the

neck in which movement causes extreme pain, due to rheumatism of the muscles on the side of the neck. — **Stiff-necked**, *a.* Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate. — **Stiff-neckedness**, *n.* Stubbornness. — **Stiffness**, *n.* The state or quality of being stiff; want of pliability, suppleness, or flexibility; rigidity; tension; viscidness; spirituous; stubbornness; formality or constraint of manner, expression, or writing.

Stifle, *to stifle*, *v.t.* — *stified*, *stifling*. [*see stife*, to damp up (akin to *stiff*), the sense being influenced by old *stife*, to stuff up, to fill up, to close, to shut, to cram close.]

From *Fr. estover*, *l. stare*, to strain (1852). To kill by impeding respiration; to suffocate or greatly oppress by foul or close air; to smother; to deaden (flame, sound, &c.); to suppress or conceal; to repress; to keep from being known.—*v.t.* To suffocate; to perish by suffocation.

Stifle, *stīf*, *n.* Perhaps connected with *stiff*. The joint of a horse next to the hock, and corresponding to the knee in man.—**Stifle-bone**, *n.* A bone in the leg of a horse, corresponding to the kneebone in man.

Stigma, *stigma*, n. [*stigma*, a prick with a pointed instrument, from *stizo*, to prick. *Stigma* is also used to signify a red-hot mark on slaves and others; any mark made on the skin of an infant, a brand of disgrace which is put on a person; a natural mark on the skin; *but*, the upper extremity of a style, and the part which is impregnated receives the pollen; *entomol.* one of the apertures in the bodies of insects communicating with the air-vessels; *pl. stigma*, marks said to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ (the *stigma*).

mat of St. Francis).—*Stigmara*, stig-mā-ri-a, *n.* A fossil of the coal formation, now ascertained to be the root of the *Sigillaria* (which see).—*Stigmatic*, *Stigmatical*, stig-mat'ik, stig-mat'ikal, *a.* Marked with a stigma; having the character of a stigma; *bot.* belonging to the stigma.—*Stigmatic*, *n.* A person branded or marked with a natural stigma. [*Shak.*]

— Stigmatist, stig'ma-tist, *n.* One on whom the marks of Christ's wounds, or stigmata, are said to be supernaturally impressed. — Stigmatization, stig'ma-tiz'a-shon, *n.* The impression on the bodies of certain individuals of the marks of Christ's wounds. — Stigmatize, stig'ma-tiz, *v.t.* — stigmatized, stigmatizing. [*Fr.* *stigmatiser*, *Gr.* *stigmatizo*, to brand.] To

mark with a stigma or brand; to set
mark of disgrace on; to call or characterize
by some opprobrious epithet.—**Stigmatose**,
stig'ma-tōs, *a.* *Bot.* stigmatic.
Stilbite, stil'bīt, *n.* [*Gr.* *stilbō*, to shine.]
A mineral of a shining pearly lustre; a
kind of zeolite.
Stile, stil, *n.* [*See* **STYLE**.] The groomer or

Stile, stil', a. [See **STYLE**.] The gnomon on the face of a dial to form the shadow.—**Stilar, stil'ér, a.** Pertaining to the stile of a dial.

Stile, *stil*, *n.* [A. Sax. *stigel*, a step, a ladder, from *stigan*, to mount, which appears also in *stair*, *stirrup*, being same as Icel. *stiga*, G. *steigen*, Goth. *steigan*, Skr. *stigh*, to ascend.] A step or series of steps, or a frame of bars and steps, for ascending and descending in getting over a fence.

Stiletto, sti-let'tō, *n.* [It., dim. of *stilo*, a dagger, from *L. stilus*, a style. **STYLE.**] A small dagger with a round pointed blade about 6 inches long; a pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes in working muslin.—*v.t.* To stab or pierce with a stiletto.

Still, *stil*, *a*. [A Sax. *stille*, *still*, quiet, firm, fixed=D. *stil*, Dan. *stille*, G. *still*; from root of *stand*, seen also in *stall*, G. *stellen*, to place, &c. **STRAND**.] Silent; noiseless; not loud; soft; low (a *still* small voice); quiet or calm; without agitation;

motionless; not sparkling or effervescing.—*v.t.* [A. Sax. *stillan*.] To bring to silence; to make quiet; to check or restrain; to appease or allay.—*adv.* To this time; now no less than before; in future no less than formerly; always; time after time; continually; nevertheless; in spite of what has occurred; yet; in an increasing degree; and so on, and so on, with comparative.

even yet; very common with comparatives (*still* more).—*Still* and anon, at intervals and repeatedly.—*Still-birth*, *n.* State of being still-born.—*Still-born*, *a.* Dead at the birth; abortive; produced unsuccessfully.—*Still*er, *still'er*, *n.* One who stills or quiets.—*Still-life*, *n.* Inanimate objects, such as dead animals, furniture, fruits, &c., represented by the painter's art.—*Stillness*, *stillness*, *n.* The state or quality of being

stillness, *n.* The state or quality of being still; freedom from noise or motion; calmness; quiet; silence.—*Stilly*, *stil'i*, *a.* Still; quiet.—*adv.* (*stilli*). Silently; without noise; calmly; quietly.

Still, *adj.*, *adv.* Abbrev. from *distill*. An apparatus for distilling or separating, by means of heat, volatile matters from substances containing them, and reconcondensing them into the liquid form; a distillery. — *v.t.* To distil. — **Still-burn**, *v.t.* To burn in the process of distillation. — **Still-house**, *n.* A building containing a still. — **Still-room**, *n.* An apartment for distilling; a domestic laboratory; an apartment where liquors, preserves, and the like are kept.

Stillicide, stil'i-sid, *n.* [*L. stillicidium*—*stilla*, a drop, and *cado*, to fall.] *Law*, the right to have the rain from one's roof to drop on another's land or roof.—**Stilliform**, stil'i-form, *a.* [*L. stilla*, a drop, and *forma*, form] Drop-shaped.

Stilt, *stilt*, *n.* [Same as *Dan. stilt*, *Sw. stylla*, *L.G. and D. stelt*, *G. stelze*, a *stilt*; root probably that of *stand*.] A long piece of wood with a rest for the feet, used in pairs for walking with the feet raised above the ground. — *Stilt-bird*, *Stilt-plover*, *n.* A wading bird of no great size having remarkably long slender legs, whence its name. — *Stilted*, *stilt'ed*, *p. and a.* Elevated as if on stilts; hence, pompous; inflated; stiff and bombastic: said

Stilton, stil'ton, *a.* Applied to a well-known and highly esteemed solid, rich, white cheese, originally made at *Stilton*, Huntingdonshire, but now chiefly made in Leicestershire.—*n.* Stilton cheese.

Stimulate, *stim'-u-lat*, *v.t.*—*stimulated*, *stimulating*. [*l.* *stimulus*, *stimulation*, to prick, to urge on, from *stimulus*, a goad; root *stip*, as in *Gr. stipō*, to prick; allied to *stick*, *sting*.] To excite or animate to action by some pungent motive or by persuasion; to spur on; to incite, instigate, rouse; to excite greater vitality or keenness in; *med.* to produce a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in.—*v.i.* To act as a

wh. white zh. azure.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch;

g, go; j, job;

U. E. F. CON;

188, 61/72, 121 =

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are bought and sold; an organized association of brokers or dealers in stock.—Stock-farmer, *n.* A farmer who busily breeds and rears live stock.—Stock-feeder, *n.* One who practises the fattening of live stock.—Stock-fish, *n.* Fish, as cod, &c., split open and dried in the sun without salting.—Stock-holder, *n.* One who is the proprietor of stock in a company, and is in any joint-stock company.—Stockish, *stok'ish*, *a.* Like a stock or block; stupid, blockish.—Stock-jobber, *n.* One who speculates or gambles in stocks, or whose occupation is to buy and sell stocks or shares.—Stock-keeping, *n.* The keeping of stocks or shares.—Stock-jobbing, *n.* The practice of a stock-jobber.—Stock-list, *n.* A list showing the prices of stocks, the actual transactions, &c.—Stock-man, *n.* One having the charge of stock, as on a large estate.—Stock-pot, *n.* A cooking-pot, or a pot in which stock for soups or gravies is boiled.—Stock-still, *a.* Still as a fixed post; perfectly still.—Stock-taking, *n.* A periodical examination and valuation of the stock or goods of a shop or business, for the purpose of ascertaining the premises.—Stockade, *stok'ad*, *n.* [From *stock*, a stem or stake.] Fort, a fence or barrier constructed by planting upright in the ground trunks of trees or rough piles of timber; an inclosure made with position, and fortified with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.—Stocking, *stok'ing*, *n.* [Formerly called *stocks* or *netter stocks*, as distinguished from the *upper stocks* or knee-breeches, which have the heels and the tops of the trunk partly of leather left when the limbs are cut off.] A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, now usually knitted from woollen, cotton, or silk thread.—Stock-in-per, *stok'ing-er*, *n.* One who works in stockings.—Stocking-machine, *n.* A machine for knitting stockings or other hosiery goods.—Stocking-loom, *n.* A stocking-frame.—Stocking-weaver, *n.* One who weaves stockings.—Stoachiology, *stok'i-ol-og'i*, *n.* Stoicetology.—Stoc, *stok*, *n.* *Stokos*, from *stoa*, a porch, or an Athens where the philosopher Zeno taught. A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect about 308 *b.c.*, teaching that man should strive to be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and to submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed, regarding virtue as the highest good; hence, an apostle to that person, or one who is indifferent to pleasure or pain.—Pertaining to the Stoics; indifferent teaching.—Stoical, *stok'i-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to the Stoics; able completely to repress feeling; unfeeling; maintaining indifference to pleasure or pain.—Stoically, *stok'i-ki*, *adv.* In the manner of a Stoic; without apparent feeling; with indifference to pain.—Stoicalness, *stok'i-ki-ness*, *n.* Stoicism.—Stoicism, *stok'i-ki-zem*, *n.* The opinions and maxims of the Stoics; indifference to pleasure or pain; endurance; inflexibility. [When referring to the Stoical philosophy, see these words should have a capital letter.]—Stoichiology, *stok'i-ol-og'i*, *n.* [Gr. *stoicein*, an element or first principle, *logos*, discourse.] The principles.—Stoc, *stok*, *n.* *stoked*, *stoking*. [Same as *D. stoken*, *stoken*, to poke or kindle a fire from *stok*, a stick; akin and attend to.] To supply a fire with fuel. To act as a stoker.—Stoker, *stok'er*, *n.* The mouth to the grate of a furnace.—Stoker, *stok'er*, *n.* [D. *stoker*, a furnace.] One who feeds and trims a furnace or large fire.—Stola, *stol'a*, *n.* pl. *Stolas*, *stol'is*. [L., from Gr. *stolon*, equipment, a stola, from *stello*, to lay.] A long garment worn by the Roman matrons over the tunic, and fastened round the body by a girdle.—Stole, *stol'*, *n.* [O. Fr. *estole*, L. *stola*.] Originally, a garment resembling the stola; now a long narrow ceremonial band or scarf with fringed ends, worn by ecclesiastics with the Roman and English churches, and is dependent in front to the knees.

[illegible][illegible]

ch, chain; ch, So. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ten; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure

a board that sustains some important part of a framework or structure. — **String-halt**, *n.* A twitching of the hinder leg of a horse, constituting a defect, being a convulsive motion of the muscles of the hough. — **Stringiness**, *stringi-ness*, *n.* The state of being stringy; fibrousness. — **Stringless**, *string-less*, *a.* Having no strings. — **Stringy**, *string-i*, *a.* Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; ulamentous;ropy; sinewy; wiry. — **Stringy-bark**, *n.* A name of several Australian trees of the genus *Eucalyptus*.

Stringent, strin'jənt, *a.* [*L. stringens*, *stringentis*, pp. of *stringo*, to draw tight] **STRAIG, STRAIN.** Making strict claims or requirements; strict; rigid; making severe restrictions. — **Stringently**, strin'jənt-lē *adv.* In a stringent manner. — **Stringency**, strin'jən-sē *n.* State or character of being stringent; strictness.

Strip, strip, *v.t.*—stripped, stripping. [*A* Sax. *stripan*, to strip, to spoil; I.G. *stripan*, *stripan*, *stripen*, *strepēn*, *D. stroopen*, *G. strepen*, *en*, to strip; closely akin to *strips*.] To pull or tear off (a covering); to deprive of a covering; to remove the clothes from; to strip; to peel (to *strip* a tree of the bark); to strip a man of his clothes; to strip a man to deprive; to bereave; to despoil; to tear off the thread of a screw or bolt; to mill dry; to unrig (to *strip* a ship).—*v.i.* To take off the covering or clothes.—*n.* A narrow place comparatively long; a strip.

narrow piece comparatively *ribbed*. — *Stripper*, *strip'er*, *n*. One that strips. **Strips**, *strip*, *n*. [Closely akin to *strip* *n*. — *L.G. strip*, *D. streep*, *Dan. streip*, *strief*, a strip.] A long narrow division of anything of a different colour from the rest; a streak; a strip or long narrow piece a stroke made with a lash, rod, or scourge; a wale or weal. — *v.t.* — *stripped*, *striping*. *v.* To make stripes upon; to form with lines of different colours. — *Stripped*, *strip't*, *a*. Having stripes of different colours.

Stripling, stripling, n. [From *strip*, *strip* with dim term *-ling*; primarily, a tall slender youth, one that shoots up suddenly; comp. *slip*, *scion*.] A youth in the stage of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

Strive, *striv*, *v.i.*—pret. *strove*, pp. *striven*.
ppr. *striving*. [O Fr. *estriver*, to strive, from O.H.G. *streban*, G. *streben*, D. *streven*, to strive; or from Icel. *strith*, *strife*.] To make efforts; to endeavour with earnestness; to try; to contend; to struggle in opposition; to fight; to quarrel or contend with each other; to dispute or altercation; to vie.—*Striver*, *striver*, *n.* One that strives.

strobilus, *Strobile*, *strō-bī-lus*, *strō-bīl*, [*Gr. strobilos*, a pine-cone.] *Bot.* A catk the carpels of which are scale-like, spreading open, and bear naked seeds, as in the fr of the pines; a pine-cone. — **Strobilifer**, *Strobilaceus*, *strō-bī-lī-form*, *strō-bī-lī-shus*, *a*. Shaped like a strobile. — **Strobiline**, *strō-bī-lī-n*, *a*. Pertaining to a strobile; cone-shaped. — **Strobilite**, *strō-bī-lī-tē*, *n*. [*Gr. strobilos*, and *lithos*, a stone.] fossil coniferous cone.

Stroke, *strok*, *n.* [*From strike.*] A blow; a knock; the striking of one body against another; a fatal assault or attack; a sudden attack of disease or affliction; a calamity; the striking of a clock; a dash in writing or printing; a line; the touch of a pen or pencil (a hair-stroke); a touch; a master's effort (a stroke of genius); a successful attempt; the sweep of an ear; the stroke of an oar or strokesman; *strokesman*, the crew; movement of the piston from one end to the other of the cylinder — **Stroke-crew**, The foremost crew of a boat; also, the men that use it — **Strokesman**, *strok'sman*, the man who rows the foremost crew in a boat, and whose stroke is to be followed by the rest.

Stroke, *strök*, *v.t.*—*stroked, stroking*.
Sax. *stracian*, to stroke = D. *strooken*.
stroke, to flatter; closely akin to *strut*.
To rub gently with the hand in kindness
or tenderness; to rub gently in one direction;
to make smooth by gentle rubbing.
—*n.* A caress; a gentle rubbing with the
hand, expressive of kindness. — *Stroke*
ströker, a. One who strokes.

Stroll, strol, *v.t.* [Of doubtful origin; comp. Prov. G. *stroten*, *stroeten*, to stroll.] To wander on foot slowly; to ramble idly or leisurely. — *Strolling player*, an inferior stage-player who goes about from place to place and performs wherever an audience can be obtained. — *n.* A walking idly and leisurely, a ramble. — *Stroller*, strol'er, *n.* One who strolls; an itinerant player.

Stroma, strō'ma, n. [Gr *strōma*, a bed from *strōngnāi*, to spread out.] Anat. the bed or foundation texture of an organ, composed of any deposit; bot. the fleshy substance in some fungous plants; a thallus.

Strombus, strōm'būs, n. [L. *strombus*, from Gr. *strombos*, a spiral shell, a top.] A genus of gasteropods having univalve spiral shells, one of them being the larger.

Stromeyerite, strō-mī'ēr-it, n. [After the chemist *Stromeyer*.] A steel-gray ore of silver, consisting of sulphur, silver, and copper.

Strong, strong, *a.* [A. Sax. *strang*, strong, strong, robust—Icel. *strangr*, Dan. and L. *strang*, strong; G. *stark*, strict, same; I. as *string*, and L. *stringo*, to draw tight (whence *strict*).] *Strength* is a derivative. Having physical power; having the power of exerting great bodily force, robust muscular; able or powerful mentally; morally; of great power or capacity. *Strong* mind, memory, imagination, naturally sound or healthy; hale; not cast

broken; firm; solid; compact; well fortified; not easily subdued or taken (a *strong* fortress or position); having great military or naval power or force; having great wealth or resources; having force for moving with rapidity; violent; impetuous; adapted to make a deep impression on the mind or imagination; elect; cogent; ardent or zealous (a *strong* supporter); being a particular quality or qualities in great degree (a *strong* deception, *strong* temptation, *strong* alcohol, intoxicating).

containing much alcohol; intoxicating; affecting the senses forcibly (a *strong* light scent, flavour); substantial; solid, but of easy digestion; well established; but not easily overthrown or altered; vehement; earnest (a *strong* affection); having great resources; powerful; mighty; having great force or expressiveness; forcibly expressed (preceded by numerals) amounting to; powerful to the extent of (an army 10,000 *strong*); coming, tending upwards in price; increasing (a *strong* market); gram, applied to

flung words when inflection is effected internal vowel change and not by adding syllables: swim, *swam*, *swum* is a 2-syllable verb (WEAK). *Strong* is used as a prefix in many self-explanatory compounds, *strong-backed*, *strong-bodied*, *strong-voiced*, &c.—*Stronghold*, *strong hold*, a fastness, a fortified place, a place of security. *Strongly*, *strongly*, *ade*. In a strong manner; with strength, force, or power; firmly; forcibly; violently.—*Strong-minded*

Having a strong or vigorous mind; having a masculine rather than a feminine turn of mind; unfeminine: applied ironically to women claiming equality with men. **Strong-room**, *n.* A fire-proof and burglar-proof apartment in which valuables are kept. — **Strong-waters**, *n. pl.* Distilled or potent spirits.

Strontian, strôn'-shā-n, n. An oxide of strontium occurring at Strontian, in Argyshire, whence its name, a grayish-white powder, closely resembling baryta. Nitrate of strontia is sometimes used in making fireworks, as it communicates a magnificent red colour to flame.—**Strontian**, strôn'-shā-n, a. A name given to strontia—a. Pertaining to strontia; containing strontium.—**Strontianite**, strôn'-an-īt, n. A mineral, native carbonate of strontia.—**Strontite**, strôn'-tī-tik, n. Pertaining to strontium or strontia.—**Strontium**, strôn'-shū-ū-n, n. The metal of which strontia is the oxide. It is a whitish-yellow colour, ductile and malleable, and is found in the land.

Strop, *strop*, *n.* [A. Sax. *stropp*, from *stroppas*, *struppas*, a thong.] A strap of leather, or a strip of wood covered with leather or other suitable material.

—*stropped, stropping.* To sharpen with a stone.

Strophe, strŏf'ē, n. [Gr. *strophē*, from *strophō*, to turn.] The part of a Greek choral ode sung in turning from the right to the left of the orchestra, *antistrophe* being the reverse; hence, in lyric poetry, a term for the former of two corresponding stanzas, the latter being the *antistrophe*.—**Strophic**, strŏf'ik, a. Relating to or consisting of strophes.

Strophiole, strô'fî-ôl, *n.* [*L. strophium*, a chaplet, dim. of *strophium*, Gr. *strophion*, a wreath.] *Bot.* a little tubercular part near the hilum of some seeds; a caruncle. — **Strophiolate**, **Strophiolated**, strô'fî-ô-lât, strô'fî-ô-lâ-ted, *a.* *Bot.* having strophioles.

Strove, strōv, pret. of *strive*.
Strow, strō, v.t.—pret. *strowed*; pp. *strowed*

or *stroun*. Same as *Streit*.
Struck, struk, pret. and pp. of *strike*.

Structure, struk'tūr, n. [*L. structura*, from *struo, structum*, to build, seen in *construct*

instruct, destruction, destroy, construe, &c.
A building of any kind, but chiefly a
building of some size or of magnificence;
an edifice; manner of building; make; con-
struction; the arrangement of the parts
in a whole (the *structure* of a sentence,
rock of a columnar *structure*); manner of
organization; mode in which different or-
gans or parts are arranged. — *Structural*,
struk-tŭ-rəl, *a.* Pertaining to *structure*. —
Structured, struk-tŭrd, *a.* Possessing
regular organic *structure*. — *Structureless*,
struk-tŭr-less, *a.* Devoid of regular organi-

Struggle, *strug'l*, *v.i.*—*struggled, struggling*.
[Formerly *strogle, strogle*; of doubtful origin; comp. *O.Sw. strug, a quarrel*.] To make efforts with contentious of the body to use great efforts; to labour hard; to strive.
—*n.* A violent effort with contentious of the body; a contortion of distress; a forcible effort to attain an object; an effort to gain.

Strum, strum, *v. i.* [An imitative word.]
To play unskillfully and coarsely on
stringed instrument; to thrum.—*v. t.* To
play on unskillfully or noisily.

Struma, *stro'ma*, *n.* pl. *Strumæ*, *stro'ma* [*L.*, from *stro'u*, to build.] A scrofulous swelling or tumour; scrofula; sometimes goitre; *bot.* a swelling at the extremity of a petiole, next the lamina of a leaf.

Strumae, strō-mat' ik, *a.* Strumose.
Strumiform, strō'mi-form, *a.* Having the
appearance of a struma.—Strumose, Stru-
mous, strō'mōs, strō'mus, *a.* Scrofulous
bot. having strumæ.—Strumousness, Stru-
mosity, strō'mus-nes, strō'mōs'i-ti, *n.*

Strumpet, strumpet, n. (Origin doubtful; perhaps from O.Fr. *strappe*, *sture*, *stuprum*, fornication, debauchery.) prostitute; a harlot.—v.t. To debauch.

Strung, strung, pret. of *string*.

Strut, strut n.—strutted, strutting. [O.]

strut, *strut*, v.t. — see *strut*.
strut, *strut*, v.i. To swell or bulge; to strut.
akin Dan. *strutte*; to strut; to stick on.
L.G. *strutt*, sticking out; G. *struten*,
to strut. [To walk with a lofty, proud
and erect head; to walk with affected
dignity or pompousness. — n. A lofty,
step or walk with the head erect; affect-
ed dignity in walking; esp., a strut.]

Strut, *v.* To strut; to march with a stiff, pompous gait.
Strutter, *n.* One who struts.
Struttingly, *adv.*

Strychnia, Strychnine, strik'ni-ä, stri'ni-nä. (Gr. *strychnos*, a name of several plants of the nightshade order.) A very table alkaloid obtained from certain East Indian trees and especially from the seeds of *Strychnos nuxvomica*, a most energetic

the salts of nuxvomica, a powerful
poison, yet in very small doses used
a remedy in paralysis—Strychnic, stry-
chnik, a. Pertaining to strychnine.
Stub, stub, n. [A. Sax. *stuf*, a stub—*le-
stuf*, stubb, stubbi, stubbi, a stump, Dan. *stuf*,
stuf, stubble; I. G. *stuf*, D. *stuf*]

stump, stubble; *L. O. stump*, a stump; *stubble*, *stump*, *stubborn*, *stump*. The stump of a tree or that which remains in the earth when the tree is cut down; a stub-nail, -*v. t.* -*stubble*, *stubble*. To grub up by the roots; to clear.

Fāte, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hér; pine, pín; nōte, not, mōve; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; a. Sc. abyme—the Fr.

secretly in the place of something else; foisted in.

Subdivide, sub-di-vi'd, *v.t.*—*subdivided*, *sub-dividing*. [*L. subdivido*—*sub*, under, and *divido*, Divide.] To divide the parts of into more parts; to part into subdivisions.—*n.* To be subdivided.—**Subdivisible**, sub-di-vi-z'i-b'l, *a.* Susceptible of subdivision.—**Subdivision**, sub-di-vi-zh'n, *n.* The act of subdividing; one of the parts of a larger part.

Subdulous, sub-do-lus, *a.* [*L. subdulus*, cunning, sly—*sub*, slightly, and *dolus*, deceit.] Somewhat crafty; cunning; artful.

Subdominant, sub-don'ti-nent, *n.* [*L. sub*, under.] *Mus.* the fourth note of the diatonic scale lying a tone under the dominant or fifth of the scale.

Subduce, subduc't, sub-duk't, *v.t.* [*L. subduco*, *subducere*—*sub*, under, and *duco*, to draw, to lead.] To withdraw; to take away; to subtract by arithmetical operation.—**Subduction**, sub-duk-sh'n, *n.* The act of subducing; subtraction.

Subdue, sub-due, *v.t.*—*subdued*, *subduing*. [*O.Fr. subduire*, to subdue, from *L. sub*, under, and *duco*, to lead, *Duco*.] To conquer and bring into permanent subjection; to reduce to permanent dominion; to overpower by superior force; to vanquish; to overcome by discipline; to tame; to prevail over by some mild or softening influence, to bring completely away over to meet or soften the heart, opportunity to tone down or make less glaring. *Syn.* master, conquer.—**Subdual**, sub-du'al, *n.* The act of subduing.—**Subduable**, sub-du-able, *a.* Capable of being subdued.—**Subdued**, sub-due'd, *p.p.* and *a.* Vanquished; made mild or tractable; submissive; toned down or softened.—**Subducer**, sub-due'r, *n.* One who subdues; a conqueror; a tamer.

Subduple, sub-dup'l, *a.* [*L. subduplex*, and *duplex*, double.] Containing one part of two.—**Subduple ratio**, the ratio of 1 to 2.

Subduplicate, sub-dup-li-kat's, [*Sub*, under, and *duplicate*.] *Math.* expressed by the square root.—**Subduplicate ratio** of two quantities, the ratio of their square roots.

Subeditor, sub-ed-itor, *a.* [*L. sub*, under.] An assistant editor of a periodical or other publication.

Subepidemic, sub-ep-i-dem'ic, *a.* [*L. sub*, under.] Lying immediately under the epidemic.

Suberose, sub-er-os, *a.* [*L. suberosus*, sub-erose, *a.* [*L. suber*, cork.] Of the nature of cork.—**Suberose**, sub-er'ic, *a.* Pertaining to cork.

Subfamily, sub-fam-i-li, *n.* [*L. sub*, under.] *Bot.* A subdivision of a family; a sub-familial family.

Subfeudatory, sub-fid's-to-ri, *a.* [*L. sub*, under.] One who held a fief from a feudatory of the crown or other superior.

Subfossil, sub-fos-sil, *a.* and *a.* [*L. sub*, slightly.] Applied to remains only partially fossilized.

Subgenus, sub-ge-nus, *n.* [*L. sub*, under.] A subdivision of a genus comprising one or more species.—**Subgenetic**, sub-ge-net'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a subgenus.

Subglobular, sub-glob'u-lar, *a.* [*L. sub*, slightly.] Having a form approaching to globular.

Subgranular, sub-gran'u-lar, *a.* [*L. sub*, slightly.] Somewhat granular.

Subgroup, sub-grup, *n.* [*L. sub*, under.] In scientific classifications, the subdivision of a group.

Subinfestation, sub-in-fes-ta'sh'n, *n.* [*L. sub*, under.] The infestation of a subordinate tenant by the holder of a fief.

Subjacent, sub-ji-sent, *a.* [*L. subjacens*, *subjacere*, from *sub*, under, and *jacere*, to lie under, adjacent, circumjacent.] Lying under or below; applied to rocks, beds, or strata which lie under or are covered by others.

Subject, sub-jekt, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, *pp.* of *subjicere*, to place under, and *jacere*, to throw (whence *object*, *eject*, *inject*, *jet*, &c.).] Placed under; being under the power and dominion of another; ruled by another state; liable, from extraneous or inherent causes, exposed (subject to) land-aches. *Syn.* under, liable.—*n.* One

who owes allegiance to a sovereign; one who lives under and owes allegiance to a government; a person as the recipient of a certain treatment; that which is treated or operated on; a dead body for the purposes of dissection; that which is spoken of, thought of, treated of, or handled;

matter dealt with; theme of a discourse; the term of a proposition of which the truth is affirmed or denied; *gram.* that which is spoken of, the nominative of a verb; *philos.* the mind, soul, or personality of the thinker—the *Ego*, the thinking agent or principle, the object, which is its

correlating, being anything or everything external to the mind; *mus.* the principal theme of a movement; *fine arts*, the incident chosen by an artist; the object of composition or pictorial art (subject). To bring under; to subdue; to expose; to make liable; to cause to undergo; to expose, as in chemical or other operations, usually with to following in all senses to subject a person to ridicule.—*Subject*, sub-jekt, *sh'n*, *n.* The act of subjecting or subduing; the state of being under the control and government of another; subjugation; entralment.

Subject, sub-jekt, *iv*, *a.* Respecting; subjected, as opposed to object; belonging to one's own mind and not to what is external; belonging to ourselves, the conscious subject; in literature and art, characterized by prominence of the personality of the writer (as in the writings of Shelley and Byron are subjective).—**Subjectively**, sub-jekt'iv-ly, *adv.* In a subjective manner; as existing in thought or mind.—**Subjectively**, sub-jekt'iv-ly, *adv.* Subjectively.

Subjectivism, sub-jekt'iv-izm, *n.* *Metaph.* the doctrine that all human knowledge is merely relative.—**Subjectivity**, sub-jekt'iv-ty, *n.* The state of being subjective or of mind alone; the character of exhibiting the individuality of an author or artist.—**Subject-matter**, *n.* The theme or matter discussed or spoken of.

Subjoin, sub-join, *v.t.* [*L. sub*, under, near.] To add to the end; to add to anything else has been said or written.—**Subjoinder**, sub-join'er, *n.* A rejoinder.

Subjugate, sub-ju-gat, *v.t.*—*subjugated*, *subjugating*. [*L. subjugare*, *subjugatus*—*sub*, under, and *jugare*, a yoke, to yoke.] To subdue and bring under dominion; to conquer and compel to submit.—**Subjugation**, sub-ju-ga'sh'n, *n.* The act of subjugating; subjugation.—**Subjugator**, sub-ju-ga'tor, *n.* One who subjugates.

Subjunctive, sub-ju-nk'tiv, *a.* [*L. subjunctivus*, from *subjugo*, *subjunctum*—*sub*, under, near, and *jungo*, to join.] Subjunctive; *gram.* designating a mood or form of verbs expressing condition, hypothesis, or contingency, generally subjoined or subordinate to another verb, and preceded by a conjunction.—*n.* *Gram.* the subjunctive mood.

Subkingdom, sub-king-dom, *n.* [*L. sub*, under.] One of the great primary groups into which the animal kingdom is divided.

Sublarian, sub-lar'ian, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and *latus*, a sliding, a fall.] One who maintains the theological doctrine that God permitted the fall of man, and under and elected certain persons to salvation passing over others.

Sublease, sub-les, *a.* [*L. sub*, under.] *Law*, an under lease; a lease granted to a tenant by the holder of a lease.—**Sublet**, sub-let, *v.t.* [*L. sub*, under.] To underlet; to let to another person the party letting being himself lessee of the premises.

Sublibrarian, sub-lib-ri-arian, *n.* An under librarian; an assistant librarian.

Sublieutenant, sub-li-tenant, *n.* An inferior or second lieutenant.

Sublimate, sub-li-mat, *v.t.*—*sublimated*, *sublimating*. [*L. sublimare*, to raise, elevate. *Satura*.] To bring by heat from the solid state into the state of vapour, which on cooling again becomes solid.—*n.* What is produced by sublimation.—*Sublimation*, sub-li-ma'sh'n, *n.* The process of sublimation; the process by which solids are by heat converted into vapour that again becomes solid.—**Sublimatory**, sub-li-ma'to-ry, *a.* Capable of being sublimated.

Sublime, sub-lim, *a.* [*L. sublimis*, elevated, exalted, lofty, sublime; origin doubtful.] High in place; elevated; high in excellence; elevated far above men in general by lofty or noble traits; said of persons; striking the mind with a sense of grandeur or power; calculated to awaken, or expressive of, awe, veneration, or lofty feeling; grand; noble; said of objects, of scenery, of an action or exploit, &c.—*The sublime*, what is sublime; sublimity; what is grand or lofty in style; the grand in the words of nature, art, or action; distinguished from the beautiful.—*v.t.*—*sublimed*, *pp.* *subliming*. To exalt or render sublime; to dignify; to ennoble; to subliminate (which see.—*n.* To be susceptible of sublimation.—**Sublimation**, sub-li-ma'sh'n, *n.* In a sublime manner; grandly; majestically; loftily.—**Sublimeness**, sub-lim'ness, *n.* Sublimity.—**Sublimity**, sub-lim'i-ty, *n.* (*Fr. sublimité*; *L. sublimitas*.) The state or quality of being sublime; grandness; sublimity; loftiness or character of moral grandeur; loftiness of conception, sentiment, or style; elevation, whether exhibited in the works of nature or of art; the emotion produced by the sublime.

Sublingual, sub-lin-gwal, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, *lingua*, the tongue.] Situated under the tongue.

Sublittoral, sub-lit'to-ral, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and *litus*, littoral, the shore.] Under or close to the shore.

Sublunary, sub-lun'ar, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and *luna*, moon.] Situated under the moon; hence, pertaining to this world; mundane; earthly; worldly.—**Sublunar**, sub-lun'er, *a.* Situated beneath the moon.

Submarine, sub-mar'ine, *a.* [*L. sub*, slightly.] *Geog.* an incomplete location or dislocation; a sprain.

Submammary, sub-mam'm-ary, *n.* [*L. sub*, under, *mamma*, the breast.] Situated under the mammae of mammals.

Submarine, sub-mar'ine, *a.* [*L. sub*, near.] *Bot.* situated near the margin.

Submarine, sub-mar'ine, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and *mare*, the sea. *MARINE*.] Situated, existing, acting, or growing at some depth in the water of the sea remaining at the bottom or under the surface of the sea (*submarine plants*).—**Submarine forest**, a collection of roots and stems of trees, &c., growing in the water, which they grow; but now submerged by the sea.—**Submarine telegraph**, a telegraph cable laid along the bottom of the sea.

Submaxillary, sub-mak-sil'ary, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, *maxilla*, the jaw.] Situated under the jaw.

Submediant, sub-me'di-ant, *n.* [*L. sub*, under, *medius*, middle.] *Mus.* the sixth note of the diatonic scale, or middle note between the octave and antecadent.

Submental, sub-men'tal, *a.* [*L. sub*, under, and *mentum*, the chin.] *Anat.* situated under the chin.

Submerge, sub-merg, *v.t.*—*submerged*, *submerging*. [*L. submergere*, to immerse, to plunge, *Mixto*.] To put under water; to plunge; to cover or overflow with water; to drown.—*i.* To plunge under water; to sink out of sight.—**Submergence**, sub-merg'ence, *n.* The act of submerging.

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Submit, sub-mit', *v.t.*—*submitted, submitting*. [*L. submitto*, to put under, submit —*sub*, under, and *mitto*, to send. *Mitro*.] To yield to the power or will of another; used *refl.* : to place under the control of another; to surrender; to leave to the discretion or judgment of another; to refer. —*v.i.* To yield one's person to the power of another; to surrender; to yield one's opinion; to acquiesce; to be submissive; to yield without murmuring. —**Submitter**, sub-mit'ter, *n.* One who submits. —**Submission**, sub-missh'n, *n.* [*L. submitio, submissionis*.] The act of submitting, yielding, or surrendering; the state of being submissive; humble or suppliant behaviour; meekness; resignation; compliance with the commands of a superior; obedience. — **Submissive**, sub-mis'iv, *a.* Disposed, or ready to submit; compliant; obedient; humble; meek. — **Submissively**, sub-mis'siv-ly, *adv.* In a submissive manner; meekly; humbly. — **Submissiveness**, sub-mis'siv-ness, *n.* The character of being submissive; ready compliance; meekness. — **Submucous**, sub-mu'kus, *a.* [*L. sub, under*.] *anat.* Lying on or pertaining to the parts under a mucous membrane. — **Submultiple**, sub-mul'ti-pl, *n.* [*L. sub, under*.] A number or quantity which is contained in another a certain number of times. — **Submuscular**, sub-mus'ku-lar, *a.* [*L. sub, under*.] *anat.* Lying on or pertaining to parts under a muscle. — **Subnarcotic**, sub-nar'kotik, *a.* [*L. sub, slightly*.] Moderately narcotic. — **Subnascent**, sub-nas'ent, *a.* [*L. sub, under, nascor*, to grow.] Growing underneath. — **Subnormal**, sub-nor'mal, *n.* [*L. sub, under*.] The portion of a diameter intercepted between the ordinate and the normal to any curve. — **Subnude**, sub-nud', *a.* [*L. sub, slightly, nudus*, naked.] Almost naked or bare of leaves. — **Subobtus**, sub-ob'tus, *a.* [*L. sub, slightly*.] Somewhat or partially obtuse. — **Suboccipital**, sub-ok-sip'i-tal, *a.* [*L. sub, under*.] Being under the occiput. — **Suboperculum**, sub-op'er-ku-lum, *n.* [*L. sub, under, and operculum*, the cover of a part or section of the gill-covers of a fish. *Operculum*.] — **Subopercular**, sub-op'er-ku-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the suboperculum. — **Suborbital**, sub-or-bi'tal, *a.* [*L. sub, under, and orbita*, the lower eye.] Beneath the orbital cavity; infraorbital. — **Suborder**, sub-or'der, *n.* [*L. sub, under*.] A subdivision of an order in classifications; a group of animals or plants greater than a genus and less than a order. — **Subordinate**, sub-or-di-nat', *a.* [*L. sub, under, and ordinatus*, pp. of *ordino*, to set in order, from *ordo*, order. *Ordin*.] Placed in a lower order, class, or rank; occupying a lower position; inferior in rank, nature, power, importance, &c. — *sub-ordinated, subordinating*. To place below something else; to make or consider as of less value or importance; to make subject. — *n.* One inferior in rank, dignity, office, &c.; one below and under the orders of another. — **Subordinately**, sub-or-di-nat'-ly, *adv.* In a subordinate manner; in a lower rank, dignity, &c. — **Subordination**, sub-or-di-na'shon, *n.* The act of subordinating; gradation of ranks one below another; the state of being under control or government; subjection. — **Subordinative**, sub-or-di-na-tiv, *a.* Tending to subordinate. — **Subordinary**, Subordinance, sub-or-di-na-si, sub-or-di-nans, *n.* The state of being subordinate. — **Suborn**, sub-orn', *v.t.* [*Fr. suborner*, from *L. subornare*, to prepare secretly, to suborn — *sub*, under, and *ornare*, to equip, adorn. *Ornam*.] To bribe to commit perjury; to induce to give false testimony or do some other wickedness. — **Subornation**, sub-orn-a'shon, *n.* The crime of suborning. — **Subornation of perjury**, the inducing of any person to commit perjury. — **Suborner**, sub-or-ner, *n.* One who suborns. — **Subovate**, sub-o-vat', *a.* [*L. sub, slightly*.] Almost ovate; nearly in the form of an egg. — **Subpellucid**, sub-pel-lu'id, *a.* [*L. sub, slightly*.] Nearly or almost pellucid.

Supertoneal, sub-per-i-to-ne'al, *a.* [*L. sub, under*.] *anat.* situated under the peritoneum. — **Supplinth**, sub-plinth, *n.* [*L. sub, under*.] *Arch.* a second and lower plinth under the principal. — **Suppenna**, sub-pe'na, *n.* [*L. sub, and penna*, pen, penally.] *Law*, a writ or process commanding the attendance in a court of justice of the witness on whom it is served under a penalty. — *v.t.* — **Suppennate**, sub-pen-nat', *a.* To serve with a writ of subpoena. — **Supplior**, sub-pu'lor, *a.* [*L. sub, under*.] Under or below the poles of the earth; adjacent to the poles. — **Supplet**, sub-plekt', *n.* [*L. sub, under*.] A subordinate or deputy, prefect. — **Supprior**, sub-pri-or, *n.* [*L. sub, under*.] *Eccles.* the vicar-general of a prior. — **Suppublic**, sub-pu'blik, *a.* [*L. sub, under*.] *anat.* situated under the pubes. — **Subquadrate**, sub-kwadrat', *a.* [*L. sub, slightly*.] Nearly quadrate or square. — **Subreader**, sub-re'der, *n.* [*L. sub, under*.] An under reader in the laws of court. — **Subrector**, sub-rek'tor, *n.* [*L. sub, under*.] A rector's deputy or substitute. — **Subrigid**, sub-ri-jid, *a.* [*L. sub, slightly*.] Somewhat rigid or stiff. — **Subsalign**, sub-sal'in, *a.* [*L. sub, slightly*.] Somewhat saline. — **Subsaturated**, sub-sat'u-rat', *a.* [*L. sub, slightly*.] Not completely saturated. — **Subscapular**, sub-skap'u-lar, *a.* [*L. sub, under*.] Beneath the scapula or shoulder-blade. — **Subscribe**, sub-scrib', *v.t.* — **subscribed, subscribing**. [*L. subscribo* — *sub*, under, and *scribo*, to write. *Scarb*.] To write one's signature beneath to sign with one's own hand; to consent or bind one's self to by writing one's name beneath; to attest by writing one's name; to promise to give by writing one's name (to subscribe money). — *v.t.* To promise along with others a certain sum; to give one's name to be given in writing one's name to a newspaper, a book, &c. — **Subscriber**, sub-scrib'er, *n.* One who subscribes; one who donates, contributes, or binds himself to a promise or obligation by signing his name; one who contributes to an undertaking by paying or promising; one who enters his name for a newspaper, a tract, book, or the like. — **Subscribable**, sub-scrib-able, *a.* Capable of being subscribed. — **Subscriber**, sub-scrip't, *n.* Underwritten; written below something. — **Subscription**, sub-scrip'shon, *n.* [*L. subscriptio*.] The act of subscribing or signing; the signature attached to a paper; a sum subscribed or promised by signature; a sum contributed along with other subscribers; the amount subscribed. — **Subscript**, sub-scrip't, *a.* [*L. subscriptus*.] Underwritten. — **Subscripted**, sub-scrip't-ed, *a.* The part or division of a section. — **Subsellum**, sub-sell'i-um, *n.* pl. **Subsellia**, sub-sell'i-a. [*L. sellium*, a seat — *sub*, under, and *sellus*, a seat.] A small proceun in the walls of a theatre, made to turn up upon hinges, so as to be bent against in kneeling. — **Subsensible**, sub-sen-si-bil', *a.* [*L. sub, under*.] Deeper than the range of the senses; too profound for the senses to reach. — **Subsequent**, sub-s'kwent, *a.* [*L. subsequens, subsequentis*, pp. of *subsequor*, to follow close after — *sub*, under, near, and *sequor*, to follow. *Sequenc*.] Following in order; continuing or being after something else at any time, indefinitely; following in the order of place or succession; succeeding. — **Subsequently**, sub-s'kwent-ly, *adv.* In a subsequent manner, time, or position; afterwards; later on. — **Subsequence**, sub-s'kwens, sub-s'kwen-si, *n.* The state of being subsequent. — **Subserve**, sub-serv', *v.t.* — **subserviced, subserving**. [*L. subservio* — *sub*, under, and *servo*, to serve. *Serv*.] To serve or be of advantage to; to be of service to; to assist or promote. — *v.i.* To serve in an inferior capacity; to be subservient. — **Subservient**, sub-serv'i-ent, *a.* [*L. subserviens*, pp. of *subservio*.] Use-

ful as an instrument to promote a purpose; serving to promote some end; acting as a subordinate instrument. — **Subserviently**, sub-serv'i-ent-ly, *adv.* In a subservient manner. — **Subside**, sub-sid', *v.i.* — **subsided, subsiding**. [*L. subsideo* — *sub*, under, and *sido*, to settle, akin to *sedo*, to sit. *Sedare*.] To sink or fall to the bottom; to sink, as a bill, or to settle to a lower level, as a bill, or to fall into a state of quiet; to become tranquil; to abate. — **Subsidence**, sub-sid-ens, *n.* The act or process of subsiding; a gradually settling lower; a sinking into the ground (the subsidence of ground). — **Subsidiary**, sub-sid-i-ari, *a.* [*L. subsidiarius*. *Sist*.] Lending some aid or assistance; furnishing help; aiding or assisting; subordinate; contributory; pertaining to a subsidy. — **Subsidiary troops**, troops of one nation hired by another for military service. — *n.* One who or that which is subsidiary; an auxiliary; an assistant. — **Subsidially**, sub-sid-i-ari-ly, *adv.* In a subsidiary manner. — **Subsidil**, sub-sid-i, *n.* [*L. subsidium*, from *sub*, under, *sido*, to sit; lit. that which is placed beneath as a support. *Sid*.] A sum of money granted for a purpose, an aid or tax formerly granted by parliament to the crown for urgent occasions of the realm; a sum paid by one government to another to the extent of carrying on a war. — **Subsidize**, sub-sid-iz, *v.t.* — **subsidized, subsidizing**. To furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of by a subsidy. — **Subsist**, sub-sist', *v.i.* [*Fr. subsister*, from *L. subsistere* — *sub*, under, and *sisto*, *sistere*, to stand, to be fixed, from *sto*, to stand. *Stare*.] To exist; to have continued existence; to be beneath as a support. The state; to be maintained with food and clothing; to be supported; to live; to inhere in something else. — *v.t.* To support with provisions. — **Subsistence**, sub-sist-ens, *n.* [*Fr. subsistance*.] Maintenance; that which furnishes support to animal life; means of support; support; livelihood; inheritance in something else. — **Subsistent**, sub-sis'tent, *a.* [*L. subsistens*.] Subsistent. — **Subsistently**, sub-sis'tent-ly, *adv.* Subsistently. — **Subsoil**, sub-soil, *n.* [*L. sub, under*.] The under-soil; the bed or stratum of earth or earthy matter which lies immediately under the surface soil. — **Subsolum**, a plough adapted to follow the common plough and loosen the subsoil. — **Subspecies**, sub-sp'e-shi, *n.* [*L. sub, under*.] A subordinate species; a division of a species. — **Substance**, sub-stans', *n.* [*Fr. substance*, from *L. substantia*, substance, essence; from *substantia*, substantia, pp. of *substantio* — *sub*, under, and *sisto*, to stand. *Stare*.] That of which a thing is made; matter; matter; matter; material; distinct portion of matter; a body; that which is real; that which constitutes a thing really a thing; the characteristic constituents collectively; the essential qualities of a thing; the quality; firmness; substantiality; material means and resources; goods; estate; *philos.* that which underlies all phenomena; that which exists independently and unchangeably, in contradistinction to accident or quality; *theol.* that in which the divine attributes inhere. — **Substantial**, sub-stan-shal, *a.* Actually existing; real; not seeming or imaginary; corporeal; material; firm; substantial; of material; strong; solid; possessed of considerable substance, goods, or estate; moderately wealthy. — **Substantially**, sub-stan-shal-ly, *adv.* The state of being substantial. — **Substantially**, sub-stan-shal-ly, *v.t.* To render substantial. — **Substantially**, sub-stan-shal-ly, *adv.* With reality of existence; strongly; solidly; in substance; the things essentially. — **Substantialness**, sub-stan-shal-ness, *n.* — **Substantials**, sub-stan-shal-s, *n. pl.* — **Substantiate**, sub-stan-shi-ate, *v.t.* — **substantiated, substantiating**. To make real or actualized by proof; to corroborate evidence; to verify; to make good; to prove. — **Substantiation**, sub-stan-shi-a'shon, *n.* The act of substantiating or proving; evidence; proof. — **Substantial**, sub-stan-

val, a. Relating to or like a substitutive.

Substantive, sub-stan-ti-v, a. [L. *substantivus*, self-existent; *substantiva verba*, the substantive verb.] Being or expressing existence; depending on itself; independent. — *Substantive verb*, the verb to be. — *n. Gram.* a noun. — **Substantively**, sub-stan-ti-v, adv. In a substantive manner. — *substantively*, a. Relating to, as a substantive or noun (an adjective need substantively).

Substitute, sub-sti-tu-t, v.t. — *substituted*, *substituting*, [L. *substitutio*, *substitutum* — *sub*, under, and *stituo*, to place, to set.] To put in the place of another; to put in exchange. — *n.* A person acting for or put in the room of another; a person who for a consideration serves in an army in the place of another; one thing put in the place of another or serving the purpose of another. — **Substitution**, sub-sti-tu-ti-on, n. The act of substituting or putting in place of another; the putting of one quantity in the place of another, to which it is equal but differently expressed. — **Substitutional**, sub-sti-tu-ti-on-al, a. Pertaining to or implying substitution. — **Substitutionary**, sub-sti-tu-ti-on-ary, a. Substitutional.

Substratum, sub-strat-um, n. [L. *sub*, under, and *stratum*, something spread. *STRATUM*.] That which is laid or spread under something; a stratum lying under another; subsoil; *metaph.* matter or substance in which qualities inhere.

Substruction, sub-strak-shon, n. [L. *sub*, under, and *struo*, to build. *STRUCTURE*.] A mass of building below another a foundation. — **Substructure**, sub-strak-tūr, n. An under structure; a foundation.

Subsultive, Subsultory, sub-sul-ti, sub-sul-ti-ri, a. [From L. *subsulo*, *subsultum*, to leap up — *sub*, under, and *sulco*, to leap.] Moving by sudden leaps or starts; having a spasmodic character. — **Subsultus**, sub-sul-tus, n. *Met.* a twitching or convulsive motion.

Subsume, sub-sum, v.t. [L. *sub*, under, and *sumo*, to take.] *Logic*, to include under a more general class or category.

Subtangent, sub-tan-ge-n-t, a. [L. *sub*, under.] The part of a product diameter or produced axis, intercepted between an ordinate and a tangent, both drawn from the same point in a curve.

Subtenant, sub-ten-ant, n. [L. *sub*, under.] The tenant under a tenant; one who rents land or houses from a tenant.

Subtend, sub-tend, v.t. [L. *subtendo* — *sub*, under, and *tendo*, to stretch.] To extend under or be opposite to; a geometrical term said of the side of a triangle opposite an angle.

Subterfuge, sub-ter-fū, n. [Fr. *subterfuge*, L. *subterfugium*, from L. *subter*, under, and *fugio*, to flee whence *fugitive*, &c.] A dishonest shift or excuse; an artifice, preparation, or other artifice to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct.

Subterranean, Subterranean, sub-ter-rā-nē-an, sub-ter-rā-nē-us, a. [L. *subterraneus* — *sub*, under, and *terra*, the earth (whence *terrace*, *terrestrial*, &c.).] Being or lying at some depth in the earth; situated within the earth; underground.

Subtle, sub-tl, a. [O. E. *soðel*, *soðil*, *soðil*, O. Fr. *subtil*, *soðil* (Fr. *subtil*), from L. *subtilis*, slender, delicate, subtle, from *sub*, under, and *telo*, for *telare*, a web, from *telo*, to weave (whence *texture*).] Thin or tenuous in substance; not gross or dense; rare; delicate in texture or workmanship; acute or penetrating in intellect; capable of drawing inferences; delicate in design; cunning; artful; insinuating; cunningly devised. — **Subtleness**, sub-tl-ness, n. The quality of being subtle. — **Subtly**, sub-tl, a. The quality of being subtle; cunning; artful; insinuating; delicate in intellect; not of gross distinction or discrimination. — **Subtly**, sub-tl, adv. In a subtle manner; artfully; cunningly; nicely; delicately; delicately; delicately. — **Subtly**, sub-tl, a. A spelling of *subtle* now given up, as are also *Subtily*, *Subtleness*, *Subtily*. — **Substitution**, sub-sti-tu-ti-

zā-shon, n. The act of substituting; refinement in drawing distinctions, &c. — **Subtilize**, sub-ti-līz, v.t. — *subtilized*, *subtilizing*. To make subtle; to refine; to spin into niceties. — *v.i.* To refine in argument; to make nice distinctions.

Subtonic, sub-ton-ik, n. [L. *sub*, under.] *Mus.* the semitone or note next below the tonic, the leading note of the scale.

Subtorrid, sub-ter-rid, a. [L. *sub*, slightly.] Approximately torrid; bordering on the torrid zone.

Subtract, sub-trakt, v.t. [L. *subtrahō*, *subtrahō*, *sub*, under, and *trahō*, to draw. *TRACT*.] To withdraw or take from a number or quantity; to deduct. — **Subtractor**, sub-trak-tor, n. One who subtracts. — **Subtraction**, sub-trak-shon, n. The act or operation of subtracting; the taking of a lesser number from a greater. — **Subtractive**, sub-trak-tiv, a. Tending or having power to subtract. — **Subtrahend**, sub-trahend, n. [L. *subtrahendus*, that must be subtracted.] The sum or number to be subtracted from another, which is called the minuend.

Subtranslucent, sub-trans-lu-cent, a. [L. *sub*, slightly.] Imperfectly translucent.

Subtransparent, sub-trans-pa-rent, a. [L. *sub*, slightly.] Imperfectly transparent.

Subtypical, sub-tip-i-kal, a. [L. *sub*, near, slightly.] Adjoining the tropics; indigenous to or characteristic of the regions bordering the tropics.

Subtypical, sub-tip-i-kal, a. [L. *sub*, slightly.] Not quite true to the type; slightly aberrant.

Subulate, Subulated, sub-u-lat, sub-u-lat, v.t. [From L. *subula*, an awl, from *sub*, to sew, *sew*.] Shaped like an awl; slender and gradually tapering toward the end or point.

Subungual, sub-ung-u-al, a. [L. *sub*, under, and *unguis*, a nail.] Under the nail.

Suburb, sub-urb, n. [L. *suburbium* — *sub*, under, near, and *urbs*, a city. *URBAN*.] An outlying part of a city or town; a part without the boundaries but in the vicinity of the town; often used in the plural to signify loosely some part near a city.

Suburban, sub-urban, a. Pertaining to the suburbs of a city.

Subvariety, sub-va-ri-ē-ti, n. [L. *sub*, under, and *variety*, subordinate variety or division of a variety.]

Subvene, sub-vēn, v.i. — *subvened*, *subvening*. [From L. *subvenio*, *subvenire*, to come to one's assistance — *sub*, under, and *venio*, venture, to come (as in *advent*, *present*, &c.).] To arrive or happen so as to obviate something or afford relief. — **Subvention**, sub-ver-shon, n. The act of coming to relieve or aid; a government grant or aid; pecuniary aid granted.

Subvert, sub-vert, v.t. [L. *subverto*, to overthrow — *sub*, under, and *verto*, to turn. *VERSE*.] To overthrow from the foundation; to ruin utterly; to destroy; to corrupt or pervert as the mind. — **Subverted**, sub-vert, v.t. One who subverts. — **Subvertible**, sub-vert-i-bil, a. Capable of being subverted. — **Subversion**, sub-ver-shon, n. [L. *subversio*.] The act of subverting or overthrowing; overthrow; ruin; destruction. — **Subversive**, sub-ver-siv, a. Tending to subvert, overthrow, or ruin.

Subvey, sub-vē, n. [L. *sub*, under.] An underground way.

Succade, suk-kād, n. pl. [L. *succus*, juice.] Fruits candied and preserved in syrup, sweetmeats.

Succaneas, suk-kā-nē-us, a. [L. *succaneus* — *sub*, under, and *cardo*, to go. *CARD*.] Supplying the place of something else; forming a substitute. — **Succedanea**, suk-kā-dā-nē-us, n. pl. Succedanea, n. pl. What supplies the place of or is used for something else; a substitute.

Succed, suk-sād, v.t. [Fr. *succéder*, from L. *succedo*, *succedere* — *sub*, under, in place of, and *cedo*, to go. *CED*.] To take the place of in some post or position; to be heir or successor to; to come after; to be subsequent or consequent to. — *Syn.* under. — **Succeed**, suk-sād, v.t. To follow; to come next; to be heir to; to succeed a throne after the removal or death of the occupant; to

come down by order of succession; to devolve, to be fortunate or prosperous in any endeavor; to obtain the object desired; to turn out as wished; to have the desired result. — **Succeder**, suk-sād, n. One who succeeds; a successor. — **Succeeding**, suk-sād-ing, a. Following; coming next in order. — **Succes**, suk-ses, n. [L. *succensus*, from *succedo*, *succensus*.] The termination or result of any affair, whether happy or unhappy; the issue; more especially, the issue of the prosperous termination of anything, attended with good hap or fortune. — **Successful**, suk-ses-ful, a. Having or resulting in success; prosperous; fortunate. — *Syn.* under *Fortunate*. — **Successfully**, suk-ses-ful, adv. In a successful manner; prosperously; favourably. — **Successfulness**, suk-ses-ful-ness, n. — **Succession**, suk-sesh-on, n. [L. *succes-sio*, *succes-sio*, from *succedo*, *succensus*.] A following of things in order, either in time or place; a series following one after the other; a series of line of descendants; successors collectively; a succeeding or coming to an inheritance; the act or right of entering upon an office, rank, &c., held by a predecessor. — **Succession duty**, a tax imposed on estates, transfers of things, according to its value and the relation of the person who succeeds to the previous owner. — **Apostolical succession**, the alleged transmission, through the episcopate, of the power and authority of the apostles by Christ to his apostles for the guidance and government of the church. — **Successional**, suk-sesh-on-al, a. Relating to succession; consecutive. — **Successionally**, suk-sesh-on-al, adv. In succession. — **Successionist**, suk-sesh-on-ist, n. One who maintains the doctrine of apostolical succession. — **Successive**, suk-ses-iv, a. [L. *succes-sivus*.] Following in an uninterrupted course or series, successive things, either in time or place, coming one after another; consecutive. — **Successively**, suk-ses-iv, adv. In a successive manner; in a series one after another. — **Successive-ness**, suk-ses-iv-ness, n. Successor, suk-ses-or, n. [L. *successor*.] One that succeeds; one who takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character: correlative to *prede-*

Succinct, suk-sink-t, a. [L. *succinctus*, tucked or girded up, *succinct* — *sub*, up, and *cingo*, *cinctum*, to gird. *CINCTURE*.] Compressed into few words; characterized by verbal brevity; brief; concise. — *Syn.* under *Concise*. — **Succinctly**, suk-sink-t, adv. In a succinct manner; concisely. — **Succinctness**, suk-sink-t-ness, n. The quality of being succinct; conciseness.

Succinic, suk-sin-ik, a. [L. *succinum*, amber.] Pertaining to, or derived from, amber. — **Succinite**, suk-sin-it, n. An amber-coloured variety of lime-garnet. — **Succinuous**, suk-sin-us, a. Pertaining to, or resembling amber.

Succory, suk-kō-ri, n. [A corruption of *chicory*.] Chicory.

Succotash, suk-kō-tash, n. [From American Indian name.] Green maize and beans boiled together. [United States.]

Succour, suk-kō, v.t. [Fr. *succourir*, *succourir* (Fr. *secourir*), from L. *succurro*, to run up to the aid of — *sub*, under, and *curro*, to run. *CURRENT*.] To help when in difficulty or distress; to assist and deliver from suffering; to aid or relieve. — *Aid*, help; assistance; particularly, assistance in difficulty or distress; the person or thing that brings relief. — **Succourer**, suk-kō-er, n. One who succours. — **Succourless**, suk-kō-er-less, a. Destitute of succour, help, or relief.

Succulent, suk-kū-lent, a. [L. *succulentus*, from *succus*, juice.] Full of juice; juicy. — **Succulent plants**, plants remarkable for the thick and fleshy nature of the stems and leaves. — **Succulently**, suk-kū-lent-l, adv. In a succulent manner; juicy. — **Succulence**, **Succulency**, suk-kū-lent-ness, suk-kū-lent-ness, n. The quality of being succulent; juiciness.

Succumb, suk-kū-m, v.i. [L. *succumbo* — *sub*, under, and *cumbo*, to be down (seen also in *incombent*, *incombent*).] To sink or

give way without resistance; to yield; to submit.

Succursal, suk-k'ers'al, a. [Fr. *succursale*, from *l. succursus*, succour. **Succursal** is a chapel of ease; said of a church attached to a parish church.—A chapel of ease; also a branch establishment.

Succussion, suk-kush'on, n. [L. *succussio*, *succussionis*, a shaking.—*Sub*, under, and *quatio*, to shake. The act of shaking; a shock, an aguish shaking.—**Succussive**, suk-kus'iv, a. Characterized by shaking. **Such**, such, a. [Lit. so-like, from A. Sax. *sud*, *sud*, *sum*, *sode*, and *lic*—like; Icel. *slíkr*, G. *schlich*, *schlick*, *schlich*—*who-like* or *why-like*.] Of that or the like kind or degree; similar; like; the same as mentioned; so great (*such* baseless). **Such** is followed by before the thing which is the subject of comparison; the article *a* or *an* is placed between it and the noun to which it refers (*such* a man), but *such* comes directly before nouns without the article (*such* weather, *such* and *such*, or *such* or *such*, used to represent an object generally or indefinitely, or to save particularizing.—*Such* like, of the like kind, similar persons or things; et cetera: used at the close of enumerations.—**Suchwise**, *such* wíze, *adv.* In such a manner; so.

Suck, suk, v.t. [A. Sax. *sucan*, to suck, also *sugan*, like G. *sugen*, Icel. *sýpa*, *sipa*, Dan. *sug*; cog. with *saug*, to draw, to suck, to suck.] To draw into the mouth by the action of the lips and tongue; to draw something from with the mouth; specifically, to draw milk from; to draw in or imbibe; to inhale; to draw in as in a whirlpool; to swallow up; to engulf—*v. i.* To draw fluid into the mouth; to draw milk from the breast.—*n.* The act of drawing with the mouth; milk drawn from the breast by the mouth.—**Sucker**, suk'er, n. One who or that which sucks; an organ in animals for sucking; the piston of a suction-pump; a shoot or branch which proceeds from the roots or lower part of a stem; the sucking of a leech; a fish or pump-sucker; a toy consisting of a small piece of leather having a string attached to the centre of it, soaked in water and pressed firmly down on a substance, when the atmospheric pressure causes it to adhere through the vacuum made when the string is pulled.—**Sucking**, suk'ing, p. and a. Nourished by milk from the mother's breast; hence (*sucking* and *weaning* are experienced).—**Bottle**, -*bottle*, n. An infant's feeding-bottle.—**Sucking**, -*sucking*, n. The removal.—**Sucking-pump**, n. The common or suction pump.—**Suckle**, suk'l, v.t. *suckled*, *suckling*. [From *suck*.] To give suck to; to nurse at the breast.—**Suckling**, suk'ling, n. [From *suck* and *term*.—*ling*.] A young child at the breast.

Suckatash, suk-k'atash, n. **Succotashi**, suk'otash, n. [Fr. *succotash*.] A general name for the sugars identical with cane-sugar.

Suction, suk-tush'on, n. [O. Fr. *suction*, from *l. suppo*, *suctum*, to suck. **Suck**] The act of sucking; the sucking up of any fluid by the pressure of the external air when a vacuum is made.—**Suction-pump**, n. The common house or sucking pump as distinguished from the lifting or the force pump.—**Suctorial**, suk-to'ri-al, a. Adapted for sucking; living by sucking; capable of adhering by sucking.

Sudation, sú-dá-sh'on, n. [L. *sudatio*, *sudationis*, from *sudo*, to sweat. **Sudary**, A sweating.—**Sudatorium**, sú-dá-tó'ri-um, n. [L.] A hot-air bath for producing perspiration.—**Sudatory**, sú-dá-to'ri, n. A sudatorium.—*a.* Sweating; perspiring.

Sudden, sú-den, n. [O. Fr. *soudain*, from *l. subdita*, *subdita*, from *l. subditus*, sudden, from *subeo*, *subitum*, to steal upon—*sub*, under, and *eo*, to go. **Interstich**.] Happening without or with scarcely a moment's notice; unexpected; unexpectedly; hastily put in use, employed, or prepared; quick; rapid; hasty; violent; passionate.—*On a sudden*, of a sudden, all at once; hence; unexpectedly. *On the sudden* is also used.

Suddenly, sú-den-li, *adv.* In a sudden manner; unexpectedly; all at once.—**Suddenness**, sú-den-ness, n. State of being sudden.

Sudder, sú-der, n. In India, the chief seat or headquarters of government, as distinguished from the *mofussil*.

Sudoriferous, sú-do-rí-fer-us, a. [L. *sudor*, sweat (akin to E. *sweat*), and *fero*, to bear.] Producing sweat; secreting perspiration.—**Sudorific**, sú-do-rí-fík, a. [L. *sudor*, and *facio*, to make.] Causing sweat.—A medicine that produces sweat; a diaphoretic.—**Sudoriparous**, sú-do-rí-pá-rus, a. [L. *pario*, to produce.] Sweat-producing; sweating perspiration.

Sudra, sú-dra, n. [Hind.] A member of the lowest of the four great castes among the Hindus.

Suds, súds, n. pl. [From stem of *seethe*; cogn. with *sud*, seething, from *sieden*, to seethe.] A lye of soap and water, or water impregnated with soap, and forming a frothy mass.

Sue, sú-e, *v. t.* *sued*, *suing*. [O. Fr. *suar*, *suar*, *suar* (Fr. *suire*), from a form *squere*, from *l. sequi*, to follow (whence *persue*, *enquire*, *suit*, *suite*). **Sequence**.] To ply with love to seek in marriage; to seek justice or right by legal process; to insist on; to insist in law language.—*To sue out*, to petition for and take out (to *sue out* a pardon)—*v. i.* To play the lover; to woo or be a wooer; to prosecute; to make legal claim; to seek redress; to petition; to plead.—**Stability**, sú-bil-i-ti, n. Capability of being sued.—**Stable**, sú-b'l, a. Such as may be sued.—**Suer**, sú'er, n. One who sues; a suitor.

Suet, sú-et, n. [O. Fr. *seu*, *sieu* (Fr. *suis*), from *l. sebum*, tallow, grease.] The fatty tissue situated about the loins and kidneys of the ox, sheep, deer, &c., and which is harder than the fat from other parts.—**Suet-like**, sú-et-li, a. Consisting of suet or resembling it.

Suffer, sú-fer, v. t. [O. Fr. *suffrir*, *sufferre*. (Fr. *souffrir*), from *l. sufferre*, *inf*, *suffero*, to suffer—*sub*, under, and *fero*, to bear, to bear.] To feel or bear with painful, disagreeable, or distressing effects; to undergo (to *suffer* pain); to be affected by (to *suffer* change, a loss); not to resist or hinder; to allow; to feel or undergo pain in body or mind; to undergo punishment; to be capably executed; to be injured; to sustain loss or damage.—**Sufferable**, sú-fer-a-bl, a. Capable of being permitted or endured.—**Sufferableness**, sú-fer-a-bl-ness, n. The character of being sufferable.—**Sufferably**, sú-fer-a-bl, *adv.* In a sufferable manner.—**Sufferance**, sú-fer-ans, n. The state of suffering; forbearance; patient endurance; passive consent by not forbidding or hindering; toleration; permission.—*On sufferance*, by passive permission or consent; without being positively forbidden; to tolerate.—**Sufferer**, sú-fer'er, n. One who suffers: one who undergoes pain; one who sustains inconvenience or loss; one that permits or allows.—**Suffering**, sú-fer'ing, n. The bearing of pain; inconvenience; loss; pain; endurance; distress.

Suffice, sú-fis, v. i. *sufficed*, *sufficing*. [O. E. *suffice*, from Fr. *suffire*, *suffisant*, *l. sufficere*, to be sufficient—*sub*, under, and *facio*, to make. **Faci**.] To be enough or sufficient; to be equal to the end proposed.—*v. t.* To satisfy; to be equal to the wants or demands of.—**Sufficient**, sú-fis-ent, a. [L. *sufficiens*, *sufficiens*, ppr. of *sufficere*.] Equal to the end proposed; adequate; wants enough; of competent power or ability; qualified; capable.—**Sufficiently**, sú-fis-ent-li, *adv.* To a sufficient degree; well enough; adequately; to a considerable degree.

Sufficiency, sú-fis-ent-si, n. The state of being sufficient or adequate; adequacy; capacity; adequate substance or means; a competence; a comfortable fortune; a supply equal to wants; self-sufficiency.

Suffix, sú-fiks, n. [L. *suffigere*, ppr. of *suffigere*, to affix—*sub*, under, and *ficio*, to make. **Fix**.] A letter or letters added to the end of a word; an affix; a postfix.—*v. t.* To add or annex (a letter or syllable) to a word.—**Suffixion**, sú-fík-sh'on, n. The act of suffixing.

Suffocate, sú-fú-kat, v. t. *suffocated*, *suffocating*. [L. *suffoco*, *suffocatus*—*sub*, under, and *fano*, *fancio*, the throat.] To choke or kill by stopping the throat; to smother as by depriving of air; to smother.—*v. i.* To become choked, stifled, or smothered.—**Suffocatingly**, sú-fú-kat-ing-li, *adv.* So as to suffocate; by suffocation.—**Suffocation**, sú-fú-ká-sh'on, n. The act of suffocating; the state of being suffocated, choked, or stifled.—**Suffocative**, sú-fú-ká-tiv, a. Tending or able to choke or stifle.

Suffok-punch, sú-fú-k-punch, n. A variety of English horse, strongly built, of a stout round shape.

Suffragan, sú-fra-gan, a. [Fr. *suffragan*, *l. suffragans*, *suffragans*, ppr. of *suffragari*, to vote for, from *suffragum*, a vote.

Suffrage, sú-fraj, n. [Fr. *suffrage*, *l. suffragium*, a vote, origin doubtful.] A vote given in deciding a controversial question, or in the choice of a man for an office or trust; an expression of opinion; one's voice given.

Suffrutescent, sú-fro-tés-ent, a. [L. *sub*, slightly, and *frutex*, a shrub.] Moderately frutescent.—**Suffruticose**, sú-fro-tí-kós, a. *liot*, in part shrubby; woody at the base, but the yearly branches decaying.

Suffumigate, sú-fú-mí-gat, v. t. *suffumigated*, *suffumigating*. [L. *suffumigo*, *suffumigare*—*sub*, under, and *fumio*, smoke.] To apply fumes or smoke to, as to the body in medical treatment.—**Suffumigation**, sú-fú-mí-gá-sh'on, n. The operation of suffumigating; fumigation.

Suffuse, sú-fú-z, v. t. *suffused*, *suffusing*. [L. *suffundo*, *suffusus*—*sub*, under, and *fundo*, to pour, to pour out.] To spread, beset with fluid or tincture; to fill or cover as with something fluid (eyes *suffused* with tears, *suffused* with blushes).—**Suffusion**, sú-fú-zh'on, n. The act of suffusing or state of being suffused.

Sugar, shú-ger, n. [Fr. *sucrer*, from Ar. *sukkar*, sugar, from *Per. shakhar*, *Pr. karkit*, *sakkar*, *Skr. karkand*, grains of sand, sugar.] A well-known sweet granular substance, prepared chiefly from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane, but obtained also from many other plants, as maple, beet, birch, parsnip, &c.; something resembling sugar in any of its properties; *figs*, honeyed or soothing words.—**Sugar of lead**, the acetate of lead, the crystals of which have a slight sweetness.—**Sugar of milk**, lactine.

—*a*. Made of sugar.—*v. t.* To impregnate, season, sprinkle with sugar; *figs*, to sweeten, honey, or render acceptable.—**Sugar-baker**, n. One who refines sugar.

—**Sugar-beet**, n. A species of beet from whose root sugar is largely manufactured.

—**Sugar-candy**, n. A sweetened and crystallized.—**Sugar-cane**, n. A plant from whose juice sugar is obtained, a tall handsome grass 15 to 20 feet high.—**Sugar-house**, n. A building in which sugar is refined.—**Sugariness**, shú-ger-i-ness, n. The quality of being sugary.—**Sugaring**, shú-ger-ing, n. A sweetening with sugar; the sugar thus used.—**Sugar-loaf**, n. A vessel for boiling down sea-burine juice.—**Sugar-loaf**, n. A conical mass of refined sugar, anything shaped like a sugar-loaf.—**Sugar-maple**, n. A tree of North America, from the sapling in which sugar is manufactured in considerable quantities in the United States and Canada.—**Sugar-mill**, n. A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane.—**Sugar-milk**, n. A species of milk found in rare circumstances.—**Sugar-nippers**, n. pl. A tool for cutting leaf-sugar into small lumps.—**Sugar-planter**, n. One who owns or manages land devoted to the growing of the sugar-cane.—**Sugar-plum**, n. A conifer or small sweetmeat made of boiled sugar, with flavouring and colouring ingredients.—**Sugar-re-**

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Symbolatry. Symbololatry, *sim-bol'a-tri*, *sim-bol-o-l'a-tri*, *n.* [*Gr. latreia*, service or worship.] The worship, extravagant reverence, or overestimation of symbols or types.—**Symbolic.** Symbolical, *sim-bol'ik*, *sim-bol'i-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to a symbol or symbols; of the nature of a symbol; representative; *gram*, said of a class of words, such as pronouns, prepositions, etc.—**Symbolically.** *sim-bol'i-kal-ly*, *adv.* In a symbolic manner; by symbols; typically.—**Symbolics.** Symbolic, *sim-bol'iks*, *n.* The study of symbols; the study of Christian and ecclesiastical symbols of faith.—**Symbolism.** *sim-bol'iz-um*, *n.* The investing of things with a symbolic meaning; meaning expressed by symbols; symbols collectively.—**Symbolist.** *sim-bol'ist*, *n.* One who symbolizes.—**Symbolistic.** Symbolistical, *sim-bol'is-tik*, *sim-bol'is-tikal*, *a.* Characterized by the use of symbols.—**Symbolize.** *sim-bol-iz*, *vt.*—*symbolized*, *symbolizing*. To represent by a symbol or by symbols; to serve as the symbol of, or regard or treat as symbolic.—*n.* To express or represent in symbols.—**Symbolological.** *sim-bol-o-log'i-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to symbolology.—**Symbolologist.** *sim-bol-o-log'ist*, *n.* One versed in symbolology.—**Symbolology.** *sim-bol-o-lo-gi*, *n.* [*Gr. symbolon*, and *logos*, discourse.] The art of expressing by symbols; symbols collectively and their meaning and use.

Symmetry. *sim'e-tri*, *n.* [*Gr. symmetria*—*syn* for *syn*, with, and *metron*, measure.] A due proportion in size and form of the parts of a body or structure to each other, such harmony of parts as produces a pleasing whole, the character of being well proportioned; *bot.* and *zool.* correspondence or similar distribution of parts in plants or animals; symmetrical disposition of organs.—**Symmetrical.** *sim'e-tri-kal*, *a.* Symmetrical; used chiefly in mathematics.—**Symmetrical.** *sim'e-tri-kal*, *a.* Possessing symmetry; well proportioned in all parts, handsome; finely and harmoniously balanced.—**Symmetricalness.** *sim'e-tri-kal-ness*, *n.*—**Symmetry.** *sim'e-tri*, *n.* One very studious of symmetry.—**Symmetrize.** *sim'e-triz*, *vt.* To make symmetrical.

Sympathy. *sim-pa-thi*, *n.* [*Gr. sympathia*, *h.* *sympathia*, from *Gr. sympathia*—*syn*, with, and *pathos*, suffering, Pains.] Feeling corresponding to that which another feels; a feeling that enables a person to enter into and in part share another's feelings; fellow feeling; affection; commiseration; *physiol.* and *pathe.* that relation of the organs and parts of a living body to each other whereby a disordered condition of one part induces more or less disorder in another part.—**Sympathetic.** *sim-pa-thet'ik*, *a.* Sympathetic of, produced by, or exhibiting sympathy; having sympathy or common feeling with another; feeling-hearted; *physiol.* produced by sympathy.—**Sympathetic ink.** *sim-pa-thet'ik*, *n.* The paper made exposed to heat or chemicals.—**Sympathetic nervous system.** *sim-pa-thet'ik*, *n.* A set of nerves or nervous masses in vertebrate animals, arranged along the spine.—**Sympathetic sounds.** *sim-pa-thet'ik*, *n.* Sounds produced from bodies by the vibrations of some other sounding body.—**Sympathetically.** *sim-pa-thet'ik-ly*, *adv.* In a sympathetic manner; with sympathy or fellow feeling.—**Sympathize.** *sim-pa-thiz*, *vi.*—*sympathized*, *sympathizing*. To have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to have fellow feeling; to be sorry for another's suffering; to condescend to agree to.—**Sympathizer.** *sim-pa-thiz-er*, *n.* One who sympathizes.—**Symphony.** *sim-fon-i*, *n.* [*It. symphonia*, from *Gr. symphonia*—*syn*, with, and *phonia*, voice.] A consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear; harmony; *mus.* an

elaborate composition for a full orchestra, consisting usually, like the sonata, of three or four contrasted but intimately related movements.—**Symphonic.** *sim-fon'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to a symphony.—**Symphonicism.** *sim-fon'iz-um*, *n.* Agreeing in sound; harmonious.—**Symphonist.** *sim-fon'ist*, *n.* A composer of symphonies.—**Symphonize.** *sim-fon-iz*, *vt.* [*Gr. sym*, together, and *phylon*, a leaf] *Bot.* Gaxtoni-
fyllous.

Symphysis. *sim-fis-is*, *n.* [*Gr. symphysis*, from *syn* for *syn*, together, and *physis*, to grow.] *Anat.* a growing together; the union of bones by cartilage; the point of union between two parts; a commissure.—**Symphysometer.** *sim-fis-e-zom'e-ter*, *n.* [*Gr. sym*, together, *physis*, to press, *metron*, a measure.] A kind of barometer for measuring the weight of the atmosphere by the compression of a column of gas.—**Symposium.** *sim-poz-i-um*, *n.* [*Pl. symposia*, *sim-poz-i-a*. [*Gr. symposion*, from *syn*, together, and *posis*, drinking.] A feast where the guests drinking; a convivial meeting; a discussion by writers in a periodical.—**Symposiac.** *sim-poz-i-ak*, *a.* Pertaining to a symposium.—**Symposiarch.** *sim-poz-i-arch*, *n.* [*Gr. symposiarches*, from *syn*, together, and *arche*, rule.] The president or manager of a feast.—**Symposiast.** *sim-poz-i-ast*, *n.* A sharer in a symposium.

Symptom. *sim-ptom*, *n.* [*Gr. sympnoma*—*syn*, together, and *ptom*, to fall.] Any sign or token; what serves as evidence of something; not seen; *med.* an affection which accompanies a disease, and from which the existence and nature of a disease is ascertained.—**Symptomatic.** *sim-ptom-at'ik*, *a.* Being or serving as a symptom; indicating the existence of something else.—**Symptomatic disease.** a disease which proceeds from some prior disease, and is opposed to *idiopathic disease*.—**Symptomatically.** *sim-ptom-at'ik-ly*, *adv.* By means of symptoms.—**Symptomatology.** *sim-ptom-a-tol'o-gi*, *n.* The part of medicine which treats of the symptoms of diseases.—**Symptosis.** *sim-pto-sis*, *n.* [*Gr. symptosis*—*syn*, together, and *ptosis*, to take.] *Gram.* the contraction of two syllables into one.—**Synagogue.** *sin-a-gog*, *n.* [*Gr. synagoge*, from *syn*, together, and *agoge*, to bring.] A congregation of Jews met for the purpose of worship; a Jewish place of worship.—**Synagogal.** *sin-a-gog'al*, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a synagogue.

Synallagmatic. *sin-al-lag-mat'ik*, *a.* [*Gr. synallagmatia*, a mutual agreement.] Applied to a contract or treaty imposing reciprocal obligations.

Synalopha. *sin-a-lo-fa*, *n.* [*Gr. synalophe*, *synalophe*, to melt together—*syn*, together, and *alophe*, to smear.] A suppression of some vowel or diphthong from a word before another vowel or diphthong.

Synantherous. *sin-an-ther-us*, *a.* [*Prefix syn*, together, and *anther*.] *Bot.* having the anthers united so as to form a tube round the style.

Synanthous. *sin-an-thus*, *a.* [*Gr. syn*, with, together, and *anthos*, a flower.] *Bot.* exhibiting a union of several usually distinct flowers.—**Synanthi.** *sin-an-thi*, *n.* *Bot.* the union of flowers.

Synarthrosis. *sin-ar-thro-sis*, *n.* [*Gr. synarthrosis*—*syn*, with, and *arthron*, a joint.] *Anat.* union of bones without motion.—**Synarthrodial.** *sin-ar-thro-dial*, *a.* Pertaining to the union of bones.

Synarpium. *sin-kar-pium*, *n.* [*Gr. syn*, together, and *karpus*, fruit.] *Bot.* an aggregate fruit in which the ovaries cohere into a solid mass.—**Synarpous.** *sin-kar-pus*, *a.* *Bot.* having the carpels completely united, as in the apple and pear.

Synategmatic. *sin-kat-e-gom-at'ik*, *a.* [*Gr. syn*, together, and *ategma*, a covering.] Applied to a word which cannot singly express a term, as adverbs, prepositions, &c.

Synchondrosis. *sin-kon-dro-sis*, *n.* [*Gr. syn*, together, and *chondros*, a cartilage.] *Anat.* the union of bones by means of cartilage.

Synchronous. *sin-kro-nus*, *sin-kro-nal*, *a.* [*Gr. syn*, with, and *chronos*, time (whence also *chronic*, *chronicle*, &c.)] Happening at the same time; contemporaneous; simultaneous.—**Synchronism.** *sin-kro-niz-um*, *n.* Coincidence of two or more events or facts in time; simultaneity; arrangement of contemporaneous events in tabular form.—**Synchronistic.** *sin-kro-nis-tik*, *a.* Relating to synchronism.—**Synchronization.** *sin-kro-ni-zash-um*, *n.* The act of synchronizing.—**Synchronize.** *sin-kro-niz*, *vt.*—*synchronized*, *synchronizing*. To concur or agree in time.—*n.* To make to agree in time, to cause to coincide at the same time, as one timepiece with another.—**Synchronizer.** *sin-kro-niz-er*, *n.* One who or that which synchronizes.—**Synchronously.** *sin-kro-nus-ly*, *adv.* Contemporaneously; at the same time.—**Synchroism.** *sin-kro-niz-um*, *n.* Contemporaneity in time.

Synclinal. *sin-kl'i-nal*, *a.* [*Gr. syn*, together, and *klina*, to incline or slope.] *Geol.* sloping downward in opposite directions so as to meet in a common point or line; dipping toward a common line or plane.—**Synclinal strata.** formed by or pertaining to strata dipping in such a manner as to meet at a point or line.

Syncope. *sin-kop-e*, *n.* [*Gr. synkope*, from *synkopos*, to beat together, to weary—*syn*, together, and *kope*, to strike, to cut short.] A contraction of a word by elision in the middle, as in *de-fer* for *de-fer-re*; a suspension or sudden pause; *med.* a fainting or swooning; *mus.* suspension.—**Syncope.** *sin-kop-e*, *vt.*—*synocoped*, *syncoping*. To contract by syncope; *mus.* to treat with syncope.—**Synopation.** *sin-kop-a-shun*, *n.* The contraction of a word by elision; *mus.* the alteration of rhythm by contracting the accented part of a foot not usually accented, the accented part of a bar being usually the first note.—**Synopize.** *sin-kop-iz*, *vt.*—*synopized*, *synopizing*. To contract by syncope.

Syncretism. *sin-kret-iz-um*, *n.* [*Gr. syncretismos*, from *syn*, together, and *kreto*, to be strong.] The attempted blending of irreconcilable principles or parties, as a philosophy of the world, or a religion of the future.—**Syncretist.** *sin-kret-ist*, *n.* One who attempts to blend incongruous tenets or doctrines into a system.—**Syncretistic.** *sin-kret-ist'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to syncretism.—**Syncretist.** *sin-kret-ist*, *n.* Pertaining to syncretism.

Syndactyle. *sin-dak-ti-lus*, *n.* [*Gr. syn*, together, and *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] *Ornithol.* having the external toe united as long as the middle, and partly united to it, as in the bee-eater, kingfisher, &c.

Syndemology. *sin-des-mol-o-gi*, *n.* [*Gr. syndemosis*, a ligation, from *syn*, together, and *demosis*, a ligation.] The part of anatomy that deals with the ligaments.—**Syndemolism.** *sin-des-mol-iz-um*, *n.* A connection of bones by a ligament.

Syndic. *sin-dik*, *n.* [*Gr. syndikos*, helping in court matters, an advocate—*syn*, with, and *dike*, justice.] An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; a kind of magistrate; a person chosen to bear witness and address for others.—**Syndicate.** *sin-dik-at*, *n.* A body of syndics; the office of a syndic; an association of persons formed with the view of promoting some mutual enterprise, financial or otherwise, for the like.

Synedochic. *sin-ed-och'ik*, *a.* [*Gr. syn*, with, and *edochon*, to receive.] A figure of speech by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole, as *hands* for *workmen*.—**Synecdoche.** *sin-ed-och'ik*, *n.* Expressed by or implying synedochic.

Synechia. *sin-ek-i-a*, *n.* [*Gr. synchia*, adhesion, from *syn*, with, and *ekhe*, to hold.] A disease of the eye in which the iris adheres to the cornea, or to the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Synchresis. *sin-kres-is*, *n.* [*Gr. synchresis*—*syn*, with, and *chresis*, to use.] A contraction of two syllables into one; synthesis.

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name of different species of leguminous plants, called also vetch.

Tare, *tār*, *n.* [*Fr. tare*, from *Sp. tara*, from *Ar. tarha*, wass, tare.] *Com.* a deduction from the gross weight of goods as equivalent to the weight of the package containing them.

Tare, *tār*, *a*, pret. of *tar*.

Tarentula, *tar-en-tu-lā*, *n.* Same as *Tarentula*.

Target, *tar-gēt*, *n.* [A dim. from *O. Fr. targue*, *targu*, from *O. H. G. carga*, *c. carpa*, a frame, border, &c.] A shield or buckler of a small kind, circular in form; the mark set up to be aimed at in archery, musketry, or artillery practice and the like.

Targeted, *tar-gēt-ed*, *a.* Furnished with a target.—**Targeteer**, *tar-gēt-ēr*, *n.* One armed with a target.—**Targeter**, *tar-gēt-er*, *n.* One armed with a target.—**Target**, *tar-gēt*, *n.* A target or shield. [Poetical.]

Targum, *tar-gūm*, *n.* [*Chaldee*, *targum*, interpretation, from *targem*, to interpret; akin *dragman*.] A translation or paraphrase of the Hebrew Scriptures in the Aramaic or Chaldee language, made after the Babylonish captivity, when Hebrew began to die out as the popular language.—**Targumist**, *tar-gūm-ist*, *n.* The writer of a Targum; one versed in the Targums.

Tarif, *tar-īf*, *n.* [*Fr. tarif*, *Sp. tarifa*, from the *Ar. tarif*, *carafa*, a scale, a balance.] A list of fees to be paid, from *tarafa*, to inform.—**Tariff**, *tar-īf*, *n.* A list of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same, either on importation or exportation; a table or scale of charges generally, a hotel *tariff*.

Tarlatan, *tar-lā-tan*, *n.* [Milanese *tarlatan*, *linsey-woolsey*.] A thin cotton stuff resembling gauze, used in ladies' dresses.

Tarn, *tar-n*, *n.* [*Ice*, *görn*, *Sw. tarn*, a tarn.] A small mountain lake or pool, especially one which has no visible feeders.

Tarnish, *tar-nish*, *vt.* [*Fr. ternir*, *ppr. ternissant*, from *O. H. G. taryan*, to conceal; akin to *A. Sax. tarian*, *Sc. G. tair*, to hide.] To diminish or destroy the lustre of; to soil or sully; to cast a stain or disgrace upon.—*vt.* To lose lustre; to become dull.—*n.* A spot; a blot; soiled state.—**Tarnisher**, *tar-nish-ēr*, *n.* One who or that which tarnishes.

Taro, *tar-ō*, *n.* [Native name.] A plant of the arum family, cultivated in the Pacific Islands for the sake of its escent root.

Tarpan, *tar-pān*, *n.* The wild horse of Tartary.

Tarpaulin, *tar-pau-lin*, *tar-pā-lin*, *tar-pā-lin*, *n.* [*Tar*, and *old paup*, a covering for a cart or wagon; *paup*, *tarped*, from *paup*, a cover.] Tanned caucous used to cover the hatchways, &c., on shipboard, and to protect agricultural produce, goods, &c., from the weather; a sailor's hat covered with painted or tarred cloth.

Tarrace, *tar-ras*, *tar-ras*, *n.* [*G. tar-ras*, from *Fr. terrasse*, earthenwork, *terra terre*, *L. terra*, earth.] A kind of plaster or cement; trass.

Tarragon, *tar-rā-gon*, *n.* [*Sp. taragona*, *It. tarragone*, from *L. traca*, a dragon.] A plant used for perfuming vinegar.

Tarry, *tar-ī*, *vi.*—**tarried**, *tar-ī-ēd*, [*From A. Sax. tarran*, *trygan*, to torment, to tease, hence to tire, to delay; *try*, *trygan*, to tease, to provoke; akin *try*.] To stay; to abide; to remain behind; to wait; to put off going or coming; to delay; to linger.—*vt.* To wait for.

Tarry, *a.* Under *Tar*.

Tarsier, *tar-sī-ēr*, [*Fr. tarsier*, from the length of its *tarsus*.] A nocturnal animal of the lemur family inhabiting the Eastern Archipelago.

Tarsus, *tar-sūs*, *n.* pl. *Tarsi*, *tar-sī*. [*Gr. tarsos*, the flat part of the foot.] *Anat.* that part of the lower limb which in man is known as the ankle; also the thin cartilage at the edges of the eyelids; *enon*, the last segment of the leg; *ornith*, that part of the leg (or properly the foot) of birds which extends from the toes to the first joint above; the shank.—**Tarsal**, *tar-sāl*, *a.* Pertaining to the tarsus.

Tart, *tar-t*, *a.* [*A. Sax. teart*, acid, sharp, from stem of *teran*, to stir.] Sharp to the taste; acidulous; snappish in words; severe.—**Tartish**, *tar-tish*, *a.* Somewhat tart.

Tartly, *tar-tlī*, *adv.* In a tart manner, sharply; tartness, tartness. *Acidity*; sharpness; acerbity.

Tart, *tar-t*, *n.* [*Fr. tart*, *tourte*, *Sp. torta*, *It. torta*, a tart, from *L. tortus*, *ppr. of torquere*, to twist, *lit.* a piece of pastry in a twisted form; *comp.* a roll, *comp.* being rolled.] *Torture*.] A piece of pastry, consisting of fruit baked and inclosed in paste.

Tartlet, *tar-tlet*, *n.* A small tart.

Tartan, *tar-tān*, [*Fr. tartane*, *It. Sp. and Pg. tartana*, of Eastern origin.] A checked or plaid in the Mediterranean, with a single small bearing a large lateral sail, and with a bowsprit and fore-sail.

Tartan, *tar-tān*, *n.* [*Fr. tartane*, *It. Sp. and Pg. tartana*, of unknown origin.] A linsey-woolsey; of unknown origin.] A species of cloth, checkered or cross-banded in various colours.—*a.* Consisting of or resembling tartan.

Tartar, *tar-tār*, *n.* [*Fr. tartre*, *It. Sp. and Pg. tartaro*, *L. L. tartarus*, the hard deposit in wine casks; perhaps from *Ar. durā*, sediment, dregs.] A hard pink or red crust deposited from wines not completely fermented, a compound of tartaric acid and potassium, also called *argol*; also *a* corruption which sometimes forms on the teeth.

Cream of tartar, purified tartar.—**Salt of tartar**, carbonate of potassium obtained by the treatment of Eastern origin.] A linsey-woolsey; of unknown origin.] A species of cloth, checkered or cross-banded in various colours.—*a.* Consisting of or resembling tartan.

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Tass, *tas*, *n.* [*Fr. tasse*, a cup.] *A cup*.

Tassel, *tas-sel*, *n.* [*O. Fr. tassell*, a knob or knot; *a* button, from *L. tassellus*, a small cube or die, dim. of *talus*, a die, a small bone.] A pendent ornament, consisting generally of a roundish mould covered with tassels, threads of silk, wool, &c., and having threads hanging down in a fringe; anything resembling a tassel.—*vt.*—**tasselled**, *tas-sel-lēd*, *a.* To adorn with tassels.—**Tasselled**, *tas-sel-lēd*, *a.* Furnished or adorned with tassels.

Taste, *tas-t*, *vt.*—**tasted**, *tas-tēd*, [*O. Fr. taster*, *Fr. taster*, to handle, feel, taste, from hypothetical *tastare*, *fre*, of *L. tascare*, to touch repeatedly, from *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch [whence *tact*, &c.].] **TASTING**.

To try by the touch of the tongue; to perceive the relish or flavour of; to try by eating; to eat; to become acquainted with by trial; to experience (to taste death); to partake (to taste happiness).—*vt.* To eat or drink a little by way of trial; to have a smack or flavour; to have a particular relish or savour; to smack or relish (it tastes of garlic); to have experience or enjoyment.—*n.* The act of tasting; a particular sensation excited by certain bodies when applied to the tongue, palate, &c., and moistened with saliva; the sense by which we perceive things by means of special organs in the mouth; intellectual relish or discernment; appreciation and liking; nice perception; the faculty of discerning beauty, proportion, symmetry, congruity, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts and literature; discernment of what is fit or becoming; manner or style as tested by this faculty; manner, with respect to what is pleasing (a work in good taste, a remark in bad taste); a small portion tasted; a small bit.

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to tease wool; *D. tezen*, to pick, to tease; *skin G. tezen*, to tug, *tear, Tezen* is from *th* and *teaze*, *teaze*, *teaze*, are allied.) To pull apart the adhering fibres of; to comb or card, as wool or flax; to vex with importunity; to annoy or irritate by petty requests or by rivalry; *teasing, teazing, a. Vexing, irritating, annoying.*

Teasel, *Teazel*, *tezel*, *n.* [*A. Sax. teasel*, *teasel*, from *teasen*, to tease. *TEASE*.] The fuller's thistle, cultivated for its heads or burrs, which have numerous hooked bracts, and are employed to raise the nap of woollen cloth; any contrivance similarly used in the dressing of woollen cloth. — *n.* To subject to the action of teasels. — *Teasler*, *tezel-er*, *n.* One who uses the teasel.

Teat, *tér*, *n.* [*A. Sax. tit, tilt, a teat*—*L.G. and O.D. titte, G. zitte, Ir. a teat*, *a teat*.] The projecting organ through which milk is drawn from the breast or udder of females; a nipple; a dug of a beast; a pap.—*Teated*, *te'd*, *a.* Having teats.

Teboth, *te'both*, *n.* [*Heb.*] The tenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year.

Tebothy, *Technéza*, Under *TECHY*.

Technical, *tekn-ik-al*, *a.* [*L. technicus*, from *Gr. technikos*, from *techné*, art.] Pertaining to the mechanical arts; specially appertaining to an art, science, profession, handicraft, business, or the like.—*Technic*, *tekn-ik*, *n.* Method of manipulation in any art; artistic execution.—*a.* Technical.—*Technicality*, *tekn-ik-al-ty*, *n.* The character of being technical; a technical expression or peculiarity; a technical expression.

Technically, *tekn-ik-al-ly*, *adv.* In a technical manner.—*Technicalness*, *tekn-ik-al-nes*, *n.* The quality of being technical.

Technicist, *tekn-ik-ist*, *n.* One skilled in technics.—*Technician*, *tekn-ik-s*, *n. sing. or pl.* The arts in general; as a plural, technical terms or objects.—*Technological*, *tekn-ik-ol-og-ik-al*, *a.* Pertaining to technology.—*Technologist*, *tekn-ik-ol-og-ist*, *n.* One versed in technology.—*Technology*, *tekn-ol-og-ij*, *n.* [*Gr. teché*, art, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of knowledge which deals with the various industrial arts; the science or systematic knowledge of the industrial arts.

Techy, *Tetchy*, *tech'i*, *a.* [*From old teché*, *teché*, a blemish, a vice, from *Fr. tache*, a spot.] Peevish; peevish; irritable; testy.—**Tetchy**, *Tetchy*, *tech'ide*, *n.* In a testy manner; peevishly.—**Techness**, *Tetchiness*, *techi-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being techy.

Tectibranchiate, *tekt-ib-ran-chi-át*, *a.* [*L. tectus*, concealed or covered, and *branchia*, gills.] term designating a section of gastropodous molluscs having the gills covered or partly covered by the mantle.

Tectonic, *tekt-on-ik*, *a.* [*Gr. tektoniká*, from *Gr. tekton*, a builder.] Pertaining to building or construction.—**Tectonics**, *tekt-on-iks*, *n.* The art of constructing in accordance with utility as well as taste.

Tectile, *tekt-il-és*, *n. pl.* [*From L. tegete*, *tegete*, to cover.] *Ornith.* The feathers which cover the quill-feathers of the wings; the coverts.

Ted, *téd*, *ad.* [*From L. tedere*, to spread out, to spread out.] *Arch.* To spread to the air after being mown; to turn and scatter new-mown grass or hay.—**Tedder**, *ted-er*, *n.* One who teds; an implement that spreads newly-mown grass.

Te Drum, *te-drum*, *n.* [*From the first words, Te Drum laudamus.* "We praise thee, O God." The title of a celebrated Latin hymn of praise, usually ascribed to St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, familiar from its translation in the *Book of Common Prayer*.]

Tedium, *ted-i-um*, *n.* [*L. tedium*, from *tedere*, to weary, to wearyness; weariness.—*Tedious*, *ted-yus*, *a.* [*From L. tediosus*, *tediosus*, involving or causing tedium; tiresome from continuance or slowness; wearisome; monotonous.—*Tediously*, *ted-yus-ly*, *adv.* In a tedious manner; as to weary.—*Tediousness*, *ted-yus-nes*, *n.* The quality of being tedious; wearisomeness.

Teel, *té*, *n.* The umbrella-shaped structure of a formation or fluid crowning the Buddhist's topees and Hindu pagodas.

Teel, *té*, *n.* [*Teel*, *tél*, to mark, to note.] A point of aim or starting-point in certain games, as quoits, curling, and golf. [*Scott.*]

Teem, *tém*, *v.* [*A. Sax. teānan*, *teānan*, to produce. *TEAN*.] To bring forth young; to be pregnant; to be stocked to overflowing; to be prolific or abundantly fertile.—*tef*, *to produce*; to bring forth.—**Teemer**, *teem-er*, *n.* One who teems.

Teem, *teem*, *v.* [*A. Sax. teōna*, injury, vexation.] Grief; sorrow.

Teem, *teem*, *n. pl.* The years of one's age having the termination *-teem*, beginning with thirties and ending with sixties, during which period a person is said to be in his or her teens.

Teeth, *teeth*, *pl. of tooth*.—**Teethy**, *teethy*, *n.* Under *TOOTH*.

Teetotal, *teet-ot-al*, *a.* [*Formed by reduplication of initial letter of total*, for the sake of emphasis; comp. *teet-otum*.] Pertaining to total abstinence; totally abstaining from intoxicants.—**Teetotalism**, *teet-ot-al-izm*, *n.* The principles or practice of teetotallers.—**Teetotalist**, *teet-ot-al-ist*, *n.* One who binds himself to entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors, unless medically prescribed; a total abstinent.

Teetotum, *teet-ot-um*, *n.* [*That is Teetotalism* represented by T, from the T marked upon it and standing for L. totum, the whole; the whole stakes being won when T turns up. comp. *teetotal*.] A small four-sided toy of the top kind, made to spin by the fingers, and used by children in a game of chance, the result depending on which side turns up.

Teet, *teet*, *n.* A young sheep; a tag.

Tegenen, *Tegenen*, *tegenen*, *tegen-men*, *n. pl.* Tegmina, Tegmina, tegmina, te-ga-mina. [*From tege*, to cover.] A covering or mantle, *te*, the inner, which covers the seed.—**Tegmentum**, *Tegumenta*, *tegen-men-tum*, *tegen-men-tum*, *n. pl.* Tegmenta, Tegumenta, teg-men-ta, teg-men-ta. [*L. teg*, the scalp, with which the seed is covered of deciduous trees.

Tegumen, *tegen-men*, *n.* A large lizard of Brazil and Guiana.

Tegular, *tegu-lar*, *a.* [*L. tegula*, a tile, from *tege*, to cover.] Resembling a tile; composed of tiles.—**Tegulated**, *tegu-lat-ed*, *a.* Composed of plates or scales overlapping like tiles.

Tegment, *tegen-men-t*, *n.* [*L. tegumentum*, from *tege*, to cover.] A covering or covering, as of an animal; an integument.—**Tegmentary**, *tegen-men-t-ary*, *a.* Pertaining to teguments.

Tebes, *teb's*, *n.* A hazy, so named from *tebe*, to becloud, *tebes*, to laugh contemptuously; to titter.

Tell, *teel*, *tel*, *n.* [*From tell*, from L. tell, a lime-tree.] The lime-tree.

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other source of electric power, of a wire or conductor for conveying the electric current from one station to another, of the apparatus for transmitting the current, and of the indicator or signalling instrument; a telegraphic communication; a telegram.—*Telegraph cable*, Under *CABLE*.

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TEND, TEMPT. Capable of being held, maintained, or defended against an assault, or against attempts to take it. — **Tenability**, *tenableness*, *ten-abil-ity*, *ten-abil-ies*, *n.* The state of being tenable. — **Tenacious, *ten-ā-shus*, *a.* [*L. tenax, tenacis*, from *teneo*, to hold. **TENABLE**.] Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain; with of before the thing held; retentive; apt to retain long what is committed to it (a *tenacious* memory); apt to adhere to another substance; adhesive; tough; having great cohesive force among the constituent particles. — **Tenaciously**, *ten-ā-shus-lī, adv.* In a tenacious manner. — **Tenaciousness**, *ten-ā-shus-nēs*, *n.* The state or quality of being tenacious. — **Tenacify**, *ten-ā-sī-ti*, *v.* [*Fr. tenacif, L. tenacifus*.] The quality of being tenacious; adhesiveness; that property of material bodies by which their parts resist an effort to force or pull them asunder, or the measure of the resistance of bodies to tearing or crushing.**

Tenail, *ten-aī-lē*, *n.* [*Fr. tenaille*, from *tenir*, *L. tenere*, to hold. **TENABLE**.] Port, an outwork or rampart in the main ditch immediately in front of the curtain, between two bastions.

Tenant, *ten-ānt*, *n.* [*Fr. tenant*, holding, *ppr. of tenir*, *L. tenere*, to hold. **TENABLE**.] A person who holds or possesses lands or tenements by any kind of title, either in fee, for life, for years, or at will; one who occupies lands or houses, which he pays rent; one who has possession of any place; a dweller; an occupant. — **v.t.** To hold or possess as a tenant. — **v.i.** To live as a tenant; to dwell. — **Tenancy**, *ten-ān-si*, *n.* A holding or possession as tenant; a period of occupancy as tenant; tenure. — **Tenantable**, *ten-ānt-ā-bl*, *a.* In a state of repair suitable for a tenant. — **Tenantableness**, *ten-ānt-ā-bl-nēs*, *n.* The quality of being tenantable. — **Tenant-les, *ten-ānt-lēs*, *n.* Having no tenant; unoccupied. — **Tenant-right, *n.* A term for various rights or claims which tenants maintain against their landlords, as the right of the tenant to compensation for unexhausted improvements which he should be forced to leave the land. — **Tenantry**, *ten-ānt-ri*, *n.* The body of tenants. — **Tench**, *ten-sh*, *n.* [*O. Fr. tenche* (*Fr. tanche*), from *L. tinea*, *tancus*.] A fish of the cyprin family inhabiting most of the lakes of Europe.****

Tend, *tend*, *v.t.* [*Lat. tendo*, to stretch out, to extend, to bend one's footsteps seen also in *attend*, *extend*, *tendit*, *attend*, *superintend*, *tent*, &c.]; same root as *L. teneo*, to hold, *Gr. tainō*, *Skr. tan*, to stretch. **THIN**, *ten-shin*, (*a.*) **TENABLE**.] To move in a certain direction; to be directed; to have influence towards producing a certain effect; to conduce or contribute. — **Tendency**, *tend-ēn-si*, *n.* [*Fr. tendance*.] An inclining or contributory influence; aptness to take a certain course; the indirect effect of giving a certain bent or direction.

Tend, *tend*, *v.t.* [*Contr. from attend*.] To accompany as an assistant or protector; to watch; to guard; to look after; to take care of; to attend to. — **v.i.** To attend to care, as attendants or servants; to attend as something inseparable; to be attentive (*Shak*). — **Tendancy**, *tend-ān-si*, *n.* Act of tending or attending. — **Tender**, *ten-dēr*, *n.* One that tends; *naut.* a small vessel attending a larger one with stores, or to convey intelligence; *rail.* a carriage attached to the locomotive, for carrying the fuel, water, &c.

Tender, *ten-dēr*, *v.t.* [*Fr. tendre*, to reach or stretch out, from *L. tendo, tendere*, to stretch out. **TEND**, to move, &c.]. To present for acceptance; to offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand. — **Tender**, *ten-dēr*, *n.* An offer of money or any other thing in satisfaction of a debt or liability; any offer for acceptance; an offer in writing to execute some unspecified work, or to supply certain specified articles, at a certain rate; the thing offered.

Tender, *ten-dēr*, *a.* [*Fr. tendre*, from *L. tener*, tender, from same root as *tenuis*, thin, *tendo*, to stretch (whence *tend*), *teneo*, to hold (as in *tenable*), and *E. thin*. The *d* is inserted as in *pender*, *thunder*.] Easily

injured; delicate; very sensible to pain; very susceptible of any sensation; not hardy; weak; easily affected by the distresses of another (a *tender* heart); sympathetic; affectionate; fond; rather; careful not to hurt or injure; gentle; unwilling; pain; apt to give pain or to annoy when spoken of (a *tender* subject). — **v.t.** To hold dear; to esteem (*Shak*). — **Tender-hearted**, *ten-dēr-hārt*, *a.* One who is susceptible of love, pity, or kindness. — **Tender-heartedness**, *n.* Readiness to sympathize; susceptibility of the softer passions. — **Tenderly**, *ten-dēr-lī*, *adv.* In a tender manner; with tenderness; mildly; gently; kindly; fondly; affectionately. — **Tenderness**, *ten-dēr-nēs*, *n.* The state or character of being tender; delicacy; readiness to be hurt; susceptibility; affection; scrupulousity; pathos. — **Tendon**, *ten-dōn*, *n.* [*Fr. tendon*, from *L. tendo*, to stretch. **TEND**.] Anat. a hard, insensible cord or bundle of fibres by which a muscle is attached to a bone or other part which it serves to move. — **Tendons, *ten-dō-nēs*, *n.* The large tendon connecting the calf of the leg with the heel. — **Tendinous**, *ten-dī-nūs*, *a.* [*Fr. tendineux*.] Partaking of the nature of tendon; full of tendons, sinewy. — **Tendrill**, *ten-dēr-ill*, *n.* [*Fr. tendrillon*, a tendril, from *tendre*, *tender*. **TENDER**.] Bot. a slender spiral shoot of a plant that winds round another body for the purpose of support. — **Tendrilled**, *ten-dēr-ill*, *a.* Furnished with tendrils.**

Tenebific, *ten-ē-brīf-ik*, *a.* [*L. tenebro, darkness, and facio*, to make.] Producing darkness. — **Tenebrosity**, *ten-ē-brō-sī-ti*, *n.* Darkness; gloominess; gloom. — **Tenebrous**, *ten-ē-brūs*, *a.* Dark; gloomy. — **Tenebrosis**, *ten-ē-brō-si*, *n.* A disease of the eye, characterized by a dark, cloudy vision.

Tenement, *ten-ē-ment*, *n.* [*O. Fr. tenement*, *L. L. tenementum*, from *L. teno*, to hold. **TEN**.] A building; a habitation; a dwelling; an apartment or apartments in a building used by one family; *law*, any species of permanent property that may be held. — **Tenemental**, *ten-ē-ment-ā-l*, *a.* Pertaining to a tenement or to tenements. — **Tenementary**, *ten-ē-ment-ā-ri*, *a.* Capable of being leased; held by tenants.

Tenement-house, *n.* A house or block of building divided into dwellings for separate tenants. — **Tenementism**, *ten-ē-ment-iz-əm*, *n.* [*From Gr. teneismos*, from *tenō*, to stretch, to strain.] Med. a continual inclination to void the contents of the bowels, accompanied by straining, but without any discharge.

Tenementism, *ten-ē-ment-iz-əm*, *n.* Med. pertaining to or characterized by tenesmus. — **Tenet**, *ten-et*, *n.* [*Fr. tenet*, he holds. **TEN**.] Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine which a person believes or maintains as true.

Tenfold, *ten-fōld*, *a.* Same as **Tenfold**. — **Tenfold**, *ten-fōld*, *n.* Same as **Tenfold**. — **Tenfold**, *ten-fōld*, *n.* Said to be from *Fr. tenet*, to take (from *tenir*, *L. tenere*, to hold), a word which the French use when the ball is struck. A game in which a ball is driven continually against a wall, so that it rebounds beyond a line at a certain distance by several persons striking it alternately with a small bat, called a racket, the object being to keep the ball as long as possible. — **Tennis**, *ten-nīs*, *n.* A game played with a racket and a ball. — **Tennis-ball, *n.* The ball used in tennis. — **Tennis-court**, *n.* An oblong court in which tennis is played.**

Tenon, *ten-ōn*, *n.* [*Fr. tenon*, from *tenir*, to hold. **TEN**.] A projecting piece on the end of a piece of wood fitted for insertion into a corresponding cavity or mortise in order to form a joint. — **v.t.** To fit with a tenon. — **Tenon-saw**, *n.* A saw with a brass or steel back, used for cutting tenons.

Tenor, *ten-ōr*, *n.* [*L. tenor*, a holding on, course, tenor, from *teneo*, to hold. **TEN**.] Prevailing or constant direction; general course or drift of thought; general spirit or meaning; purport; substance (the *tenor* of a discourse); *mus.* the highest of the adult male chest voice, so called because its former times the leading melody was given to this voice; the part above the bass in harmonized music; one who

sings a tenor part. — *mus.* adapted for singing or playing the tenor (*tenor clef*, the C clef, placed on the fourth line). — **Tenor**, *ten-ōr*, *n.* Corrupted from *Tenacious*.

Tenotomy, *ten-ō-tō-mī*, *n.* [*Gr. tenōn*, a tendon, and *tomē*, a cutting.] Surg. the cutting or division of a tendon.

Tenrec, *ten-er-ek*, *ten-er-ek*, *n.* [*Native Madagascar name*.] An animal allied to the hedgehog, with a Madagascar.

Tense, *ten-s*, (*a.*) [*L. tensus*, *pp. of tendo*, to stretch. **TEND**.] Stretched until tight; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax. — **Tensely**, *ten-sī*, *adv.* In a tense manner; with tension. — **Tension**, *ten-shōn*, *n.* The state of being tense. — **Tensibility**, *ten-sī-bī-lī*, *n.* The quality of being tensile.

Tensile, *ten-sī-bl*, *a.* Capable of being extended. — **Tensile**, *ten-sī-bl*, *n.* Pertaining to tension; capable of tension. — **Tensility**, *ten-sī-lī-ti*, *n.* The quality of being tensile. — **Tension**, *ten-shōn*, *n.* [*L. tensio*, tension.] The act of stretching or straining the parts of the body, or of the mind, to stiffness; tightness; mental strain; *mech.* the force by which a bar, rod, or string is pulled when forming part of any system; *elec.* intensity, or the degree to which a body is excited, as estimated by its electric force; *physics*, elastic force. — **The tension** of a gas, the degree of pressure it exerts on the containing surface. — **Tensioned**, *ten-shōn-d*, *a.* Subjected to tension. — **Tension-rod**, *n.* A rod in a structure holding together opposite parts. — **Tensity**, *ten-sī-ti*, *n.* State of being tense; tenseness. — **Tensor**, *ten-sōr*, *n.* Anat. a muscle that extends or stretches the part to which it is fixed.

Tense, *ten-s*, (*a.*) [*O. Fr. tens*, *Mod. Fr. temps*, time, from *L. tempus*, time. **TEMPORAL**.] Gram. one of the forms which a verb takes in order to express the time of action or of that which it signifies.

Tensile, *ten-sī-bl*, *a.* Under **TENSE**, *a.* **Tent**, *ten-t*, (*Fr. tente*, *L. L. tenta*, a tent, lit. something stretched out or extended, from *L. tendo, tentum*, *pp. of tendo*, to stretch. **TEND**.] A portable or temporary covering, some flexible covering, such as skins, matting, or canvas stretched and sustained by poles. — **v.t.** To lodge in a tent; to tabernacle.

Tent-bed, *n.* A bed having the bedstead in a tent form above. — **Tented**, *ten-tēd*, *a.* Covered or furnished with tents. — **Tent-maker**, *n.* One who makes tents. [*N.T.*] **Tent**, *ten-t*, *n.* [*Sp. tienda*, deep-coloured, from *L. tinctus*, *pp. of tingere*, to dye. **TRUCK**.] A Spanish wine of a deep red colour.

Tent, *ten-t*, *v.t.* [*Fr. tenter*, from *L. tentare*, to feel, to try. **TEMPT**.] To probe; to keep open with a tent or pledge; to try; a word of link or linen, &c. used to dilate an opening in the flesh, or keep open a sore from which matter is discharged.

Tentacle, *ten-tā-kūl*, *n.* [*L. L. tentaculum*, from *L. tendo*, to handle, to feel. **TEMPT**.] Zool. an elongated appendage on the head or cephalic extremity of many of the lower forms of animals, used as an instrument of prehension or as a feeler. — **Tentacles**, *ten-tā-kū-lēs*, *n.* Plural of **Tentacle**. — **Tentacular**, *ten-tā-kū-lēr*, *a.* Of the nature of a tentacle. — **Tentaculated**, *ten-tā-kū-lāt*, *a.* Having tentacles. — **Tentaculiferous**, *ten-tā-kū-līf-er-ūs*, *a.* Bearing tentacles.

Tentative, *ten-tā-tī-v*, *a.* [*Fr. tentatif*, from *L. tento, tentatum*, to try, to tempt. **TEMPT**.] Based on or consisting in trial or experiment; experimental. — **Tentatively**, *ten-tā-tī-v-lī*, *adv.* In a tentative manner. — **Tentatively**, *ten-tā-tī-v-lī*, *adv.* By way of experiment or trial.

Tenter, *ten-tēr*, *n.* [*From provincial tent*, to tend or attend.] A person in a manufactory who looks after the machines, so that they may be in proper order.

Tenter, *ten-tēr*, *n.* [*From L. tentus*, stretched, from *tendo, tentum*, to stretch. **TEND**.] A frame used in cloth, and make them set or dry even and square; a tenter-hook. — **On the tenters**, on the stretch; on the rack; in suspense. — **v.t.** To stretch on tenters. — **Tenter-hook**, *n.* A hook used for hanging cloth on a tenter; any thing that painfully strains, racks, or tortures.

Tenth, *ten-th*, *adv.* Under **TEN**. — **Tenuifolious**, *ten-ū-fī-lī-ūs*, *a.* [*L. tenuis*, thin, and *folius*, leaf.] Having thin leaves.

thin, and *folium*, a leaf.] *Bot.* having thin or narrow leaves.

Tenuiroster, ten'ū-i-rost'ér, n. [*L. tenuis*, thin, and *rostrum*, a beak.] A member of a suborder (Tenuirostres) of passerine or insectivorous birds which have the beak long, slender, and tapering, as in the creepers, humming-birds, &c.—**Tenuirostral**, ten'ū-i-rost'ral, a. Slender-beaked; pertaining to the tenuirostres.

Tenuity, ten-ū'-ti, *n.* [*L. tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, thin, from root meaning to stretch, as in *E. thin*.] The state of being thin or fine; thinness; slenderness; rarity; thinness, as of a fluid.—**Tenuous**, ten-ū-us, *a.* Thin; slender; rare; subtle; not dense.

Tenuis, slender; rare; subtle; not dense.
Tenure, *ten'ur*, *n.* [*Fr. tenure*, *L. l. tenura* from *L. teneo*, to hold. **TENABLE**.] The act, manner, or right of holding property, especially real estate; manner of holding or possessing in general; the terms or conditions upon which anything is held or possessed (life is held on a precarious tenure).

Teocalli, tē-o-kal'li, n. [Lit. God's house.]
A temple among the Mexicans and other
aborigines of America.

TEPEFELY, *tep-ě-fē*, *v.t.*—*tepefed*, *tepefying*. [*L. tepidus*, to be tepid, and *facio*, to make.]
TEPID, *te-pid*. To make tepid or moderately warm.—*v.t.* To become moderately warm.
—**TEPEFACTION**, *tep-ě-fak'shun*, *n.* The act

Tepid, tepid, a. [L. *tepidus*, warm, from *tepeo*, to be warm; same root as Skr. *tap* to burn.] Moderately warm; lukewarm.

Teraph, *ter'af*, *n.* pl. **Teraphim**, *ter'af-im* [Heb.] A household deity or image revered by the ancient Hebrews.

Terapin, ter-a-pin, n. TERRAPIN.
Teratology, ter-a-to-lo-j-i, n. [Gr. *teras*, *teras*, *teras*, a prodigy, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of biological science which treats of monsters or malformations in the vegetable and animal kingdoms. — Teratologist, ter'a-to-lo-j'i-kal, a. Pertaining to teratology. — Teratologist, ter-a-to-lo-j'i-st, n. (One versed in the study of teratology.)

Tellurium, tēr'bi-um, n. A rare element found along with erbium and yttrium a

Tierce, *tert.*, *n.* [*TIERCE*.] A tierce or cask of 42 gallons; *Scots law*, the right of a widow who has not accepted any special provision to a liferent of one-third of the heritage in which her husband died in fee.

Tercel, tēr'sel, *n.* TIENCEL.
 Tercentenary, tēr-sen'ten-ā-ri, *a.* [*L. ter-*
centum, and E. centenary.] Comprising

Tercet, *tercet*, *n.* [*Fr.*] *Mus.* a third *poetry*, a group of three rhyming lines; triplet.

Terebinth, ter'e-binth, n. [*L. terebinthus* from Gr. *terebinthos*, the turpentine-tree. The turpentine-tree; a name for various resinous exudations, both of fluid and solid. — Terebinthine, ter'e-bin'thin, pertaining to turpentine.

Terebra, ter'e-bra, n. pl. Terebræ, ter'bræ. [L., a boring tool, from *tero*, pierce.] The borer of certain female hymenopterous insects for depositing the eggs. — Terebrate, ter'e-brat, v.t. — *terbrated, terebrating*. [L. *terebro, terebratus*.

to bore, from *terebrus*, a borer.] To bore; perforate. — **Terebration**, *ter-ä-brä'sh*, n. The act of boring. — **Terebratula**, *ter-brät-ä-lä*, n. [A dim. form from *l. terebratus*, pp. of *terebrō*, to bore—from its perforated valve.] A genus of brachiopod bivalve molluscs, one of the valves of which is perforated to permit the passage of a fleshy peduncle, by means of which the

Teredo, ter-éd-ŏ, n. (*L.*, from Gr. *teredōn* from *terēō*, to bore.) A worm-like molluscan animal, the ship-worm, well known on account of the destruction it causes by perforating submerged wood in order to form a habitation. (pl. *Teredos*.)

Tereta, te-rét', a. [*L. teres, teretis*, rounded off—properly, rubbed off—from *tero, to rub*.] Cylindrical and smooth; long and round; columnar, as some stems of plants.

Tergal. Under Tergum.
Tergeminal, Tergeminate, Tergeminous,
 ter-jem'i-nal, ter-jem'i-nāt, ter-jem'i-nus,
 a. [*L. tergeminus*—*ter*, thrice, and *gemi-*
nus, double.] Thrice double; three-paired;
 three-fold; triple.

Tergiversate, terj-i-ver-sat, v.i. — *tergiversare*, *tergiversatio*, [L. *tergiverso*, *tergiversatus* from *tergum*, the back, *verso*, to turn, from *verto*, to turn. V.K.S.]
To practise evasion; to make use of shifts.
◆ **abterguše** — **Tergiversation**, terj-i-ver-sa'shon, n. The act of tergiversating; subterfuge; evasion; the act of changing or of turning one's back upon one's opinions; turning against a cause formerly advocated. — **Tergiversator**, terj-i-ver-sa-ter, n.

Tergum, *tér'gum*, *n.* [*L.*, the back.] The convex upper plate of each segment of a crustacean.—**Tergal**, *tér'gal*, *a.* *Anal.* pertaining to the back; dorsal.

Term, *terme*, n. [*Fr. terme*, an end, word, species, period, &c. from *l. terminus*, a boundary (whence *terminal*, *terminate*, *terminable*, &c.); akin *Gr. terma*, limit; same root as *l. trans*, *E. through*.] A limit; a bound or boundary; the time for which anything lasts; a time or period fixed in some way; a period during which instruction is regularly given to students in certain universities and colleges, there being three such—Michaelmas, Lent, and Easter (or Midsummer at Cambridge, and four

Michaelmas, Hilary, Easter, and Trinity at Oxford; the time in which a superior law court is held or is open for the trial of causes (but the law terms of the superior courts in England are now called 'sittings' a day on which rent or interest is

ings; a day on which rent or interest is regularly payable, such as Lady Day or Michaelmas Day; a word by which some thing fixed and definite is expressed; particularly, a word having a technical meaning; *pl.* in a general way, words or language (to speak in vague terms); *pl.* conditions

(to speak in vague terms); pl. conditions of propositions stated and offered for acceptance (state your terms); pl. relative position or footing (on good terms with a person); logic, the expression in language of the notion obtained in an act of apprehension of the subject or the condition.

the subject or the predicate of a proposition; *alg.* a member of a compound quantity connected with another or others by the signs of addition and subtraction. — *Term* of a fraction, the numerator and denominator. — *To make terms*, to come to an

agreement.—*To come to terms*, to agree.—*To bring to terms*, to reduce to submission or to conditions.—*v.t.* To name; to denominate.—*Termless*, *termless*, *a.* Having no term; boundless; endless.—*Termly*, *termly*, *a.* Occurring every term.—*adv.* Term

Termagant, tēr-ma-gant, n. [O. Fr. *Terrogant*, It. *Terrogante*, *Trivagante*; probably a name of Eastern origin. Termagant was a fabled deity of the Mohammedans introduced into the old moralities or other

shows, in which he figured as a most violent personage.] A brawling, turbulent woman; a virago.—*a.* Furious; scolding.

Termes, tēr'méz, *n.* pl. Termites, tēr'mi-tē. A termite or white-ant.

Terminate, tēr'mi-nāt, *v. t.* — *terminate*.

terminating. (L. *termino, terminatum*, to bound, to terminate. TERM.) To bound to limit; to form the extreme point or side of; to put an end to; to complete; to put the finishing touch to.—*v. i.* To be limited in space; to stop short; to end; to come to

tion, *termina'shən*, *n.* The act of terminating; an ending or concluding; the use of a thing or point where it ends; limit in space; end in time; *gram*, a part annexed

to the root or stem of an inflected word;
the syllable or letter that ends a word.
conclusion; issue; result. — *Terminational*
tér-mi-ná'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to or
forming a termination. — *Terminative*
tér-mi-ná-tiv, *a.* Terminating; definitive.
— *Terminatively*, *tér-mi-ná-tiv-ly*, *adv.*

Terminator, *ter-mi-nat'or, n.* One who or that which terminates. — **Terminatory**, *ter-mi-na-to-ri-a, a.* Bound; terminating. — **Terminable**, *ter-mi-na-ble, a.* Capable of being terminated; coming to an end after a certain term. — **Terminableness**, *ter-mi-na-bi-ness, n.* — **Termination**, *ter-mi-nat-ion, n.* The act of terminating the end or extremity; placed at the end of something — *n.* That which terminates; an extremity; the clamping-screw at each end of a voltaic battery for connecting it with the wires which complete the circuit. — **Terminer**, *ter-mi-nér, n.* Low, a determining. Over-terminer, *ter-mi-nér, n.* — **Philosophical conclusions**, *ter-mi-nál, n.* The doctrine that God has assigned to every one a term of repentance during which his salvation must be wrought out. — **Terminist**, *ter-mi-nist, n.* An upholder of the doctrines

Terminology, tēr-mi-nō'-jī, n. [From L. *terminus*, with meaning of term or appellation, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The science of technical terms; theory regarding the proper use of terms; collectively, the terms used in any art, science, and the like; nomenclature. - Syn. under **Nomenclature**. - **Terminological**, tēr-mi-nō'-jī-kal, a. Of or pertaining to terminology. - **Terminologically**, tēr-mi-nō'-jī-kal-lī, adv. In a terminological manner.

Terminus, *terminus*, a. pl. *Termini*, *termini*. [*L. TERM.*] A boundary; a limit; a landmark; the extreme station at either end of a railway or important section of a railway.

Termite, *ter'mīt*, *n.* [From *L. termes*, *termītis*, a wood-worm.] One of those neuropterous insects commonly called white-ants which live in communities and build dwellings 10 or 12 feet high. — **Termitary**, *ter'mī-tar'ē*, *a.* The dwelling of a termite.

Term, *term*, *n.* [Dan. *terne*, Icel. *therna*, *n.* term.] A long-winged bird of the gull family, which, from its manner of flight, looks like a hawk.

Tern, tern, *a.* [*L. terni*, three each, from *ter*, thrice, *tres*, three.] Threefold; consisting of three. — Ternary, *ter-na-ri, a.* [*L. ternarius*.] Proceeding by threes; con-

ternat, *ternát*, *a.* [*L.L. ternatus*.] Arranged in threes; *bot.* having three leaflets on a petiole. — *Ternately*, *ternát-li*, *adv.* In a ternate manner.

Terpsichore, *terp-sik'o-ré*, *n.* [*Greek name.*

from *terpō* (fut. *terpēs*), to delight, and *choros*, dancing.] *Greek myth.* one of the Muses, the inventress and patroness of the art of dancing and lyrical poetry.—*Terpsichorean*, *tēr-sī-ō-rē'an*, *a.* Relating to *Terpsichore*.—*The Terpsichorean art*, dan-

Terra, ter'a, n. [*L. terra*, from a root meaning dry, seen also in *torridus*, *torrid*, being the root of *E. thirst*. Hence *terrace*, *terrestrial*, *terrier*, *tercen*, *infer*, &c.] Earth; the earth.—*Terra firma*, firm or

solid earth; dry land, in opposition to water. — *Terra incognita* (in-kog-ni-ta), an unknown or unexplored region. — *Terra japonica* (ja-pon-i-ka), catechu, formerly supposed to be a kind of earth from Japan, hence the name. — *Terra cotta* = (tē, it,

baked or cooked earth.) A mixture of fine clay and fine-grained white sand with crushed pottery, first slowly air-dried, then baked in a kiln into the hardness of stone, much used for statues, figures, vases, &c. Terrace terra c. [*Ter. figurata*, from *fig.*]

terra, from *L. terra*, earth. **TERRA**. A raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by masonry, a bank of turf, or the like; a level space on a sloping surface; a street or row of houses along the foot of a hill, or a plain.

Terracing. To form into a terrace; to cut into terraces.

Terra-cotta. Under TERRA.

Terrapin, ter'a-pin, *n.* (Origin unknown.) A name of several species of freshwater tortoises, whose flesh is much esteemed.

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hēr; pīce, pin; nōte, net, mōve; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; u, Sc. above—the Fr. u.

tetrad, tet'rad, n. [Gr. *tetras*, *tetradas*, the number four.] The number four; a collection of four things.

the bass strings were attached.—**Theorist**, the-or-ist, *n.* One who played a theorbo.

Theorem, the-ō-rēm, *n.* [Gr. *theōrēma*, from *theōrō*, to look, to view. **Theory**, *n.* A position laid down as an acknowledged truth or established principle, the truth of which is to be proved by a chain of reasoning; *clp.* and *analysis*, a line expressed by symbols or formulae; the binomial **theorem**.—**Theorematic**, Theoretical, **Theoretic**, the-ō-rē-mat-ik, the-ō-rē-tik, *adj.* Relating to a theorem; comprised in a theorem.—**Theoremist**, the-ō-rē-mat-ist, *n.* One who forms theories.

Theoria, the-ō-ri-a, *n.* [L. *theoria*, a theory, from Gr. *theōria*, a looking at, theory, from *theōro*, to see, from *theōros*, an observer.] A supposition explaining something a doctrine or scheme of things resting merely on speculation; hypothesis; a plan or system suggested; an exposition of the general or abstract principles of any science; the theory of music or of medicine; the science or rules of an art, as distinguished from the practice; philosophical explanation of phenomena; a connected arrangement of facts according to their bearing on some real or hypothetical law, as *theoria*.—**Theoretic**, the-ō-rē-tik, *adj.* Relating to theory; depending on theory or speculation; speculative, not practical.—**Theoretically**, the-ō-rē-tik-ly, *adv.* In or by theory; in speculation; speculatively, not practically.—**Theoretician**, the-ō-rē-tik-ian, *n.* *pl.* The speculative parts of a science; speculation.—**Theorizer**, the-ō-rē-tik-er, *n.* One who forms theories.—**Theorize**, the-ō-rē-tiz, *v.* *trans.* **Theorizing**, *to* form a theory or theories; to form opinions solely by theory; to speculate.

Theosophy, the-ō-so-phi-a, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, *theos*, knowledge of divine things—*theos*, God, and *sophia*, wisdom, from *sophos*, wise.] Knowledge of divine things; a knowledge of the divine being; a doctrine or system of doctrine; direct intuition, or special individual relations.—**Theosophic**, Theosophical, the-ō-so-phi-k, the-ō-so-phi-k-al, *adj.* Relating to theosophy.—**Theosophically**, the-ō-so-phi-k-ly, *adv.* In a theosophical manner; with direct intuitive illumination.—**Theosophism**, the-ō-so-phi-izm, *n.* Pretension to divine illumination.—**Theosophy**, the-ō-so-phi-a, *n.* One who pretends to divine illumination, or to derive his knowledge from divine revelation.

Theotēchnē, the-ō-tē-chnē, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *technē*, art.] Pertaining to the action or intervention of the gods.

Theotēchnē, the-ō-tē-chnē, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *technē*, art.] Same as *Montanist*.

Theox, the-ox, *n.* [A Sax. *theox*, an Anglo-Saxon slave, serf, or bondman.]

Theopathic, Theopathical, the-ō-pat-ik, the-ō-pat-ik-al, *adj.* [Gr. *theos*, God, and *patheia*, to nurse, to cure.]

Theoretic, the-ō-rē-tik, *adj.* Relating to theory; depending on theory or speculation; speculative, not practical.

Theoretician, the-ō-rē-tik-ian, *n.* One who forms theories; depending on theory or speculation; speculative, not practical.

Theorizer, the-ō-rē-tik-er, *n.* One who forms theories; depending on theory or speculation; speculative, not practical.

Theorizing, the-ō-rē-tiz, *v.* *trans.* To form a theory or theories; to form opinions solely by theory; to speculate.

Theorist, the-or-ist, *n.* One who played a theorbo.

Thereaway, thēr-ā-wā, *adv.* Away in that direction.—**Thereby**, thēr-ā-by, *adv.* By that; by that means; annexed or attached to that; by or near that place; near that number or quantity.—**Therefor**, thēr-ā-for, *adv.* For that or this or it.

Therein, thēr-ā-in, *adv.* In that or this or that place, time, or thing; in that or this particular point or respect.—**Thereon**, thēr-ā-on, *adv.* Into that or that place.—**Thereout**, thēr-ā-out, *adv.* Out of that or this.

Thereover, thēr-ā-over, *adv.* Over that or this.—**Thereupon**, thēr-ā-upon, *adv.* Upon that or this.

Thereunder, thēr-ā-under, *adv.* Under that or this.—**Thereunto**, thēr-ā-unto, *adv.* Unto that or this.

Therewith, thēr-ā-with, *adv.* With that or this.—**Therewith**, thēr-ā-with, *adv.* With that or this.

Thereto, thēr-ā-to, *adv.* To that or this.—**Therewith**, thēr-ā-with, *adv.* With that or this.

Therewithal, thēr-ā-with-al, *adv.* With that or this.

Therewithin, thēr-ā-with-in, *adv.* Within that or this.

Therewithout, thēr-ā-with-out, *adv.* Without that or this.

Therewithin, thēr-ā-with-in, *adv.* Within that or this.

Therewithout, thēr-ā-with-out, *adv.* Without that or this.

Therewithin, thēr-ā-with-in, *adv.* Within that or this.

Therewithout, thēr-ā-with-out, *adv.* Without that or this.

Therewithin, thēr-ā-with-in, *adv.* Within that or this.

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Therewithin, thēr-ā-with-in, *adv.* Within that or this.

Therewithout, thēr-ā-with-out, *adv.* Without that or this.

Therewithin, thēr-ā-with-in, *adv.* Within that or this.

Mammalia,—**Therologist**, the-rō-lō-jist, *n.* One versed in theriology.

Thesaurus, the-sā-rys, *n.* [L. *thesaurus*, from Gr. *thesaurus*, from *thēsiō*, to place.] A treasury; a lexicon or treatise of words.

Thesis, the-sis, *n.* *pl.* *Theses*, the-sēz, [L. *thesis*, Gr. *thesis*, a position, from *thēsiō*, to set.] A position or proposition which a person advances and maintains; a subject propounded for school or college exercise; the exercise itself; an essay or dissertation; *pros*, the part of a foot on which the depression of the voice falls; opposed to *crisis*.

Thesman, the-s-pi-an, *n.* [From *Thespis*, who played an important part in the early history of the drama in Greece about b.c. 525.] Relating to Thespis, or dramatic acting in general; hence, the *Thespian art* is equivalent to the drama.

Theurgy, the-er-jī, *n.* [Gr. *theourgia*, from *theos*, a god, and *ergon*, work.] The working of some divine or supernatural agency in human affairs; a working or producing effects by mystic magic.—**Theurgic**, Theurgical, the-er-jik, the-er-jik-al, *adj.* Pertaining to theurgy.—**Theurgist**, the-er-ist, *n.* One who pretends to theurgy.

Thiaz, thīz, *n.* *pl.* [Perhaps same as A. Sax. *thiazas*, manners, habits.] Muscles, sinews, strength.—**Thiewed**, thīd, *n.* *pl.* *Thiews*, muscle, or strength.—**Thiewy**, thīd, *n.* *pl.* *Thiews*, muscle, or strength.

Thiewy, thīd, *n.* *pl.* *Thiews*, muscle, or strength.

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who deprives another of property secretly or without open force;—applied to a robber, who openly uses violence.—*Latin*, a jargon used by thieves.—*Talve*, *v.t.*,—thieved, thieving. To steal; to practise theft.—*v.t.* To take by theft; to steal.—*Theivery*, the verb.—*The vish*. The practice of lying; theft.—*Telvisch*, the vish, *a.* Given to one of the four parts of the year.—*Thievishly*, the vish-*hi*, *adv.* In a thievish manner.—*Thievishness*, the vish-mes, *a.* Thigh, *thil*, *n.* [*A. Sax. thigh*, the thigh= Icelandic *thið*; O.H.G. *dioð*, D. *diß*, O.D. *dijh*, thigh; probably allied to *thuck*] The thick part of the leg, between the knee and the hip.—*Thighbone*, *n.* The bone of the thigh; the femur.
Faill, *thil*, *n.* [*A. Sax. fail*, *thille*, a stake, board; Icel. *thail*, *thil*, a skel, a plank; G. *diele*, a board; same root as *Dear*, *tla*, surface.] The sinnet of a cart, ergo, or other vehicle.—*Thigher*, the thigh, *thil'er*, *n.* A horse going betwixt thighs.

Thimble, *thim'bl*, *n.* [*Sax. thimpe*], a thimble, from *thimra*, thumb; having no doubt been first worn on the thumb, as the sailor's thimble still is. **THUMB**. A metal cap or cover for the finger, used in sewing; for driving the needle through; *thumb* and *iron*, a turn of the rope splicing. **THUMBING**, *thim'bl-ing*, *v.* To hold a thimble. **Thimbleful**, *thim'bl-ful*, *n.* As much as a thimble would hold; hence, a very small quantity. **Thimblery**, *thim'bl-ri*, *n.* [From *rig*, a trick.] A sleight-of-hand trick played with three thimbles and a small ball or pea. **THUMBING**, *thim'bl-ing*, *v.* One who practices the trick of thumbing.

[illegible]

Thine, *thine*, *pronominal adj.* [A. Sax. *thin*, *thine*, genit. of *thū*, *thou*. The loss of the *n* produced *thy*. *Thou*.] *Thy*; belonging to thee; used with or without a noun, and either for a nominative or objective or a predicate. *A. Thine*, like *thou*, is now used only in poetry or the solemn style, *your* and *yours* otherwise taking its place.

Thing, *n.* [A. Sax. *thing*, a meeting, cause, affair, etc.; I. G. and *G. ding*, thing, matter, Dan. and Sw. *ting*, local thing, court, an assembly; root doubtful.] Whatever exists, or is conceived to exist, as a separate entity; whatever may be spoken of or thought of; an inanimate object; a creature; applied to man and animals in pity, contempt, tenderness, or admiration; a transaction, matter, circumstance, event; *pl.* clothes, personal belongings, luggage. *The thing*, *the thing*, *the thing*, being colloquial, *pl.* applied to an ideal or typical condition.

Think, think, v.i.—pret. and pp. *thought*.
[A. Sax. *thincan*, *thencan*, to think = Goth. *thagkjan*, G. and D. *denken*, Icel. *thekkja*, Dan. *tenke*; allied to *thank*, and to A. Sax. *thyncean*, to seem, whence *methinks*.] To have the mind occupied on some subject; to revolve ideas in the mind; to perform any mental operation; to cogitate; to

muse; to meditate; to consider; to deliberate; to judge, conclude, be of opinion
—To think on, to think over, to think out,
 intend; to imagine, suppose, fancy; *to*
think of, to estimate; to esteem (to think
little of a book).—To think on or upon,
 meditate or muse on; to light on or discover
 by meditation *to think on an ex-*
planation, to think on a subject, to think on
imagine; to hold in opinion; to regard,
 consider, esteem; to form a conception of.
—To think scorn, to disdain; to scorn.—
To think shame, to feel shame; to be
 ashamed.—*Thinkable, thinkn'g, a.* Capable
 of being thought, considered, valued; *think-*
er, Thinker, think'g, a. One who
 thinks; one who reasons or meditates (a
 deep thinker); one who writes on specu-
 lative subjects.—*Thinking, think'g, a.*
 Able to think; having the faculty of
 thinking; the act of thinking; *the think-*
ings, thought, cogitation, a. Thinking,
 thinkn'g, think'g, *think'g, a.* Thought.

Thinly, Thinness, &c. under THIN.
Third, thêrd, a. [A. Sax. *thridda*; cogn.
Goth. *thrîdja*, Icel. *thrîthi*, Sw. *trêdje*, Dan.
trêdte, D. *derde*, G. *dritte*, Gr. *trîtos*, L. *ter-
tius*, Skr. *tritiya*, W. *trydy*, Gael. *treas-*
-da, &c., all signifying three. **THREE**—

all from words signifying three.—*Third*. Next after the second; being one of three equal parts or degrees. Hence, it is applied to—*Third estate*, in Great Britain, the commons or commons, represented by the House of Commons.—*Third person*, *gram.* the person spoken of; the *third person* in the Trinity, the Holy Spirit.—*a.* The third part of anything; the sixteenth part of a second.—*Third degree*, *geom.* the middle point between two other points in a straight line; the upper of the two notes including the interval.—*Third-borough*, *a.* An unconstable.—*Thirdly*, *adv.* In the third place.—*Third-rate*, *a.* Next below second-rate; quite inferior.—*Third way*, *philos.* the middle way.

[illegible]

Thirteen, *thér'tén*, *a.* [*A. Sax. threótine*, lit. three-ten.] Ten and three. — *n.* The number which consists of ten and three. — *Thirteenth*, *thér'tenth*, *a.* The third after the tenth; being one of thirteen equal parts of a thing. — *n.* One of thirteen equal parts of anything.

Thirty, *thirti*, *a.* [A. Sax. *thritig*, *thritig*, from *threo*, *thre*, three, and *-tig*, *ten*=*L. decem*, Gr. *deka*, *ten*.] Thrice ten; ten three times repeated.—*n.* The number which consists of three times ten.—**Thirtieth**, *therti-eth*, *a.* The next in order after the twenty-ninth; being one of thirty equal parts of a thing.—*n.* One of thirty equal parts of anything.

This, *his*, *at* and *pron.* pl. These, *thiz*. [*A. Sax. masc. these*, fem. *thent*, neut. *this*, from the pronominal stem *seen* in the *that*, *thither*, &c., and *A. Sax. se, sei*, hei = *skr. sa, he*.] A demonstrative used with or without a noun to denote something that is present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned: often opposed to *that* (the latter referring to something more remote); applied to time, this may refer to the present time; now: to time next to come, or to time immediately ensuing; frequently used to signify present state, condition, &c.

Thistle, this¹, n. [A. Sax. *thistel*, & *thistle*

= *Icel.* *thistill*, *G.* and *D. distel*, *Sw. tistel*, *Sc. thristle*, *thistle*; origin doubtful.] The common name of a tribe of prickly plant of numerous species, most of them inhabiting Europe, regarded with national emblems as the emblem of the nation. The goldfinch = *Thüsty*, *thi*, *i*, *n*. Overgrown with thistles; resembling a thistle; prickly. **Thither**, *mirir*, *er*, *adv.* [*A.Sax. thider*, *Icel. thadra*, *thidur*, there; from demonstrative stem seen in *the*, *that*, and suffix *ther*- in *whither*, *thither*, there, from root *tar*, to, go.] To that place: opposed to *hither*; to that and *on result* = *Hither and thither*, to this place and that; one way and another. **Thitherward**, *mirir*-*er*-*ward*, *adv.* Toward that place.

Thlipsis, thlip'sis, *n.* [Gr. *thlipsis*, pressure, from *thlibō*, to press.] *Med.* compression; constriction of vessels by an external

Tho', tho. A contraction of *though*.
Thole, Thole-pin, thol, n. [A. Sax. *thol*, a
thole-pin = *icel. thollr*, a thole-pin, a wooden
peg; L. G. *doile*, D. *dol*, a thole.] A pin
inserted into the gunwale of a boat to
serve as a fulcrum for the oar in rowing;
often in pairs, the oar resting between;
also written *Thoul*.

Thole, thöl, *v.t.* = *tholed*, *tholing*. [A. Sax. *tholian* = Goth. *thulan*, Icel. *thola*, to endure; same root as L. *tolerare*, to tolerate.] To bear; to endure; to undergo. [Prov.]

Tholobate, thol'ö-bät, *n.* [Gr. *tholas*, a dome, and *basis*, basis.] *Arch.* the substructure on which a dome rests

Thomist, *tom'ist*, *n.* A follower of the scholastic philosophy of *Thomas Aquinas*, in opposition to *Scotist*.

Thong, theng, n. [*A. Sax. thwang, thwong*, a theng; *Ice. thwengr*, a strap, a latchet.] A strap of leather used for fastening anything; a long narrow strip of leather or similar material.

Thor, *thor*, *n.* [*Icel.* *Thórr*, from older *Thonar*, equivalent to A. Sax. *thunar*, E. *thunder*, *THUNDER*.] The second principal god of the ancient Scandinavians, the god of thunder; son of Odin. *Thursday* is called after him.

Thoracic duct.—(*Gr. thorax*, the chest; a breastplate.) The cavity of the body formed by the spine, ribs, and breast-bone, and containing the lungs, heart, &c.—The chest; the corresponding portion of animals; the portion of an ass's back seen the head and abdomen.—**Thoracic duct**, *anat.*, a. Pertaining to or contained in the thorax, or chest.—**Thoracic duct**, *anat.*, the vessel which receives the chyle conveyed by the lacteals, and carries it along the spine to the left subclavian vein, where it enters the

Thorium, *Thorinum*, thō'-ri-um, thō'-ri-bum, n. [From *Thor*, the Scandinavian deity.] A metal obtained as a gray powder which burns with great splendour. — *Thoria*.

Thorn, thorn, n. [*A. Sax. thorn*, *D. doorn*, *G. dorn*], the word as Pol. *drzewo*, Bohem. *trn*; probably from a root meaning to pierce; seen also in *through*, *thrill*, &c. A common name of trees and shrubs armed with spines or prickles, as the *Rosa*. See hawthorn; say, a sharp-pointed spiny or prickly wood growing on a plant; *fig.* anything that causes ornaments sharply; a care or trouble. — Thorn-apple, *n.* An annual plant of the potato family with

narcotic properties, used medicinally.—**Thorn-back**, *n.* A species of skate with spines on its back and tail.—**Thorn-hedge**, *n.* A hedge of hawthorn.—**Thorny**, *thor'ni*, *a.* Full of thorns, spines, or prickles; prickly; vexatious; harassing.

Thorough, *thūr'ə* (suff. *-ə*) *a.* *Thoroughly* done; going completely to the end; extending to all particulars; complete; perfect. — *Thorough bass*, the mode of expressing chords by means of figures placed over or under a given bass, such figures indicating the harmony *through* all the other parts; also sometimes used as equivalent to *harmonization*. — *Thorough-bred*, *a.* Of pure or un-

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Throb, *throb*, *v. i.* — *throbbel*, *throbbing* [*O.E. throbbe*; origin doubtful.] To beat as the heart or pulse, with more than

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quiver or vibrate.—*Throbbing pain*, a pain augmented by the pulsation of the arteries.—*n.* A beat or strong pulsation; palpitation.—*Throbless, throbbles*, *a.* Not beating or throbbing.

Three, thrē, n. [A. Sax. *thred*, affliction, from *threōwan*, to afflict; akin Icel. *thrđ*, a throe, a hard struggle.] Extreme pain; agony; the anguish of travail in childbirth; a cleaving tool; a frow.

Thrombus, throm'būs, *n.* [L., from Gr *thrombos*, a clot.] A fibrinous clot of blood which forms in and obstructs a blood vessel.—**Thrombosis**, throm'bū-sis, *n.* [Gr. *Pathol.* the obstruction of a blood-vessel by a thrombus.]

Throne, *thrôn, n.* [O. Fr. *throne*, L. *thronos*, from Gr. *thronos*, a seat, chair.] An elevated and ornamental chair of state used by a king, emperor, pope, bishop, &c., as the official chair of a presiding official of certain societies; sovereign power and dignity; also, the wielder of that power, usually with the *-v.t.*—*throned, throning*. To place on a royal seat; to enthrone; to exalt.—**Throneless**, *thrôn'les, a.* Without a throne; deposed.

Throng, throng, n. [*A. Sax. thrang, throng*], a crowd, from *thrung*, to crowd; *Ico-* *thrung*, *G. drang*, a crowd, distress, *D. and G. dringen*, to crowd; same root as *L. torquere*, to twist (whence *torsion, torture, &c.*) *A* multitude of persons pressed into a close body; a crowd; a great number; a number of things crowded or close together (*as a throng of words*)—*v. t.* To crowd together; to come in multitudes.—*v. t.* To crowd or press; to annoy with a crowd of living beings; to fill with a crowd.

Thropple, throp'1, *n.* [Corrupted from *throttle*.] The windpipe; the throttle.

Throstle, *thros'l*, n. [*A* dim. corresponding to *thrush*; *A.* Sax. *throstle*, *G.* and *Dan.* *drossel*, a thrush. *Thrush*.] The song-thrush or mavis; a machine for spinning wool, cotton, &c., from the rove.—*Throstle*-*seal*, *thros'l* *seal*, n. [*Throstle* + *seal*, *seal* *seal*, a seal.] A seal of wax, &c., in the shape of a throstle.

cock, *n.* The male thrush.
Throttle, *throat*, *n.* [*From throat.*] The windpipe or trachea; the throat (colloq.). — *v.t.* — *throttled, throttling.* To choke; to stop the breath of by compressing the throat; to strangle; to pronounce with a choking voice (*Shak.*). — **Throttler**, *throt-ler*, *n.* One who throttles. — **Throttle-valve**, *n.* *Steam-engines*, a valve which regulates the supply of steam to the cylinder.

Through, *thrū*, prep. [*O.E.* *thwargh*, *thurch*, *A.Sax.* *thwurl*, *l'pā*; *dorch*, *G.durch*, *I.door*, *Goth.* *thairik*; *conq.W.trw*, *Armor.* *thro*, *through*; *L.trans*, over, across; the root is Indo-European *trh*. *Skr.* *tri*, *trī*, *tṛ*, to pass, etc.; *Gnēpal* is in *E.thrill*, *trite*, *trich*, *Thoroughly*, the same; *trā*, to end to end or from side to side; of between the sides or walls of to pass through a gate; by the agency of, by means of, on account of; over the whole surface or extent of, to pervade, as *throughout*; among, in the way of, in the way of passage, among, in the way of experiencing; from beginning to the end;—*adv.* From one end or side to the other; from beginning to end; to the end; to finish; *to go through*, to complete, to accomplish, to carry through, to complete, to accomplish, to finish, to bring to completion, to accomplish, to finish, to bring to completion, to accomplish, to finish, to fail.—*To go through* with something, to prosecute it to the end.—*a.* Going with little or no interruption from one important point to another; continuing without interruption, a *through journey*)—*Through-carriage*, *n.* A carriage in a through-train.—*Throughly*; *thorōl*, *adv.* Completely; thoroughly.—*Throughout*, *thorōgh-out*, *adv.* In every part; in every part of; from one extremity to the other, *thorōgh-out*, *adv.* Everywhere; in every part.—*Through-ticket*, *n.* A ticket for the whole of a long journey.—*Through-traffic*, *n.* The traffic from end to end of a railway or other conveyance, opposed to local traffic.—*Through-train*, *n.* A train which goes the whole length of a railway, or a long route.
Throve, *thrōv*, pret. of *three*.

L. drechen, to twist, to turn; same root as *L. torquus*, to twist, to throw (whence *torture*). *Threal* is a derivative. To fling or cast in any manner; to hurl; to dash; *To threal* (throw) himself on the enemy, to invest an enemy with a siege; to begin, to prove one's self of; to shed; to give violent utterance or expression to; to send (to throw defiance); to put on or over one's self; to throw, to win, or twist two or more filaments into a silk; to form or form one thread; *pottery*, to form or shape roughly on a wheel or throwing-engine. — *To throw away*, to cast away; to part with; to give up; to quit; to quit one's self recklessly; to squander; to waste; to spend to refuse. — *To throw back*, to cast or hurl back; to reject; to retort. — *To throw by*, to let; to lay aside as useless. — *To throw down*, to throw down; to cast down; to turn; to subvert; to destroy. — *To throw in*, to cast or fling in or into; to put in or deposit along with others; to interpolate; to give in; to add. — *To throw off*, to cast off or aside; to dismiss; to get rid of; to print at one impression. — *To throw one's self on or upon*, to resign one's self to the favour, benevolence, protection, &c. of. — *To throw upon*, to open suddenly or unwisely; to give in; to resign one's mission to. — *To throw out*, to cast out; to eject; to reject or discard; to expel; to construct so as to project; to emit; to issue; to project; to cast out. — *To throw over*, to discard; to abandon. — *To throw up*, to erect or build rapidly; to resign; to abandon; to eject from the stomach; to vomit. — *U.* To perform the act of casting or throwing. — *U.* To cast or throw. — *U.* One who throws; a cast; a cast of dice; hence, risk; venture; decision of fortune; *geol.* and *mining*, a dislocation of strata. — *U.* Throser, Throser, Throser. One who throws. — *U.* Throwing-engine, Throwing wheel, A potter's wheel. — *U.* Thrown silk, A silk consisting of two or more singles twisted together. — *U.* A rope or cord off, A start in a hunt or race. — *U.* Throwing, Throser. One who throws or twists silk.

thrum, *thrum*, n. [Allied to *D. dretna*, *thrum*; Icel. *thrómr*, margin, edge; same root as *L. terminus*, an end.] The end of a weaver's web; the fringe of threads by which it is fastened to the loom, and from which the cloth when woven has to be cut; coarse yarn. — **Thrummed-mat**, *n.* A mat made of coarse yarn, with short strands of coarse stuff struck through it: used in a vessel's rigging about any part, to prevent chafing. — **Thrummy**, *thrum'i*, *a.* Furnished with or resembling thrums.

thru, *thru*, n. i. — **thrummed**, *thrumming*, *a.* [Akin to *drag*; comp. *stru*.] To play coarsely or unskillfully on a stringed instrument; to mangle; to mangle noisily; — *thrum*, *v. t.* To play roughly on with the fingers; to drum; to tap.

thrush, *thrush*, *n.* [*A. Sax. thrise*, a thrush; akin to *Icel. thröstr*, *Sw. trost*, *Rus. drozd*; same root as *L. turdus*, a thrush. *Throstle* is a *dim. form.*] A passerine bird of various species, including the song-thrush or mavis, the missel-thrush, &c., celebrated for their powers of song.

Thrush, *thrush*, *n.* [From *Icel. thurr*, dry, and = *Dan. tröske*, Sw. *torsk*, the thrush; akin *thirst*.] *Pathol.* a disease characterized by vesicles of a pearl colour, affecting the lips and mouth; aphthæ; also an inflammatory and suppurating disease in the feet of the horse.

thrust, *thrust*, *v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp.* *thrust*. [*O.E. thriste, theste*, from *Icel. thrista*, to thrust, probably same root as *h. thrust*, to thrust.] To push or drive with force; to impel: usually followed by *away*, *from*, *in*, *off*, &c.:—*To thrust on*, to impel; to urge. *To thrust out*, to expel; to drive out. *To thrust out*, to expel; to push out or protrude.—*To thrust one's self in or into*, to intrude; to intrude.—*v.i.* To make a push; to make a lunge with a weapon.—*n.* A violent push or drive, as with the hand or foot; or with a pointed weapon; a lunge; a stab.—*thrusting*, *a.* Thrusting, as a finger against another body.—*thrusting force*, exerted by rafters or beams against the

walls supporting them. — *Thrust of an arch*, the force by which it tends to press outwards the abutments from which it springs. — *Thruster*, *thruster*, *n.* One who thrusts. — *Thrust-hoe*, *n.* A hoe which is worked by pushing.

Thud, *thud*, *n*. [Imitative, comp. A. Sax. *thoden*, *din*.] The sound produced by blow upon a comparatively soft substance; a blow causing a dull sound.

Thug, *thug*, *n*. [Hind.] A member of a peculiar association of robbers and assassins formerly prevalent in India, who strangled their victims partly from religious motives. — **Thuggee**, *thug-gē*, *n*. The profession and practices of the Thugs. Also **Thuglism**, *Thuggeism*, *thug-izm*, *thug-gizm*.

Thule, thū'le, n. The name given by the ancients to the most northern country which they knew of, supposed to have been Iceland, Norway, or the Shetland Islands; often spoken of by the Romans as *ultima Thule*, remotest Thule, hence, *fig.*, a farthest point or limit. — **Thulite**, thū'lit, n. A rare variety of the mineral epidote found in Norway.

Thumb, *thum*, *thm*. *A. S.* *þum*, *thoma*, the thumb—*Dan.* *thumme*, *D. swin.* *G. glannen*, from root seen in *L. tunica*, to swell, to swell up, to be puffed up, to be inflated. The short, thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals—*Under one's thumb*, under one's power, under one's control. **RULE**.—*nt.* To soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers, or by frequent handling—*Thumbed*, *thumt*, *thumt*, *thumt*. Having thumbs; soiled or worn with the thumb; *Thumbed fingers*, *Thumblers*, *thumkinz*, *nt. pl.* An instrument of torture for compressing the thumbs by means of screws. Called also *thumb-screws*. *Thumbed*, *thumt*, *thumt*. Having no thumb; hence, clumsy. **Thumb-mark**, *nt.* A mark left by the thumb on the sleeve of a cook. **Thumb-ring**, *nt.* A ring worn on the thumb. **Thumb-screw, *nt.* A screw to be turned by the finger and thumb; *Thumb-screws*, *thumt-skrus*, *nt. pl.* A sheath of leather or other material worn on the thumb by sailors, makers of **Thuramin**, *thum'm*, *nt. pl.* A Heliochrome projected lantern slide. *Thurminia* were worn in the brocade of the high-priest, but what they were is**

[illegible]

[illegible]

tin, tinkt, *n.* A tint or tincture. [**Ob-**
solete or poetical.]
Tinctorial, tinkt-ŏ'ri-əl, *a.* [From *L.*
tinctura, a dyer. **Tincture**.] Pertaining to
colours or dyes.
Tincture, tinkt'ŭr, *n.* [*L. tinctura*, from
tinctus, tinted. **TINSE**.] A tinge or shade
of colour; slight taste superadded to any
substance; slight quality added to any-
thing; *med.* an extract or solution of the
active principle of some substance in a
solvent, the latter being often proof-spirit:
so called from usually possessing colour.
— *v.t.* — **tinctured**, **tincturing**. To tinge or
impart a slight foreign colour to; to in-
fuse.
Tinder, tind'ŕ, *n.* [*A. Sax. tynder, tēde*,
from *tyndan*, to kindle. (*Dan. tēnde*,
G. zünden). **Sw. and *L. G.* *tinder*, *teel*,
tinder, *tynder*. (*G. zander*, *tynder*.)] An
inflaming substance, generally com-
posed of partially burnt linen, used for
kindling fire from a spark struck with a
steel and flint. — *German tinder*. **AMADOU**,
amādō'ŭ, *n.* A box in which tinder
is kept. — **Tindery**, tind'ŕ-ŭ, *a.* Like tinder;
inflammable.
Tine, tin, *n.* [*O. E. tinde*, *A. Sax. tind = teel*,
tind, *Dan. tind*, *Engl. L. G.* and *Sw.* *tine*,
teel, *tynder*, *tinder*.] A small iron rod, with
a fork, a prong, the tooth of a harrow; a
point or prong of a deer's horn. — **Tined**,
tin, *a.* Furnished with tines.
Tinea, tin'ŕ-ŭ, *n.* [*L.*], a gnawing worm, a
borer, or grub, or insect, or larva, or worm,
or similar diseases of the skin.
Tingle, ting, *n.* [Imitative; comp. *tinkle*,
jingle; *L. timio*, to tinkle.] A sharp sound,
as of a bell; a tinkling. — *v.t.* To sound or
ring.
Tinge, tinj, *v.t.* — **tinged**, **tinging**. [*L. tingo*,
tingere, to moisten, stain, dye (seen also
in *tincture*, *tin*, *faint*, *distain*, whence
tinge, *tinge*, *tinge*, *tinge*, to wet).] To mix
— or imbue with colour; to stain, as
— so as to slightly affect or modify the
colour, taste, or qualities of, to give a
certain smack, flavour, or quality to.
Tink, tink, *v.* [*L. tingo*, to moisten, stain,
taste, flavour, or quality things are added
to something; *tingere*, to tinkle; *smack*,
ting, *ting*.] — **tinked**, **tinking**. [*A. dim.*
from *ting*.] To feed a kind of thrill in
the hand, or to feel a sharp, vibrating,
ringing sound; to feel a sharp, thrilling
pain, to have a thrilling, sharp, or pen-
etrating sensation. — *v.t.* To cause to give
a sharp ringing sound; to ring. — **Tinkling**,
tink'ling, *n.* A thrilling, ringing, tremu-
lous sensation.
Tinkal, tink'al, *n.*
Tinker, tink'ŕ, *n.* [From *tink*, *ting*, a
sharp metallic sound.] A mender of kettles,
pans, and other articles of iron or tin;
or botching. — *v.t.* To mend like a tinker
to mend clumsily; to cobble; to botch.
— *v.i.* To work at tinker's work; to cobble.
Tinkling, tink'ling, *n.* petty repairs.
Tinkle, tink'l, *v.* [*Imitative*, *tinkling*.] [*A.*
freg. from *tink*, *ting*, imitative of sound.]
To make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by
striking metal; to clink; to tinkle; to
tinkle with a small sharp sound; to
tinkle. — *v.t.* To cause to make small, quick,
ringing sounds; to ring — *n.* A small,
quick, sharp, ringing noise. — **Tinkling**,
tink'ling, *n.* A small, quick, sharp sound.
Tinner, tin'ŕ, *n.*
Tinnitis, tin-nit'ŭs, *n.* [*L.*], a ringing,
a tinkling, from *tinnio*, to ring. *Med.* a
tinkling in the ears.
Tint, tint, *n.* [*Fr. tincelle*, *O. Fr. estin-*
celle, from *L. tintilla*, a spark, a scintilla,
also *estintillate*.] Thin shining metallic
plate or foil for ornamental purposes;
cloth overlaid with some softening super-
ficially shone, and more gay or brilliant
colours. — *a.* Consisting of tinsel; showing
to excess; precious; superficial. — *v.t.* — **tin-**
ted, **tin**, *v.* [*Fr. tindre*, to adorn with tinsel or
tint with something showy or brilliant.]
Tint, tint, *n.* [*It. tinta*, *Fr. teint*, dye value,
Engl. tinture, *Fr. tincelle*.] A slight
tincture, or tincture distinct from the
degree of intensity of a hue; a tint. —
To tinge; to give a slight colour to; — *v.t.***

[illegible]

Fäte, fär, fat, fell; mē, met, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, not, mōre; tūbe, tub, bull;

oil, pound; u, Sc abame—the Fr. v.

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from stem of *tawian*, to make, to prepare. **TAW.** Any implement used by a craftsman or labourer at his work; an instrument employed in the manual arts for facilitating mechanical operations; a person used by another as an instrument to

one's inclination or liking (looked to the top of his bent). — *a.* Being on the top or summit; highest (*top speed*). — *v.i.* — *topped, topping.* To rise aloft; to be eminent — *v.t.* To cover on the top; to cap; to rise above; to surpass; to take off the top or upper

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part of; to rise to the top of.—*To top off*, to complete by putting on the top; hence, to finish; to complete.—*Top-boots*, *n. pl.* A pair of boots of light-coloured leather, used chiefly for riding.—*Top-coat*, *n.* An upper or over coat.—*Top-drawing*, *n.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land.—*Top-dress*, *v. t.* To spread manure on the surface of.—*Top-dressing*, *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land.—*Top-gallant*, *top'-gal'-ant*, *a. Naut.* being the third of the kind above the deck; above the topmast and below the royal mast (the *topgallant* mast varies in

—**Top-hammer**, *n.* *Naut.* any unnecessary weight either aloft or about the upper decks. —**Top-heavy**, *a.* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower. —**Top-knot**, *n.* An ornamental knot or bow worn on the top of the head, as by women; the crest of a bird — **Topless** *topless a.* Having

Topmast, *n.* *Naut.* the second mast from the deck, or that which is next above the lower mast, main, fore, or mizzen.—**Topmost**, *top'mōst*, *a.* Highest; uppermost.—**Topper**, *top'p'r*, *n.* One who tops or excels; anything superior. (*Colloq.*)—**Top-**

—**Topsail**, top'sail, *n.* *Naut.* the second sail above the deck on any mast (main, fore, or mizzen). —**Tops-and-bottoms**, *n. pl.* Small rolls cut in halves and browned in an oven. —**Top-sawyer**, *a.* The sawyer

Top-sawyer, n. The sawyer who takes the upper stand in a saw-pit; a first-rate man in any line (slang).—**Top-soil, n.** The upper part or surface of the soil.—**Top-soiling, n.** Removal of the top-soil before a canal, railway, &c., is begun. **Top, top, n.** [*D. top, G. top*—perhaps same word as above, being named from whirling

Toparch, top'ark, *n.* [*Gr.* *toparchēs*, *toparchos*—*topos*, place, and *archē*, rule.] The principal man in a place or country; the governor of a toparchy.—**Toparchy**, top'

Topaz, to'paz, n. [*Fr. topaze*, *L. topazus*, from *Gr. topazos*, the yellow or oriental topaz; comp. *Skr. tapas*, fire.] A gem harder than quartz, transparent or translucent, and having the colour yellow.

Topaz, *tōp*, *n.* [Originally a Cornish word.] A fish of the shark kind, attaining a length of six feet.

Tope, *tōp*, *n*. [*Skr. stūpa*, a tope.] A species of Buddhist monument occurring in India and South-eastern Asia, intended for the preservation of relics (DAGORA) or the commemoration of some event (STUPA).

Tope, *tōp*, *v*. [*From Fr. tōper*, to cover a stake in gaming, to accept an offer (hence, it might mean to accept an offer of a relic).

it might mean to vie in drinking; of German origin and akin to *tap*, to strike.] To drink hard; to drink strong or spirituous liquors to excess.—**Toper**, tō'pēr, n. One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

Tophet, tō'fet, n. [Heb., lit. a place to be spit on.] A place near Jerusalem where the idolaters, for a long time, sacrificed

Tophus, *tō'fus*, *n.* [*L. tophus*, *tufa* or *tuff.*] *Surg.* a soft tumour on a bone; also, a collection in the joints.—**Tophaceous**, *tō'fā'shūs*, *a.* Pertaining to a tophus.

topiary, to-pi-á-ri, *n.* [*L. topiarius*, from *topia* (*topera*), ornamental gardening, from *Gr. topos*, a place.] Shaped by clipping, pruning, or training.—*Topiary work*, the trimming of thickets, trees, or hedges into fantastic shapes.—**Topiarian**, tō-pi-á-ri-an, *n.* Pertaining to topiary work.

topic, *topik*, *n.* [Fr. *topique*, subjects of conversation, from L. *topica*, Gr. *topika* (pl.), the name of a work by Aristotle on *topoi* or commonplaces, from *topos*, a place, a commonplace, a topic.] Originally a general maxim or dictum regarded as being of use in argument or oratory; a

general truth; in common usage, the subject of any discourse; any subject that is discussed or spoken of for the time being; the matter treated of.—*Topical*, *top'i-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to a topic; pertaining to a place or locality; local; *med* pertaining to a particular part of the body (a *topical* application).—*Topically*, *top'i-kal-li*, *adv.* Locally; with limitation to a part.

Topography, to-pog'-ra-fi, n. [Gr. *topos*, place (hence *topic*), and *graphō*, to describe.] The description of a particular place, city, town, parish, or tract of land; the detailed description of any country or region: distinguished from geography in dealing with the minuter features.

Topographer, Topographist, to-pog'raf-er, to-pog'raf-ist, *n.* One who deals with topography. — **Topographic, Topographical**, top-o-graf'ik, top-o-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to topography; descriptive of a place or country. — **Topographically**, top-o-graf'i-kal-li, *adv.* In the manner of

Toponymy. *top-on'ô-mi, n.* [Gr. *topos*, a place, and *onyma*, a name.] The place-names of a country or district.

Topple. *top'l, v. i.*—*toppled, toppling.* [From *top*.] To fall forward, as something tall or high; to tumble down, to be on the point

Topsy-turvy, *tɒp-si-tər-vi*, *a.* or *adv.* [A word of uncertain origin.] In an inverted posture; with the top or head downward and the bottom upward.

Toque, *tɒk*, *n.* [Fr., from Armor. *Ok*, W. *loc*, a hat or bonnet.] A kind of bonnet or

Tor, *tor*, *n.* [*W. tor*, a bulge, a hill; allied to *L. turris*, a tower.] A high pointed rock or hill.

Torch, torch, *n.* [Fr. *torche*, It. *torcia*, from L.L. *tortia*, from *l. torqueo, tortus*, to twist, to turn (whence *torture*, &c.), because the torch was made of a twisted rail of tow and the like.] A light to be carried in the hand, formed of some combustible substance, as of twisted flax, hemp, &c.

soaked with tallow; a flambeau.—**Torch-bearer**, *n.* One whose office is to carry a lighted torch.—**Torch-dance**, *n.* A dance with lighted torches.—**Torch-light**, *n.* The light of a torch or of torches.—**Torch-light procession**, a procession in which lighted torches are carried.—**Torch-race**, *n.* A

Tore, *tōr*, pret. of *tear*.
Toreador, *tor-e-a-dor'* *n.* [Sp. from *tor*, to

Toreador, *to-re-a-dor*, *n.* [Sp., from *toro*, a bull.] A general name for a bull-fighter in Spain. Especially one who fights on horseback.

Toreutic, *to-rū'tik*, *a.* [Gr. *toreutikos*, from *toreutēs*, an embosser, from *toreuō*, to emboss, to work in relief.] Pertaining to carved or sculptured work, especially to

Tor derived or sculptured work, especially to work in relief. — **Toreumatology**, to-rū-mat-ol'ō-jī, *n.* The art of sculpture.

Torfaceous, tor-fā'shus, *a.* [*From turf*, with Latin termination.] Growing in bogs or mosses: said of plants.

Torment, torment, *n.* {*O. Fr. torment* (*Fr. tourment*), *from* *tor*, to torture, *on*, *against*

torqueo, torquem, torquentum, an engine for hurling missiles, a rack, torture, from *torqueo, torquem, to twist*. TORTURE.) Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; torture; what causes such pain.—*v.t.* (*torment*). To put to extreme pain or anguish; to inflict excruciating pain on; to torture; to afflict; to tease, vex or harass.

to annoy.—**Tormenter**, tor-men'ter, *n.* One who torments; a tormentor.—**Tormenting**, tor-men-ting, *p. and a.* Causing torment.—**Tormentor**, tor-men'ter, *n.* One who or that which torments; a kind of harrow with wheels, used for breaking up stiff soils.

Tormentil, Tormentilla, tor'men-til, tor-men-til'-a, n. [*Fr. tormentille*, from *L. tormentum*, pain—because said to allay the pain of toothache.] A common British weed with small yellow flowers, and large woody roots sometimes used in tanning.

Termina, ter'mi-na, n. pl. [*L. Tormentum*, pain—because said to allay the pain of toothache.] A common British weed with small yellow flowers, and large woody roots sometimes used in tanning.

Torn, tōrn, pp. of *tear*.
Tornado, tor-ná'dō, n. pl. **Tornadoes**, tor-ná'dōz. [*Sp. tornada*, a return, from *tornar*, to turn.]

to turn. **TURN.**] A violent whirling wind; a whirlwind or tempest, usually accompanied with severe thunder, lightning, and torrents of rain; a typhoon or hurricane.

Torus, Torose, t'or'us, t'or's, a. [*L. **torus**, from **torus**, a protuberance.*] *Bot* and *zool.* protuberant; swelling in knobs. — **Torosity, t'or-si'ti, n.** The state of being torous.

Torpedo, tor-pé'do, n. pl. **Torpedoes**, tor-pé'dōz. [L., from *torpere*, to be stiff, numb, or torpid.] A fish allied to the rays, noted for its power of discharging electric shocks when irritated; a destructive engine to be propelled under water against an enemy's ship and then exploded with deadly effect.

Torpid, torpid, *a.* [*L. torpidus*, from *torpeo*: to be numb, motionless; same root as *A. Sax. theorf*, unfermented.] Having lost motion or the power of motion and feeling.

numb; dull; sluggish; inactive. — **Torpidity**, **Torpidness**, tor-pid'i-ē, tor-pid-nes, *n.* The state of being torpid; numbness; insensibility; inactivity; sluggishness. — **Torpidly**, tor-pid-lī, *adv.* In a torpid manner; numbly; dully. — **Torpescent**, tor-pes-ens, *n.* A becoming torpid or unanimated.

Torpid, tor-pes-ent, *a.* [*L. torpesco*, to grow numb, from *torpeo*, and *facio*, to make.] Becoming torpid or numb. — Torpify, tor-pi-fi, *v.t.* — Torpidity, tor-pi-fy-ing. [*L. torpeo*, and *facio*, to make.] To make torpid. — Torpor, tor-por, *n.* [*L.*] Loss of motion or sensation; torpidity: numbness: sluggishness. — Tor-

torporific, tor-po-rifik, *a.* [*L. torpor*, and *facio*, to make.] Tending to produce torpor.

torque, for n. [From *l. torques*, a twisted neck-chain, from *torqueo*, to twist.] *Archæol.* a personal ornament, consisting of a stiff collar, formed of a number of gold wires twisted together, or of a thin twisted metal plate, worn round the neck as a symbol of rank by certain ancient nations, *see* also *torques*.

as by the ancient Britons, Gauls, and Germans. — **Torquated**, tor'kwát-ed, *a. Weaving a torque.*
Torresfy, tor'e-sí, *v.t.* — *torrefied, torrefying.* [*Fr. torréfier*, from *L. torreo*, to roast, and *facio*, to make. **TONKENT.**] To dry, roast, scorch, or parch by a fire; *metal.* to roast, as metallic ores. *Trans.*

Torrefaction, tor-e-fak'-shon, *n.* The operation of drying or parching by a fire.

Torrent, tor-ent, *n.* [*Fr. torrent*, from *L.*

torrens, torrentis, a torrent, from *torrens*, burning, roaring, ppr. of *torreo, torsum*, to burn; same root as *E. thirst*. *Torrid, toast*, are of same origin.] A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like; *fig.* a violent or rapid flow; a flood (a *torrent* of words). —*Torrential, Torrentine*, tor-en'shal, tor-

Torricellian, *a.* Pertaining to a torrent.
Torricellian, *tor-si-ſi'-li-an* or *tor-i-chell'-li-an*, *a.* Pertaining to **Torricelli**, an Italian physicist, who, in 1643, discovered the principle of the barometer.—**Torricellian tube**, a glass tube open at one end and hermetically sealed at the other, contain-

Torrid, tor'id, *a.* [*L. torridus*, from *torreo*, to roast. **TORRENT.**] Dried with heat; parched; violently hot; burning or parch-

ing.—*Torrid zone*, *geog.* the broad belt round the middle of the earth which is included between the tropics, and divided into two parts by the equator, and where the heat is always great.—*Torridity*, *Torridness*, *tor'id-i-ti*, *tor'id-nēs*, *n.* The state of being torrid.

torsion, *torsion*, *n.* [*L. L. torsio*, from *L. torquere, torse*, to twist. **TORTURE.**] The act of twisting; the twisting, wrenching, or straining of a body; *mech.* the force with which a body, such as a thread, wire, or slender rod, resists a twist, or the force with which it tends to return to its original state.

Torsion balance, an instrument for esti-

Fâte, far, fat, fall; mē, met, her; pine, pin; nôte, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; u, Sc. abune—the Fr. u.

of electricity) by the force with which a thread or wire resists twisting, as observed by the angle made by an arm horizontally suspended from the thread or wire.—**Torsion**, *tor'shon-al*, *a.* Pertaining to torsion.—**Torsive**, *tor'siv*, *a.* *Bot.* twisted spirally.

Torsk, torsk, *n.* [Sw. and Dan. *torsk*, a cod-fish or torsk.] A European fish of the cod tribe, caught in great quantities and salted and dried as food.

Tort, *tort*, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. tortus*, twisted, from *torqueo*, to twist. *TORTURE.*] A legal term for any wrong or injury to person or property. — **Tortious**, *tor'shus*, *a.* Of the nature of or implying tort or injury. — **Tortiously**, *tor'shus-lee*, *adv.* By tort or injury.

Tortilla, tor-tēl'yā, *n.* [Sp.] A large thin cake of maize, baked on a heated iron plate.

Tortoise, *tortois* or *tortis*, *n.* [Lit. twisted or distorted animal (referring to its peculiar limbs), from *O. Fr. tortis*, fem. *tortise*, twisted, from *L. torquere, torturn*, to twist. **TORTURER**.] A name common to a family of land reptiles covered with a flattened shell, a kind of long box, from which the legs protrude. **TURTLE** -- *Tortoise*, shell, *n.* [From *Fr. tortue*, strictly the scutes or scales, of the tortoise, and other allied reptiles, used in the manufacture of combs, snuff-boxes, &c., and in inlaying and other ornamental work.

fig. proceeding in a circuitous and underhand manner; taking an oblique and deceitful course; not open, and straightforward — *Tortuously*, *tort-u-us-ly*, *adv.* In a tortuous or winding manner. — *Tortuousness*, *tort-u-us-ness*, *n.* The state of being tortuous. — *Tortuose*, *tort-u-ös*, *a.* Tortuous; twisted; winding. — *Tortuosity*, *tort-u-ös-i-ty*, *n.* The state of being tortuous.

Torture, tor-tūr, n. [*Fr.* *torture*, from *L.* *tortura*, a twisting; *torture*, from *torqueo*, *to twist*; *torture* is seen also in *tormentum*, *tormentor*, *extortor*, &c.; same root as *E.* *throw*, *G.* *drehen*, *to turn*.] Excruciating pain; extreme anguish of body or mind; agony; torment; punishment; infliction of pain—either as a punishment for a crime or for the purpose of extorting a confession; the act of inflicting excruciating pain; —*a tortured person*, one who suffers pain to extract information; *the torturer*, he who punishes with torture; —*wrest greatly from the right meaning*.—*Torturable*, tor-tū-ā-bl, a. Capable of being tortured.—*Torturer*, tor-tūr-er, n. One who tortures; a tormentor.

Torus, *tō'rus*, n. [L., a swelling or protuberance.] *Arch.* a large moulding used in the bases of columns, having a semi-circular section; *bot.* the receptacle of a flower.—**Torulose**, **Torulous**, *tō'rū-lŭs*, *tō'rū-lŭs*, a. [From L. *torulus*, dim. of *torus*.] *Bot.* cylindrical with several swells and constrictions.

Tories, tŏr'ē, n. [From Irish *tóirigh* or *tóiridhe*, a pursuer, an Irish outlaw or plunderer.] A political party name first used in England about 1679, and applied to those who refused to assent to the measures abettors of the imaginary Popish Plot; then to those who refused to concur in excluding a Roman Catholic prince in the person of James Francis Edward Stuart from the throne; latterly it was generally applied to those adverse to changes in the constitution; and in modern times it is much the same as the word *conservative*. The considerable extent supplanted it — a. Pertaining to Tories. **Toryism**, tŏr'i-zm, n. The principles or practices of the Tories.

Toas, tos, ōf. [Persian *tas*, to buy.] To purchase; to buy. **Toas**, tōs, ōf. [To buy.] To purchase; to buy.

with the hand; to pitch; to fling; to toss
to throw up with a sudden or violent
motion; to jerk (to *toss* the head); to dash
(about) *to be tossed on the wave*; to agitate;
to tossle; *To toss off*, to swallow at one gulp; *to drink and toss*,
v. i. To roll and tumble; to be in violent
commotion; to writhe; to be flung or dashed
about — *To toss*, *to toss up*, to throw up a
thing, or to tossle something by the side
turned up when it falls; *to tossle*,
raise them perpendicularly with blades
upmost as a salute — *A* throwing
with a jerk, the act of tossing; a throw or
jerk; *to toss*, v. t. To throw up of a coin
to decide something — *Tosses*, n. pl.
One who tosses. — *Toss-put*, n. A toss —
Toss-up, n. The throwing up of a coin to
decide something; hence, an even chance
or hazard.

tot, tot, *tōt*, *totted*, *totting*. [*Abbrev.* of *total*.] **Tosum**: generally with *wh*; [*Colloq.*] **Total**, *tə'tal*, *a*. [*L. totalis*, from *totus*, whole; akin to *to*, *so*, *any*, *am*, *so*, *tantus*, *as great*.] Pertaining to the whole; comprehending the whole; entire (*a total sum*). Complete in degree; absolute (*a total wreck*). Thorough. — **Syn.** under COMPLETE. — **n.** The whole; the whole sum or amount; an aggregate. — **Totality**, *tə'tal-i-tē*, *n.* The whole or total sum; whole quantity or amount. — **Totally**, *tə'tal-lī-adv.* In a total manner; wholly; entirely; fully; completely. — **Totalness**, *tə'tal-nēs*, *n.* Entirety.

the North American Indians as a symbolic name; an animal, plant, &c., used as a *scot* of badge of a tribe or family among rude races, and looked upon with some reverence — Totemic, tō-tem'ik, *a.* Belonging to the totem. — Totemism, tō-tem-izm, *n.* The system of having a totem. *Other, turn'ēr.* A colloquialism for *the other*; the initial *t* being the final *t* of that old neuter article).

otter, tot'ér, v.i. [*O.E. toleren*; allied to

then standing or walking; to walk unsteadily; to be on the point of falling; to threaten to topple down. — Totterer, tot'ter-er, *n.* One who totters. — Tottery, tot'ter-i, *a.* Unsteady; shaking.

tropical America, distinguished by their enormous beak.
tuch, tuch, v.t. [Fr. *toucher*, O Fr. *tucher*,

[*Touch*.] To perceive by the sense of feeling; to come in contact with in any manner, particularly by means of the hand, as, to *touch* the hand, to strike against the arm; to meddle; to touch the hand, to handle; to taste or eat, to come to; to reach or arrive at; to relate to or concern a person or thing; to mark or delineate slightly, to draw a slight stroke or strokes to, as with a pencil, to *touch* the neck; to handle in a skilful or dextrous manner, to *touch* an instrument; to discourse of; to write about; to make a mere reference to; to move or strike mentally; to excite with compassion or other tender emotion; to melt or soften the heart of; to make an impression on the mind; to come in contact with without sticking; to be in contact with,—*To touch off*, to shoot hastily; to finish by touches.—*To touch up*, to repair or improve by slight changes or emendations.—*v. i.* To be in contact; to take effect; to say a few words; to come in contact with; to be a trace used either substantively or ad-

[illegible]

tough, *tuf*, *a*. [*A. Sax. tōh*, tough; akin to *D. taa*, *G. zähe*, Prov. *G. zach*, tough.] Having

endure hardship; viscous; durable; stubborn; unmanageable.—**Toughen**, tuf'n, *v.t.* To grow tough.—*v.t.* To make tough.—**Toughish**, tuf'ish, *a.* Tough in a slight

firm adhesion of parts; viscosity; tenacity;
strength of constitution or texture.
Toupee, Toupet, tō-pē', tō-pā, *n.* [Fr. *toupet*,

Fig.
 tour, tūr, n. [Fr. *tour*, a turn, trip, tour,
 e.; same origin as *furn*.] A round or
 circuit; a journey in a circuit; a revolving

Tourist, tō'rist, *n.* One who makes a tour; one who travels for pleasure, *prace tō-rak's n.* An African insessorial

urelle, tō-rel', *n.* [Fr., dim. of *tour*, a tower.] A small tower on a building.

w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.

TOURNAMENT

it in Ceylon.) A mineral of various colours, frequently black or colourless, crystallized in three-sided or six-sided prisms, often found in granitic rocks and possessing strong electrical properties. Black tourmaline is schorl; red tourmaline, rubellite.

- **tower**, from *L. turris*, a tower; cog. *Gr. tyrris, tyrris, Ir. tur, W. tur*. Gael. *tor*, a heap, a tower. 1. A tall, narrow building of masonry or of polygonal form, either insulated or forming part of a church, castle, or other edifice; a tall, movable wooden structure anciently used in storming a fortified place; a citadel, a fortress.
 - a.* To rise or fly high; to soar; to be lofty; to stand sublime. —Towered, towered.
 - **Having towers**, adorned with towers; defended by towers. —**Towering**, towering, or rising, as a city, or a city, extreme; violent; outrageous (as *towering rage*). — **Towery**, towered, having towers.

mark left by anything passing; a track; any mark, impression, or appearance left when the thing itself no longer exists; visible evidence of something having been; token; vestige; a line, or a single line, indicating the position of one of the straps, chains, or ropes by which a carriage, wagon, &c., is drawn.—*u.t.*—*traced*, *tracing*. To follow by traces left; to track out; to follow; to delineate; to trace out; to delineate with marks; to draw in outline; to copy, as a drawing or engraving, by following the lines and marking them on a sheet superimposed, through which the original is visible.—*u.t.*—*traced*, *tracing*. Traceable, *tris'-a-b'l*, *a*. Capable of being traced.—*Traceableness*, *tris'-a-b'l-ness*, *n*. The state of being traceable.—*Traceably*, *tris'-a-b'l*, *adv*. In a traceable manner.—*Tracer*, *tris'-er*, *n*. One who or that which traces.—*Tracery*, *tris'-er-i*, *n*. *Arch* ornamental open-work in stone in the head of a Gothic window, showing the tracery of the traceries into which various shafts and enriched with foliations; any similar ornamental work.—*Tracing*, *tris'-ing*, *n*. The act of one who traces; a copy of an original design.—*Tracing-paper*, *n*. A transparent medium—*Tracing-paper*, *n*. A transparent paper which is laid on a drawing, so that the outlines of the original may be drawn

Fate, far, fat, fall; mé, met, her; pine, pin; nôte, not, nôve; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; d. Sc. abuse—the Fr. u.

pers published at Oxford between 1833 and 1841, written by Anglican scholars, and showing a considerable leaning towards Roman Catholicism; also, a person who supports such opinions. — **Tractarianism**, *trak-tā-ri-an-izm*, *n.* The doctrine or teaching of the Tractarians. — **Tractate**, *trak-tāt*, *n.* [*L. tractatus*, a treatise, from *tracto*, to handle. **TRACTABLE**, *a.* A treatise; a tract.

Tractable, *trak-tā-bl*, *a.* [*L. tractabilis*, from *tracto*, to handle, manage, treat, freq. of *traho*, to draw. **TRACT**] Capable of being easily trained or managed; very amenable to discipline; docile; governable. — **Tractableness**, *trak-tā-bl-ē-tē*, *n.* The state or quality of being tractable; docility. — **Tractably**, *trak-tā-bl-ē*, *adv.* In a tractable manner.

Tractarian. Under **TRACT**.
Tractation, *trak-shōn*, *n.* [*Fr. traction*, from *L. traho*, *tractum*, to draw. **TRACT**] The act of drawing or dragging; the act of drawing a body along a plane, or a vessel along in water, or a carriage upon a road or railway. — **Tractation-engine**, *n.* A steam locomotive engine for dragging heavy loads on common roads. — **Tractive**, *trak-tiv*, *a.* Serving to pull down; drawing along. — **Tracter**, *trak-tēr*, *n.* That which draws; a name given to two small bars of brass and steel formerly thought to have medical efficacy when drawn over diseased parts.

Trade, *trad*, *v.* [From verb to *trad*, and originally meaning a beaten path, hence a way or path of life, *trade* *trade*. The *trade*-winds are so called from blowing in a regular course. *Trade* a local employment or way of life; the business which a person carries on for procuring subsistence or for profit; occupation; particularly, a mechanical or mercantile employment or a handicraft, as distinguished from an art, or profession; the business of exchanging commodities for other commodities or for money; commerce; traffic; collectively, those who are engaged in any trade, a trade-wind. *Trade* of *trade*, a department of the British government having important functions respecting the trade and navigation of the kingdom. — *a.* Pertaining to trade or a particular trade. — *traded*, *trad-ing*. To be open to buy and sell; to traffic to carry on commerce, to engage in affairs generally; to deal or have dealings. — *n.* To sell or exchange in commerce; to barter. — *Trade allowance*, *n.* A discount allowed on articles to be sold again. — *Trade hall*, *n.* A hall for meetings of manufacturers, traders, &c.; also, a hall for meetings of incorporated trades. — *Trade-mark*, *n.* A mark or device adopted by a manufacturer or producer, and impressed on his goods, labels, &c., to distinguish them from those of others. — *Trade-price*, *n.* The price charged to dealers for articles that are to be sold again. — *Trader*, *trad-ēr*, *n.* One engaged in trade or commerce; a vessel engaged regularly in any particular trade. — *Trade-sale*, *n.* A special sale of articles suited to a particular class of dealers. — *Tradesfolk*, *trad-fōk*, *n. pl.* People employed in trade. — *Tradesman*, *trad-mān*, *n.* A shopkeeper; a mechanic. — *Trades-people*, *n. pl.* People employed in various trades. — *Trades-union*, *n.* A combination of workmen of any particular trade or branch of manufacture to enable them all to secure the conditions most favourable for labour, and the rights of any of their privi- — *Trades-unionism*, *n.* The principles or practices of trades-unions. — *Trades-unionist*, *n.* A member of a trades-union; one who favours the system of trades-unions. — *Trade-wind*, *n.* One of those constant winds which occur in all open seas on both sides of the equator, and to the distance of about 30° north and south of it, blowing always or for half the year in the same direction. — *Trading*, *trad-ing*, *a.* Carrying on commerce; engaged in trade; vena.

Tradition, *trad-ī-shōn*, *n.* [*Fr. tradition*, from *L. traditio*, a handing over, from *trado*, to deliver—*trans*, over, and *do* to

give. *Tradition* is a doublet of this word.] The handing down of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity by oral communication; that which is handed down from age to age by oral communication; a doctrine or statement of doctrine handed down. — *Traditional*, *trad-ī-shōn-al*, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from tradition; communicated from ancestors to posterity by word only; transmitted from age to age without writing. — *Traditionalism*, *trad-ī-shōn-al-izm*, *n.* Adherence to or importance placed on tradition. — *Traditionalist*, *trad-ī-shōn-al-ist*, *n.* One who holds to tradition or traditionalism. — *Traditionally*, *trad-ī-shōn-al-ly*, *adv.* By tradition; by oral transmission. — *Traditionarily*, *trad-ī-shōn-a-ri-ly*, *adv.* In a traditional manner; by tradition. — *Traditionary*, *trad-ī-shōn-a-ri*, *a.* Traditional. — *Traditionist*, *trad-ī-shōn-ist*, *n.* One who adheres to tradition. — *Traditively*, *trad-ī-tiv*, *a.* Pertaining to or based on tradition; traditional.

Traducement, *trad-ū-ēmēt*, *n.* [*Fr. traduction*, from *L. traduco*, *traducere*, to lead along, exhibit, disgrace, defame—*trans*, over, and *duco*, to lead. *Duke*] To misrepresent with intent; to calumniate; to vilify. — *Traducement*, *trad-ū-ēmēt*, *n.* The act of traducing; misrepresentation; calumny. — *Traducer*, *trad-ū-ēr*, *n.* One that traduces; a slanderer, a calumniator.

Tradition, *trad-ī-shōn*, *n.* The doctrine that the souls of children as well as their bodies are begotten from their parents. — *Traducible*, *trad-ū-si-bl*, *a.* Capable of being traduced.

Traduſtic, *trad-ū-tik*, *n.* [*Fr. trafic*, *tr. trafico*, from *Sp. trafico*, *trafico*, traffic, origin doubtful.] An interchange of goods or merchandise between countries, communities, or individuals; trade; commerce; goods or merchandise passing along a route, by canal, steamboat route, &c., viewed collectively; dealings; intercourse. — *n. i.* — *traduſtic*, *trad-ū-tik*. [*Fr. trafiquer*, *Sp. traficar* or *traficar*] To trade; to buy and sell; to carry on commerce; to have business or dealings; to deal; to trade merely or mercenarily. — *Traduſtiker*, *trad-ū-tik-ēr*, *n.* One who trades; a trader; a merchant. — *Traduſtics*, *trad-ū-tiks*, *n. pl.* The art of traffic. — *Traduſtic-manager*, *n.* The manager of the traffic on a railway, canal, and the like. — *Traduſtic-return*, *n.* A periodical statement of traffic on a railway, canal, &c.

Tragacanth, *trag-a-kānth*, *n.* [*L. tragacantha*, from *Gr. tragacantha*, *tragacantha*—*tragos*, a goat, and *akantha*, a thorn.] A gummy, resinous plant yielding a gummy juice used in confectionery; a variety of gum familiarly termed gum-dragon or gum-tragacanth, used as a demulcent in coughs and for other purposes.

Tragedy, *trag-ē-dī*, *n.* [*L. tragedia*, from *Gr. tragōidia*—*tragos*, a goat, and *ōidē*, *ōidē*, a song, from *ōidō*, to sing; because, it is said, a goat was the price of the early tragic choirs in Athens.] A dramatic poem representing a series of events in the life of some person or persons, in which the action is elevated and the catastrophe melancholy; that kind of drama in which some fatal or mournful event is the main theme; a fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are sacrificed; a murderous deed. — *Tragedian*, *trag-ē-dī-an*, *n.* [*L. tragœdus*] A writer of tragedy; an actor of tragedy. — *Tragedienne*, *trag-ē-dī-ēn*, *n.* [*Fr. tragédienne*] A female actor of tragedy; a tragic actress. — *Tragic*, *trag-ik*, *adj.* [*L. tragicus*] Pertaining to tragedy or of the nature of tragedy. — *Tragic*, *trag-ik*, *adj.* [*L. tragicus*] Pertaining to tragedy (in this sense *Tragic* is now the more common form); connected with or characterized by bloodshed or loss of life; murderous; dreadful; calamitous; or tragical manner. — *Tragicalness*, *trag-ik-al-nēss*, *n.* — *Tragic-comedy*, *n.* A kind of dramatic piece in which serious and comic scenes are blended, and of which the most celebrated example is *Tragic-comic*. — *Tragic-comical*, *a.* Pertaining to tragic-comedy.

Tragi-comically, *adv.* In a tragi-comical manner.

Tragopan, *trag-op-an*, *n.* [*Gr. tragopau*, a goat, and *pau*, the deity.] An Asiatic bird of the pheasant family with soft hornlike protuberances on the head.

Trague, *trag-ū*, *n.* [*From Gr. tragos*, a goat, being sometimes mixed with a tuft of hair suggesting the beard of a goat.] A small cartilaginous eminence at the entrance of the external ear. — *Tragus*, *trag-ū*, *n.* [*From Gr. tragis*, a sledge, from *L. trogula*, a sledge, a drag, from *traho*, to draw. **TRACT**] To draw behind or along the ground; to drag; *tragit*, to carry in an oblique, forward position, with the breech near the ground, the piece being held by the right hand near the middle (to *trail arms*). — *n.* To sweep over a surface by being pulled or dragged; to grow with long slender and creeping shoots or stems as a plant. — *a.* A track followed by a hunter, anything drawn to length (a trail of smoke); the end of the stock of a gun-carriage which rests upon the ground when the gun is in position for firing. — *Trail-board*, *n.* A carved or ornamented board on each side of the stem of a vessel. — *Trailer*, *trailer*, *n.* One who trails; a plant which cannot grow up without support; a carriage dragged by a motor vehicle or cycle. — *Trail-net*, *n.* A net trailed behind a boat; a drag-net. — *Trail trail*, *n.* [*Abbrev. of outtrail*] Cookery, intestines of certain birds and fishes which are sent to the table without being extracted.

Train, *trān*, *v.* [*Fr. traîner*, *O. Fr. traîner*, *trahere*, to draw, from *L. L. traham*, from *L. trahere*, to draw or *TRACT*] To draw along; to trail; to lead by artifice; to entice; to educate; to rear and instruct; often followed by *to* or *from* to say practice by exercising to drill; to lead in line; to tame and reduce to docility; to teach to perform certain actions (to *train dogs*); to subject to proper regimen and exercise for the performance of some special exertion or task; to drill; to bring up; to bring and *gaiting*, to form to a desired shape by growth and pruning, &c. — *n.* To undergo some special drill or discipline; to subject one's self to a special course of training and regimen in an athletic or other feat. — *a.* That which is drawn along behind; that part of a gown or robe which trails behind the wearer; the tail of a comet, meteor, &c.; the tail of a bird; the after part of a gun-carriage; a succession of connected things; a series; way or course of procedure; regular method; course; a number or body of followers or attendants; a retinue; a procession; a connected line of carriages on a railway, together with the engine; a line of combustible material to lead fire to a charge or mine; a set of wheels, or wheels and pinions as in a watch. — *Train of artillery*, a certain number of pieces, with attendants, carriages, &c., organized for a given duty. — *Trainable*, *train-ā-bl*, *a.* Capable of being trained. — *Train band*, *n.* A band of soldiers or militia. — *Train-bearer*, *n.* One who holds up a person's train or long state robe. — *Trained*, *train-d*, *a.* and *a.* Formed by training; exercised; educated; instructed; skilled by practice. — *Trainer*, *train-ēr*, *n.* One who trains; one who prepares men, horses, &c., for the performance of certain feats, as an oarsman for a boat-race, or a horse for racing. — *Training*, *train-ing*, *n.* and *a.* Teaching and forming by practice. — *Training school*, *n.* a normal school. — *n.* The act of one who trains; the process of educating; education; drill. — *Training-ship*, *n.* A ship equipped with instructors, officers, &c., to train sailors for the sea.

Train oil, *trān*, *n.* [*D. and L. G. train*, *Dan. and Sw. train*, *trān*, *train*-oil; comp. *D. train*, *G. thine*, a tear, a drop.] The oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales.

Tralyse, *trāp*, *n.* [*Perhaps from Fr. tralyser*, to traspas. **TRAVE**] To walk lightly or carelessly; to trape.

Trail, *trāt* or *trā*, *n.* [*Fr. a trail*, a stroke, from *L. trochus*, a drawing. **TRACT**] A

stroke; a touch; a distinguishing, or peculiar feature; a peculiarity.

traitor, trā'tēr, *n.* **Fr.** *trahire* (Fr. *trahire*, to drag, *trahire*, from *trahere*, to drag, to deliver up [whence *tradition*])—*trans*, over, and *do*, *datum*, to give.) One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one who, in breach of trust, plays into the hands of an enemy; one guilty of perjury or treachery. — *a.* **Traitorous**. — **Traitorism**, trā'tēr-iz-m, *n.* **Treachery**. — **Traitorous**, trā'tēr-us, *a.* Acting the traitor; treacherous; perfidious; consisting in or partaking of treason. — **Traitorously**, trā'tēr-ūs-lī, *adv.* In a traitorous manner. — **Traitorages**, trā'tēr-ū-jēs, *n.* **Treachery**. — **Traitress**, trā'trēs, *a.* A female traitor; a woman who betrays her country or her trust.

Traject, *tra-jek't*, *v.t.* [*L. trajicio, trajectum*—*trans.* across, over, and *jacio*, to throw. **JET.**] To throw, cast, or make to pass through.—**Traction**, *tra-jek'shon*, *n.* The act of trajecting.—**Trajectory**, *tra-jek'to-ri*, *n.* The path described by a body, such as a planet, comet, projectile, &c., under the action of given forces.

Tralatitiously, tral-a-tish'us, *a.* [*L. tralatilius*, *translatilius*, TRANSLATE.] Metaphorical; not literal. — **Tralatitiously**, tral-a-tish'us-li, *adv.* Metaphorically.

Tram, tram, *n.* [Same as *Se. tram*, the shaft of a cart, *Se. tram*, *Gr. tram*, a beam.] One of the rails or tracks of a tramway; a sort of four-wheeled wagon running on a tramway used in coal-mines.

Tram-road, *n.* A road in which the track for the wheels of the wagons is made of flat stones, or plates of iron, while the horse track between is left sufficiently rough for the feet of the horses.—**Tramway**, tram'wa, *n.* A tram-road; a railway laid along a road or the street of a town on which cars for passengers or for road freight are hauled by means of mechanical power.—**Tramway car**, a passenger carriage on a street tramway.

Tram, *trám*, *n.* [It. *trama*, from L. *trama* weft.] A kind of double silk thread, in which two or more strands are twisted together.

Trammel, trām'el, n. [*Fr. tranaid, trémail*], a net, from *L. la. tramaculum, tramaculum*, a kind of fish-net, from *L. tres*, three, and *macula*, a mesh. — *a kind of net for catching birds or fishes; a kind of shackle for regulating the motions of a horse and making him amble; whatever hinders activity, freedom, or progress; an instrument for drawing ovals, used by joiners and other artificers; a beam-compass. — v.t. trammel, trammelling. To confine; to hamper; to shackle. — Trammeller*, trām'el-er, n. one who or that which trammels. — *Trammelled*, trām'el-d, p. and a. Ham-

Tramontane, tra-mon'tān, *a.* [It. *tramontano*, from *L. transmontanus*—*trans*, beyond, and *mons*, mountain.] Lying or being beyond the mountains; originally, applied by the Italians to those on the other side of the Alps; hence, foreign barbarous.

[illegible]

and *eo, itum*, to go; so that *trance* and *transit* are doublets.] In ecstasy; a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body, or to be rapt into visions; a state of insensibility to the things of this world; a state of perplexity or bewilderment; *med. same as Cataplexy*. —*v.t.* —*tranced, trancing*. To entrance; to place in or as in a trance; to charm; to enchant. —*Trancedly, transed-ly, adv.* In an absorbed or trance-like manner; like one in a trance.

tran·quil, trăn'kwil, *a.* [Fr. *tranquille*, from *tran* *tranquilus*, quiet, calm.] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated. — **Tranquillity**, trăn'kwil-*tē*, *n.* [*L. tranquillitas*.] The state of being tranquil; quietness; calmness; freedom from agitation. — **Tranquillize**, trăn'kwil-*iz*, *v.t.* — **tranquillized**, *tranquillizing*. To render tranquil; to allay when agitated; to compose; to make calm and peaceful. — **Tranquillizer**, trăn'kwil-*iz-er*, *n.* One who or that which tranquillizes. — **Tranquilly**, trăn'kwil-*ē*, *adv.* In a tranquil manner; quietly; peacefully. — **Tranquillness**, trăn'kwil-*ness*, *n.* Tranquillity.

Transact, *tran-sak't*, *v. t.* [*L. transigo, transaction*—*tra-* across, through, and *igo*, to lead, act.] To carry through, perform, or conduct (business, affairs, &c.); to transact; to transact; to complete; to carry through. **Transaction**, *tran-sak'shun*, *n.* The doing or performing of any business; some piece of business; an act; proceeding; an affair; *pl.* reports containing papers or abstract of papers, speeches, discussions, &c., read or delivered at the meetings of certain learned societies.

Transactor, *tran-sak'tér*, *n.* One who transacts.

Transalpine, *trans-alpin*, *a.* [*L. transalpinus*, from *trans*, beyond, and *Alpinus*, pertaining to the *Alps*.] Lying or being beyond the Alps: generally used in regard to Rome; opposed to *Cisalpine*.

Transatlantic, trans-at-lan'tik, a. [*L. trans*, beyond, and *Atlantic*] Lying or being beyond the Atlantic; crossing the Atlantic (a *transatlantic* line of steamers).

[illegible]

Transcribe, trans-krib', v.t. — *transcribed*, *transcribing*. [*L. transcribo*—trans over, and *scribo*, to write. See *SCRIBE*.] To write over again or in the same words; to copy. — *Transcriber*, trans-kri-bér', n. One who transcribes; a copier or copyist. — *Transcript*, trans-kript', n. [*L. transcriptum*, from *transcripsi*, pp. of *transcribo*.] A writing made from and according to an original; a copy; an imitation. — *Transcription*, trans-krip-sh'zhn, n. The act of transcribing or copying; a copy; a trans-

script; mus. the arrangement of a composition for some instrument or voice other than that for which it was originally composed — **Transcriptive**, **transcriptive**, *adv.* Having the character of a transcript — **Transcriptively**, **transcriptively**, *adv.* By transcription; as a copy. **Transmutation**, **trans-el-men-tā'shon**, *n.* [Prefix *trans*, and *element*.] The change of the elements of one body into those of another; transubstantiation.

Transpect, **trans-pect**, *n.* [*L. trans*, across, and *spectum*, an inspection.] *Arch.* that portion of a church built in the form of a cross, which is between the nave and choir and projects externally on each side so as to form the short arms of the cross.

Transfer, *trans-fér*, *v.t.* — *transferred*, *transferring*. (1. *trans-fér-o* — *trans*, and *fér-o*, to carry (as in *de-fer*, *con-fer*, &c.), *fér-o* being cognate with *F*, to *bear*. *Fertile*.) To carry from one place or person to another; to transport; or remove to another place or person; to make over the possession or control of; to convey, as a right, from one person to another; *lithography*, — *trans-fér*, to press or print a preparation (made by means of prepared paper and ink, — *trans-fér*) The act of transferring; that which is transferred; *lithography*, a picture drawn or printed with a special preparation, and transferred to a stone, to be printed from. — *Transferability*, *Transferability*, *trans-fér-a-bil-i-ti*, *trans-fér-i-bil-i-ti*, *n*. Quality of being transferable. — *Transferable*, *trans-fér-a-bil*, *trans-fér-i-bil*, *a*. Capable of being transferred; capable of being legitimately passed into the possession of another. — *Transfer-book*, *n*. A register of the transfer of property from one person to another. — *Transference*, *trans-fér-é*, *n*. The person to whom a transfer is made. — *Transferring*, *trans-fér-ing*, *n*. The act of transferring; the act of conveying from one place or person to another; the passage of anything from one place to another. — *Transfer-paper*, *n*. Prepared paper used in lithography or copying presses for the purpose of transferring. — *Transferrer*, *trans-fér-ér*, *n*. One who transfers.

TRANSFIGURE, *trans-fig'ūr, v. t.—transfigured, transfiguring.* [Fr. *transfigurer*, from *L. transfigere*—*trans*, over, and *figura*, figure. **FIGURE.**] To change the outward form or appearance of; to transform in appearance; to give an elevated or glorified appearance to; to elevate and glorify; to idealize.—**TRANSFIGURATION**, *trans-fig'ūr-ā-shun, n.* A change of form or figure; the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Saviour on the mount; an ecclesiastical feast held on 6th August in commemoration of this.

Transfix, trans-fiks', *v. t.* [*L. transfigo, transfigo*—*trans*, through, and *figo*, to fix. *Fix*.] To pierce through as with a pointed weapon.—**Transfixion**, trans-fik'shon, *n.* The act of transfixing.

Transfluent, trans'floo-ent, *a.* [*L.* *trans*, through, and *fluens*, *fluentis*, pp. of *fluo*, to flow. **FLUENT**.] Flowing or running across or through.

Transform, *trans-form'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. transform-*, *trans*, across, and *forma*, form]. To change the form of; to give a new form to; to metamorphose; to change another substance; to transmute; to change. *Transformation*, *trans-forma-tion*, *n.* The act or process of being transformed; the state of being transformed; an entire change in form, appearance, nature, disposition, &c.; a metamorphosis. *Transformation scene*, *a.* gorgeous scene at the end of a play, in which the characters assume new forms. *Transformation mime*, in which the chief characters are supposed to be transformed into those that take part in the immediately following harlequinade. — **Transformative**, *a.* Having power or tendency to transform.

Transfuse, trans-fūz', *v. t.* — *transfused*,
transfusing. *By transfusion* from *L.* *trans-*

Fâte, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hér; pine, pin; nôte, not, move; tûbe, tub, bull; oil, pound; g. Sc. abime—the Fr. u.

one place to another; to remove and settle or establish for residence in another place.—**Transplantation**, trans-plan-tā'shon, *n.* The act of transplanting; the shifting of a plant from one spot to another; *surg.* the removal of a part of the human body to supply a part that has been lost.—**Transplanter**, trans-plan-ter, *n.* One who or that which transplants.

Fäte, fär, fat, fall; mä, met, hér; päre, pür; näte, not, möve; tibe, tub, bull; öll, pound; U. Sc. alone—the Fr. w.

port a gun and carriage which can be easily turned round.

Travertin, *trav'er-tin*, *n.* [*It. travertino, libertino, martirino, L. lapis trivertinus*, from being formed by the waters of the *l. Anio* at *Tibur*, now *Tivoli*.] A white concretionary limestone deposited from the water of springs holding carbonate of lime in solution.

Travesty, *trav'es-ti*, *v.t.*—*travestied, travestying*. [*Fr. travestir*, to disguise, to travesty, from *L. trans*, over, and *vestis*, to dress. *Vest*, to give such a literary setting as to render ludicrous after having been previously handled seriously; to burlesque.—*N.* A burlesque treatment or setting of a subject which has been originally handled in a serious or lofty manner.

Trav, *trav*, *n.* [Same origin as *travest*.] A partition between two stalls in a stable.

Travel, *trav*, *n.* [*From Fr. voyager*, to travel, to drag. *Travel*, a long line from which short lines with baited hooks are suspended, used in sea-fishing; a travel-net, *v.t.* To fish with a travel-net.—*Travel-boat*, *n.* A boat used in fishing with travels or travel-nets.—*Traveler*, *trav'ler*, *n.* One who travels; a fishing vessel which uses a travel-net.—*Traveling*, *trav'ling*, *n.* The act of fishing with a travel-net.—*Travel-net*, *n.* A long purse-shaped net for dragging fish; a boat, employed in deep-sea fishing, being useful for taking fish which lie near or on the bottom.

Tray, *tray*, *n.* [*A. Sax. træg*, a tray; connected with *trægh*, small shallow wooden vessel used for various domestic purposes, as kneading, mashing, &c.; a sort of silver or waiter of which dishes and the like are presented.

Tray, *tray*, *n.* [*Fr. tray*, a tray.] A projection on the outer of a stage.

Treacherous, *trach'er-us*, *a.* [*O. Fr. tracheur* (*Fr. tricheur*), a trickster, from *O. Fr. tricheur*, *tricheur*, to cheat, to trick, of Germanic origin, and akin to *trick*, characterized by treachery or violation of allegiance or faith pledged; faithless; traitorous; deceptive; illusory.—*Treacherously*, *trach'er-us-ly*, *adv.* In a treacherous manner; traitorously; faithlessly; perfidiously.—*Treachery*, *trach'er-i*, *n.* The quality of being treacherous.—*Treachery*, *trach'er-i*, *n.* [*Fr. tricherie*, *tricherie*.] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; treachery.

Treacle, *tre'kl*, *n.* [*O. Fr. triacle*, corrupted from *L. theriaca*, from *Gr. theriaka* (*pharmaka*), drugs, under food, antidotes against the bites of venomous animals, from *therion*, a wild beast, dim. of *ther*, an animal.] A medicinal compound of various ingredients, formerly believed to be capable of curing or preventing the effects of poison, particularly that of scorpion; the unguent, a tallowable matter separated from sugar in sugar-refineries; molasses; a saccharine fluid consisting of the inspissated juices of certain vegetables, as the sap of the birch, sycamore, &c.—*Treacly*, *tre'k-ly*, *adj.* Composed of or like treacle.

Tread, *trud*, *v.t.*—*pret. trod*; *pp. trod, trodden*. [*A. Sax. tredan*, *pret. tred*, to tread. *O. Fris. treda*, *D. and L.G. treden*, *Dan. tredde*, *Eccl. tredde*, both *tredan*, to tread; root same as *tramp*. *Tread* is from this verb.) To set the foot down on or on the ground; to press with the foot; to step; to walk with more or less measured or cautious step; to copulate, as fowls.—*To tread on*, to trample; to set the foot on in contempt.—*To tread upon the heels of*, to follow close upon.—*To tread on*, to walk on; to beat or press with the foot; to perform by motions of the feet; to dance; to crush under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred; to copulate with, as a male bird.—*To tread down*, to crush or destroy, as by stamping under foot.—*To tread out*, to press out with the feet; to destroy or extinguish, as by treading or trampling.—*To tread the stage or the boards*, to perform a part in a drama.—*A step or a stepping-way of walking*, call it the flat horizontal part of the step of a stair.—*Treader*, *trud'er*, *n.* One who treads.—*Treadle*, *trud-ly*, *n.* The part of a loom or other machine

which is moved by the foot; a treadle; the albuminous cords which unite the yolk of the egg to the white.—*Tread-mill*, *n.* A machine, employed in prison discipline, the usual form of which is a wheel, intended to revolve by the weight of the prisoners treading on steps on its periphery.—*Tread-wheel*, *n.* A wheel turned by men or animals, such as that of a treadmill.

Treason, *tre'zon*, *n.* [*O. Fr. traison* (*Fr. trahison*), from *L. traditio*, a delivering up, from *trado*, to deliver up—*trans*, over, and *trahere*, to give, *trahere* and *traditio* are doublets. *Trahimur*, *L. trahimur*, treachery, or breach of faith, especially by a subject against the sovereign, liege lord, or chief authority of the state.—*Reasonable*, *tre'zon-a-ble*, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of treason.—*Treasonableness*, *tre'zon-a-ble-ness*, *n.* Quality of being treasonable.—*Treasonably*, *tre'zon-a-ble-ly*, *adv.* In a treasonable manner.—*Treason-felony*, *n.* In Britain a felony of the nature of treason, punishable with penal servitude.

Treasure, *trezh'ur*, *n.* [*O. Fr. tresorie*, *Fr. tresor*, *L. thesaurum*, from *Gr. thesaurion*, a treasure, from root of *thesis*, to put or place (whence also *thesis*, theme, &c.).] Wealth accumulated; particularly a stock or store of money in reserve; a great quantity of riches.—*Treasure*, *v.t.* To accumulate something very much valued.—*Treasure*, *v.t.* To hoard up; to collect for future use; to accumulate; to store; to retain carefully in the mind; to regard as of value to prize.—*Treasure-house*, *n.* A house where treasures are kept.—*Treasurer*, *trezh'ur-er*, *n.* One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; one who has the charge of collected funds, such as those belonging to incorporated companies or private societies.—*Lord high treasurer*, formerly the third great officer of the English crown, whose duties are now discharged by commissioners.—*Treasurer*, *trezh'ur-ship*, *n.* The office of treasurer.—*Treasure-trove*, *trov*, *n.* [*O. Fr. trove*, *Mod. Fr. trovee*, found. *Thronapou*.] *Lam.* A place where silver, gold, or gems are hidden in the earth or in any private place the owner of which is not known.—*Treasury*, *trezh'ur-i*, *n.* A place or building in which wealth or valuables are deposited; a place where public money is deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed for government expenses; a department of government which has control over the management of the public revenue, and the disbursement of it.—*Treasurer*, *trezh'ur-i*, *n.* The head of the treasury, by custom, the head of the administration or prime minister, though the virtual head of the treasury is the chancellor of the exchequer; the officer of the treasury department; any repository of valuable objects; *fig.* a book containing much valuable information (a treasury of botany).—*Treasury*, *trezh'ur-i*, *n.* The branch on the right hand of the speaker in the House of Commons occupied by the first lord of the treasury (when commoner), the chancellor of the exchequer, and other members of the ministry.—*Treasury*, *trezh'ur-i*, *n.* The money issued by the treasury for sums disbursed by the exchequer.

Treat, *treut*, *v.t.* [*Fr. traiter*, *O. Fr. traictier*, to handle, to treat, from *L. tractare*, a work of *tractus*, *tractus*, to draw (whence also *tract*, *truce*, *trait*, *train*, &c.).] *Treat*, *v.t.* To behave to or towards; to act well or ill towards; to use in any manner; to handle in a particular manner, in writing or in conversation, by any of the means; to entertain without expense to the guest; to give food or drink to; to manage in the application of remedies (to treat a patient); to be subject to the action of some other substance.—*Treat*, *v.t.* To discourse, to handle in writing or speaking; followed usually by *of*; to negotiate; to propose terms of accommodation.—*Treat*, *v.t.* An entertainment, as a complimentary treat, in regard; anything which affords much pleasure; some unusual gratification.—*To treat*, *treut*, *v.t.* To pay the expenses of an entertainment for another or others.—

Treater, *treut'er*, *n.* One who treats.—*Treating*, *treut-ing*, *n.* The act of one who treats; bribing in parliamentary (or other) elections with meat and drink.—*Treatise*, *treut-iz*, *n.* [*O. Fr. traité*, a written composition on some subject in which the principles of it are discussed or explained; usually of considerable length.—*Treatment*, *treut-ment*, *n.* The act or the manner of treating; management; manipulation; manner of dealing with substances; good or bad behaviour towards a person; manner of applying remedies to cure.—*Treaty*, *treut-i*, *n.* [*Fr. traité*, a treaty.] An agreement, or negotiating for the adjustment of differences, or for forming an agreement; negotiation; an agreement, league, or contract between two or more nations or sovereigns.

Treble, *trebl*, *n.* [*O. Fr. treble*, from *L. triplus*, triple. *Triplus*, *tre'bl*, *n.* *Triplus*, pertaining to the highest or most acute sounds; playing or singing the highest part or most acute sounds.—*N.* The highest vocal or instrumental part in a concerted piece of music; a soprano voice; a soprano singer.—*Triplus*, *tre'bl*, *n.* *Triplus*, pertaining to the highest or most acute sounds; playing or singing the highest part or most acute sounds.—*N.* The highest vocal or instrumental part in a concerted piece of music; a soprano voice; a soprano singer.—*Triplus*, *tre'bl*, *n.* *Triplus*, pertaining to the highest or most acute sounds; playing or singing the highest part or most acute sounds.—*N.* The highest vocal or instrumental part in a concerted piece of music; a soprano voice; a soprano singer.—*Triplus*, *tre'bl*, *n.* *Triplus*, pertaining to the highest or most acute sounds; playing or singing the highest part or most acute sounds.—*N.* The highest vocal or instrumental part in a concerted piece of music; 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oil, pound: a. So above—the Fr. y.

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one's favour, friendship, or assistance from.—*To turn a corner*, to go or pass round a corner.—*To turn the edge of*, to blunt or render dull.—*To turn the head of the line*, position, &c., to manoeuvre so as to pass round his forces and attack him from behind or on the side.—*To turn one's hand*, to apply or adapt one's self.—*To turn one's head or brain*, to make one's head or brain to deprive of one's reason or judgment; to infuriate.—*To turn a penny*, or the penny, to keep one's money in brisk circulation; to increase one's capital by business.—*To turn the scale*, to turn the balance of the balance go down; *fig.* to decide in one way or another; to give superiority or success.—*To turn the stomach*, to cause nausea, disgust, or loathing.—*To turn the tables*, to overthrow a formerly victorious rival, antagonist, or the like.—*To turn tail*, to retreat with ignominy; to flee like a coward.—*v.t.* To have a circular or rotatory motion; to move round; to revolve or rotate; *fig.* to depend, as on the chief point for decision, or the like; to hinge the question *turns* upon this; to move the body, face, or head in another direction; to change the position of the body, face, or head, as in battle; to retrace one's steps; to go or come back; to return; to offer opposition; to show fight; to take an opposite or a new course; to be directed (the road) *due to the right*; to be directed (the road) not where to turn; to be transformed or transmuted; to be converted; in a general sense, to become; to grow (*to turn pale*); to change from a fresh or sweet condition to become sour or spoiled, as milk, wine, cider; to become dizzy or giddy, as the head or brain; to *turn*; to become nauseated or loathsome, as the stomach; to become inclined in another direction; to change from *ebb* to flow or from *low* to *ebb*, as the tide; to have a consequence; to result (*to turn to account*).—*To turn about*, to turn the face in another direction.—*To turn again*, to return.—*To turn around*, to become unfavourable; unfriendly, or hostile to.—*To turn aside*, to leave a straight course; to withdraw from the presence of others.—*To turn away*, to deviate; to move the face to another direction; to avert one's looks.—*To turn back*, to go or come back; to return.—*To turn in*, to bend or double or point inwards; to enter; to go to bed (colloq.).—*To turn off*, to diverge; to deviate from the course (the road *turns off to the right*).—*To turn on upon*, to show sudden anger or hostility to; to confront in a hostile or angry manner; to depend or hinge.—*To turn out*, to bend or point outwards; to come abroad; to appear outside; to get out of bed; to prove in the result or issue; to terminate; to result (the affair *turned out better*).—*To turn over*, to move, shift, or change from side to side, or from top to bottom; to roll; to tumble.—*To turn to*, to apply or betake one's self to; to direct one's mind or attention to.—*To turn up*, to point upwards; to come to light; to occur; to appear.—The act of turning; a revolution or rotation; one round of a rope or cord; the point or place of deviation from a straight line; a winding; a bend; a flexure; an angle; a walk, promenade, or excursion; alteration of course; new direction or tendency; change or alteration generally; vicissitude; opportunity enjoyed in alternation with another or others.—*in relation to*, due to chance, time, or opportunity; occasion; occasional act of kindness or malice (a good or ill *turn*); purpose; requirement; use; exigence; to serve one's *turn*; form, shape, temper; a short spell or a *turn* (colloq.); a nervous shock, such as is caused by alarm or sudden excitement (colloq.); *mus. playing a group of notes*.—*By turns*, *one after another*, alternately; at intervals.—*In a turn*, in due order of succession.—*To a turn*, to a nicety; exactly; perfectly.—*To take turns*, to take each other's place alternately.—*Turn of life*, the period of life in women between the ages of 45 and 50, when the menses cease naturally.—*Turn and turn about*, alternately; successively;

by turns.—*Turn-coat*, *n.* One who forsakes his party or principles.—*Turn-cock*, *n.* The servant of a water company who turns on the water for the houses, regulates the fire-plugs, &c.—*Turn-down*, *folded or doubled down* (a *turn-down collar*).—*Turner*, *turner*, *n.* One who turns; one whose occupation is to form things with a lathe.—*Turner's*, *turner's*, *n.* The set of turning articles by the lathe; articles made by or formed in the lathe; a place where articles are turned.—*Turning*, *turning*, *n.* A bend or flexure; the place where a road or path turns back; a divergency in one street; the art or operation of shaping articles in a lathe.—*Turning lathe*, *n.* A lathe used by turners to shape their work.—*Turning point*, *n.* The point where a thing or person turns back; the point at which a deciding change takes place, as from good to bad, increase to decrease, or the opposite.—*Turnkey*, *turn'ké*, *n.* (One who turns the key in locks.) A person who has charge of the keys of a prison for opening and fastening the doors.—*Turn-out*, *n.* A coming forth; a number of persons who have come out on some particular occasion, as great numbers of spectators; that which is brought prominently forward or exhibited; hence, an equipage; a horse or horses and carriage; the net quantity of produce yielded.—*Turn-over*, *turn'ov*, *n.* The act or result of turning over; the amount of money turned over or drawn in a business, as in a retail shop, in a given time.—*Turnpike*, *turn'pik*, *n.* (Originally a turning-frame with spikes or spikes pressing.) A turnstile, a gate set across a road in order to stop traffic or travellers, till toll is paid; a toll-bar or toll-gate; a turnpike road.—*Turnpike road*, *n.* A road on which there are turnpikes or toll-gates.—*Turn-screw*, *n.* A screw-driver.—*Turn-sick*, *turn'sik*, *n.* A disease of sheep, gid or sturd.—*Turnspit*, *turn'spit*, *n.* A person who turns a spit; a dog specially employed to turn the spit for roasting in kitchens.—*Turnstile*, *turn'stil*, *n.* A post surmounted by four horizontal arms which move round as a person pushes or pulls.—*Turnstone*, *turn'ston*, *n.* A bird of the plover family, so called from its practice of turning up small stones in search of worms, &c., on which it feeds.—*Turntable*, *turn'tabl*, *n.* A circular revolving platform used for shifting railway carriages from one line of rails to another, and for reversing engines on the same line of rails.—*Turnup*, *turn'up*, *n.* (The latter part is a Sax. *tepen*, *tecl*, *tepen*, *teup*, a turnip, from *Le napus*, a turnip; the first syllable is perhaps *W. tor*, something bulging.) A cruciferous biennial plant, allied to the cabbages, with a solid bulbous root, much cultivated as food for sheep and cattle, especially in winter, and as a flavouring for soups, &c.—*Turnup-cutter*, *n.* A revolving machine which cuts up small sticks and sheep.—*Turnup-fly*, *turn'up-flai*, *n.* A small Coleopterous insect, destructive to the seed-leaves of turnips.—*Turnsole*, *Turnsol*, *turn'sol*, *n.* (Fr. *turnsole*, *Non tourne*, to turn, and *Le sol*, the soil.) A plant whose flower is said to turn toward the sun; a leguminous plant the juice of which is rendered blue by ammonia and air, and which serves as a test for acids; the purple dye obtained from this plant.—*Turnpetent*, *turn-petent*, *n.* (D. *terpentijn*, O. Fr. *terbentine*, turpentine, from *Le L. terbenitica*, turpentine, from *Le benitica*, the turpentine tree.) An oleaginous substance flowing naturally or by incision from several species of trees, as from the pine, larch, fir, pistacia, &c.—*Turnpetent tree*, *n.* The name of certain trees which yield turpentine.—*Turnpet*, *terpet*, *n.* (From Fr. *terbith*, *terbit*, *Sp. terbit*, from Per. *terbit*, *terbit*, the plant, the name being given to the resinous part in account of its medicinal properties and yellow colour like the roots of the plant.) The root of a convolvulus of Ceylon, Malabar, and Australia, which has catartic properties; also the urjeth-mineral.—*Turnpet-mineral*, *n.* Yellow

basic sulphate of mercury, a useful emulsion in cases of headache.—*Turpitude*, *tur-pi-tud*, *n.* (L. *turpitude*, from *turpis*, foul, base.) Inherent baseness or vices of principle, or actions; shameful wickedness; moral depravity.—*Turquoise*, *ter'koiz*, *n.* (Fr. *turquoise*, so called because brought originally from Turkey, Fr. *Turquie*.) A greenish-blue opaque precious stone; a favourite gem in rings and other articles of jewelry.—*Turret*, *tur-et*, *n.* (O. Fr. *tourrette*, dim. of *tour*, a tower, from *Le tour*, a tower.) A little tower; a small building, a cylindrical iron or steel structure rising from the deck of some war-vessels. (See below).—*Turreted*, *tur-et-ed*, *p.* and *a.* Formed like a turret; furnished with turrets.—*Turreted ship*, *n.* An iron-plated ship of war having on the deck heavy gun-mounted within one or more turrets, which are made to rotate, so that the guns may be brought to bear in any required direction.—*Turriculate*, *turriculated*, *to-turriculate*, *to-turriculated*, *ad.* Resembling a turret in shape.—*Turritella*, *turritell*, *n.* (L. *turris*, a tower, and *Gr. titellus*, a stone.) A genus of cephalopods, the shell of which is spiral, turreted, chambered, often in the cretaceous formations.—*Turritella*, *turritella*, *n.* (Dim. of *Le turris*, a tower.) A genus of gasteropods with elongated spirally striated shells.—*Turtle*, *tertl*, *n.* (A Sax. *turtle*, a corruption of *Le turter*, a turtle-dove, whence also *D. tortel*, *Fr. tortel*, *Ital. tortia*.) A bird of the pigeon family, smaller than the ordinary domestic pigeon, celebrated for the constancy of its affection, and therefore much sung by poets and appealed to by lovers. Also called *tortoise*.—*Turtle*, *tertl*, *n.* (Probably a corruption of *tortoise*, or *Sp. tortuga*, a tortoise.) The name given to the sea-tortoise, found in warm climates, the most important species being the green turtle, the shell of which is so much prized as a luxury at the tables of the rich.—*Turtle-soup*, *n.* A rich soup, the chief ingredient of which is turtle-meat.—*Tuscan*, *tus'kan*, *n.* Pertaining to *Tuscany*, in Italy.—*Tuscan order*, one of the five orders of architecture, devoid of ornaments, and having columns that are fluted.—*Tush*, *tush*, *interj.* An exclamation indicating rebuke, impatience, or contempt, and equivalent to *shaw!*—*Tush, tush*, *n.* (A form of *tusk*.) A long, pointed tooth; a tusk; applied especially to certain of the teeth of horses.—*Tushed*, *tusht*, *a.* Tusked.—*Tusk*, *tusk*, *n.* (A Sax. *tusc*, *tux*, a tusk; probably for *tusce*, from *tus*, two.) The long, pointed, and often protruding tooth on each side of the jaw of certain animals, as in the elephant, the canine tooth of the bear, walrus, hippopotamus, &c.; the share of a plough, a harrow tooth, or the like.—*Tusked*, *tusk*, *a.* Furnished with tusks.—*Tusker*, *tus'ker*, *n.* An elephant that has its tusks directed upwards.—*Tusk*, *tusk*, *n.* (A form of *tusk*.) A long, pointed tooth; a tusk; applied especially to certain of the teeth of horses.—*Tushed*, *tusht*, *a.* Tusked.—*Tussock*, *tus'ok*, *n.* (Modified from older *tuske*, *tuske*, a tuft, a bush; Dan. *tuske*, a tuft, a tassel.) A clump, tuft, or small hillock of growing grass.—*Tussock-grass*, *tussock*, *n.* A large grass of the Falkland Islands, Patagonia, &c., which grows in great tufts or tussocks, and contains a large quantity of saccharine constituents, rendering it a useful food for cattle.—*Tussock-moth*, *n.* A light, brown, or greyish moth, so called from the tufts of hair growing on the caterpillar.—*Tussock*, *tus'ok*, *n.* Abounding in or resembling tussocks or tufts.

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton; ng, sing; vn, then; th, thin; w, wis; wh, whig; zh, azure.

Tut, tut, interj. An exclamation used to check or rebuke, or to express impatience or contempt; synonymous with *hush*.

Tutor, tut-tutor, n. [From *tu, tutela*, protection, from *tuer*, to defend (twice also *tutor, tutelator*).] Guardianship; protection bestowed; the state of being under a guardian; protection enjoyed.—**Tutelar, Tutelary, tutelar, tutelar, n.** [From *tu, tutela*.] Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting.

Tutelage, tut-tut-nag, n. The Indian name of tinne or speltin, an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, used for table ware, &c.—**Tutor, tut-tor, n.** [L., a defender or guardian, from *tuer*, to defend. *TUTELAGE*.] One who has the care of the education of another; a private instructor; a teacher or instructor in anything; in English universities, one of a body of selected fellows attached to the various colleges or halls, by whom the education of the students is chiefly conducted; i.e., a guardian.—**T. To instruct; to teach; to train or discipline.**—**Tutorage, tut-tor-aj, n.** The office of a tutor or guardian; guardianship.—**Tut-tut, tut-tut, n.** [From *tu, tutela*.] An instructive.—**Tutorial, tut-ri-ol, n.** Belonging to a tutor or instructor.—**Tutorship, tut-ur-ship, n.** The office of a tutor; guardianship; tutelage.

Tut-tut, tut-tut, n. [From *tu, tutela*.] A small; a direction to every performer to take part in the execution of the passage or movement.

Tut-tut, tut-tut, n. [Fr. *tut-tut*, Pg. *tut-tut*, from *Ar. Ut-tut*.] An impure protuberance of smoke collected from the chimneys of smelting furnaces, and used as a polishing powder. **Tut-tut, tut-tut, n.** [Fr. *tut-tut*, from *tu, tutela*.] A pipe that discharges the blast of the blast-furnace; the blast-pipe itself, of which there are usually two.

Tuttle, tut-tle, n. [From *tu, tutela*.] [Older form *tut-tle*, also *tut-tle*.] A small, a direction to every performer to take part in the execution of the passage or movement. **Tuttle, tut-tle, n.** [From *tu, tutela*.] A small, a direction to every performer to take part in the execution of the passage or movement. **Tuttle, tut-tle, n.** [From *tu, tutela*.] A small, a direction to every performer to take part in the execution of the passage or movement.

Twain, twain, n. [O.E. *twegen*, *twegen*, &c. A. Sax. *twegen*, from *two*, two. O. Fris. *twain*, Dan. *tvain*, G. *zwein*.] Two. [Obsolete unless in poetry.]—**n.** A pair; a couple.

Twang, twang, n. [Imitative of a resonant sound; akin to *tang*.] A sharp quick sound; an affected modulation of the voice; a kind of nasal sound; after-taste; tang.—**v.** To sound with a quick sharp noise; to make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled; to utter with a sharp or nasal sound.—**tw.** To make a sound, as by pulling and letting go suddenly; to utter with a sharp or nasal sound.—**tw.** To make a sound, as by pulling and letting go suddenly; to utter with a sharp or nasal sound.—**tw.** To make a sound, as by pulling and letting go suddenly; to utter with a sharp or nasal sound.

Twank, twank, n. [Imitative of a more abrupt sound than *twang*.] To cause to make a sharp, twanging sound; to twang.

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Twain, twain, prep. A contraction of *Be-tween*.

Twain, twain, n. Same as *Twain*.

Twain, twain, n. [From *tu, tutela*.] A small, a direction to every performer to take part in the execution of the passage or movement. **Twain, twain, n.** [From *tu, tutela*.] A small, a direction to every performer to take part in the execution of the passage or movement.

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p. and d. Woven so as to present the appearance of diagonal ribs on the surface.

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Pate, far, fat, fall; me, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; twine, tub, billy;

oil, pound; 2, 80 above—the Fr. u.

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oil, pound: • a So above the line

un- (Goth. *un-*, G. *un-*, D. *un-*, L. *in-*, all signifying not; and in this sense it is used chiefly before adjectives, past participles passive, and present participles used adjectively, being also prefixed to some nouns, as in *untruth*, *undress*, *unrest*, *unwisdom*, &c. Before some words of Latin origin it may be used alternatively with *in-* or *non-*; thus, *unalterable*, *unalterably*; *unelastic*, *unelasticity*, and *non-elastic*. A expressing reversal it represents A. Sax. *un-*, *und-*, *ge-*, *an-* in answer (feel and Goth. *and-*, G. *and-*, L. *ante*, before), and is generally prefixed to active transitive verbs, as *undo*, *unlearn*, *unlock*, *unmake*, &c. As adjectives and participles with the prefix *un-*, simply in the sense of not, are almost unlimited in number, and their meaning generally quite obvious, many of them are omitted from this work. When such words, however, have a special signification or usage of their own, and are not simply to be explained as equivalent to 'not' and their latter element, they are here given (as, for instance, *unaccountable*, *unary*, *unconscionable*, *unparalleled*, &c.). Verbs and nouns with the other *un-* as a prefix are also carefully defined.

Unabashed, *un-a-bash't*, *a.* Not abashed or daunted; not put to shame or confusion.

Unabated, *un-a-bat'ed*, *a.* Not diminished in strength or violence.

Unable, *un-a-b'l*, *a.* Not able; not having sufficient ability; not equal for some task. *Syn.* *un-able*, *incapable*.

Unabolished, *un-a-bol'ish't*, *a.* Not abolished, repealed, or annulled; remaining in force.

Unabridged, *un-a-br'idj'*, *a.* Not abridged; not shortened.

Unaccounted, *un-ak-sent*, *a.* Not accounted; having no account.

Unacceptable, *un-ak-sep'ta-bl*, *a.* Not acceptable or pleasing; not welcome; not such as will be received with pleasure.

Unaccommodating, *un-ak-kom-mo-dat'ing*, *a.* Not ready to accommodate or assist.

Unaccompanied, *un-ak-kom'pa-ni*, *a.* Having no attendants, companions, or followers; *mus.* performed or written without an accompaniment.

Unaccomplished, *un-ak-kom-plish't*, *a.* Not accomplished; not performed completely; not having accomplishments.

Unaccountable, *un-ak-kom'ta-bl*, *a.* Not to be accounted for; not explicable; such that no reason or explanation can be given. — **Unaccountableness**, *un-ak-kom'ta-bl-nes*, *n.*

Unaccredited, *un-ak-kred'it-ed*, *a.* Not accredited; not authorized.

Unaccustomed, *un-ak-kus'tum'd*, *a.* Not accustomed; not habituated.

Unacknowledged, *un-ak-nol'ed*, *a.* Not acknowledged or recognized; not owned, confessed, or avowed.

Unacquainted, *un-ak-kwain'ted*, *a.* Not having formed an acquaintance; not having knowledge; followed by *with*.

Unacted, *un-ak-ted*, *a.* Not acted; not performed on the stage; not executed.

Unadjusted, *un-ak-adjus'ted*, *a.* Not adjusted, settled, or regulated.

Unadmired, *un-ak-mi-r'd*, *a.* Not regarded with admiration.

Unadmonished, *un-ak-ad-mon'ish't*, *a.* Not cautioned, warned, or advised.

Unadored, *un-a-dor'd*, *a.* Not adored or worshipped.

Unadorned, *un-a-dorn'd*, *a.* Not adorned; not decorated; not embellished.

Unadulterated, *un-a-dul'ter-at-ed*, *a.* Not adulterated; genuine; pure.

Unadvisable, *un-ad-viz'a-bl*, *a.* Not advisable; not to be recommended; expedient; not prudent. — **Unadvised**, *un-ad-viz'd*, *a.* Done without due consideration; rash. — **Unadvisedly**, *un-ad-viz'd-li*, *adv.* Imprudently; indiscreetly. — **Unadvisedness**, *un-ad-viz'd-nes*, *n.*

Unaffected, *un-a-fek'ted*, *a.* Not having the feelings moved; not showing affectation; natural; not artificial; simple; not hypocritical; sincere. — **Unaffectedly**, *un-a-fek'ted-li*, *adv.* In an unaffected manner; naturally; simply; sincerely.

Unaided, *un-a-id*, *a.* Not aided; not assisted.

Unalienable, *un-al'yen-a-bl*, *a.* Not alienable; inalienable (which is more common).

Unallied, *un-al-li'd*, *a.* Having no alliance or connection, either by nature, marriage, or treaty.

Unalloyed, *un-al-loid*, *a.* Not alloyed; having no admixture of alloy; without disturbing elements (*unalloyed* happiness or love).

Unalterable, *un-al'ter-a-bl*, *a.* Not alterable; unchangeable; immutable. — **Unalterableness**, *Unalterability*, *un-al'ter-a-bl-nes*, *un-al'ter-a-bl'i-ti*, *n.* — **Unalterably**, *un-al'ter-a-bl*, *adv.* — **Unalterer**, *un-al'ter-i*, *a.* Not altered or changed.

Unambiguous, *un-am-big'u-s*, *a.* Not of doubtful meaning; plain; clear; certain.

Unambitious, *un-am-bi'shus*, *a.* Free from ambition; not affecting show; not showy or prominent.

Unamiable, *un-a-mi-a-bl*, *a.* Not amiable or lovable; not adapted to gain affection.

Unanected, *un-a-nec't*, *a.* or *pp.* [From *un*, not, old *an-* for *on*, and A. Sax. *ecan*, to oil, from *ele*, oil.] Not having received extreme unction. [Shak.]

Unanimous, *un-a-ni-mus*, *a.* [L. *unanimus*, of one mind — *unus*, one, and *animus*, mind — *animat*.] Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion; determination; formed by unanimity (*a unanimous vote*).

Unanimously, *un-a-ni-mus-li*, *adv.* — **Unanimity**, *un-a-ni-mi-ti*, *n.* The state of being unanimous.

Unanswerable, *un-an-s'er-a-bl*, *a.* Not to be satisfactorily answered; not capable of refutation. — **Unanswerableness**, *un-an-s'er-a-bl-nes*, *n.* — **Unanswerably**, *un-an-s'er-a-bl*, *adv.* So as to be beyond refutation.

Unanticipated, *un-an-tis'i-pat-ed*, *a.* Not anticipated.

Unapologetic, *un-a-polo'get'ic*, *a.* Not apologetic; not agreeable to apostolic usage.

Unappalled, *un-ap-pal'd*, *a.* Not appalled or terrified; not depressed with fear.

Unappealable, *un-ap-peal'a-bl*, *a.* That cannot be carried to a higher court by appeal; not to be appealed from.

Unappeasable, *un-ap-pea'a-bl*, *a.* Not to be appeased or pacified.

Unapprehensive, *un-ap-pr'hens'iv*, *a.* Not apprehensive; not fearful or suspecting; not quick of apprehension or understanding.

Unapprized, *un-ap-priz'd*, *a.* Not apprized; not previously informed.

Unapproachable, *un-ap-pr'oach'a-bl*, *a.* That cannot be approached; inaccessible; not to be approached.

Unappropriate, *un-ap-pr'o-pri-at*, *a.* Not appropriate; inappropriate. — **Unappropriated**, *un-ap-pr'o-pri-at-ed*, *a.* Not appropriated; not applied to any specific object; not granted to any person, company, or corporation (*unappropriated* lands).

Unapproved, *un-ap-prov'd*, *a.* Not having received approbation.

Unapt, *un-ap't*, *a.* Not apt; dull; not ready to learn; unfit; unsuitable (Shak.).

Unarmed, *un-a-rm'd*, *a.* Not having on arms or armour; not equipped.

Unarraided, *un-a-rad'*, *a.* Not arrayed; not dressed; not disposed in order.

Unasked, *un-ask't*, *a.* Not asked; not invited; unsolicited; not sought by entreaty or care.

Unaspirated, *un-as-pi-rat-ed*, *a.* Having no aspirate; pronounced or written without an aspirate.

Unaspiring, *un-as-pir'ing*, *a.* Not aspiring; not ambitious.

Unassailable, *un-as-sail'a-bl*, *a.* Incapable of being assailed; not to be moved or shaken from a purpose.

Unassimilated, *un-as-sim'ilat-ed*, *a.* Not assimilated; *physiol.* not taken into the system by way of digestion.

Unassuming, *un-as-sum'ing*, *a.* Not assuming; not bold or forward; not arrogant; modest.

Unattached, *un-at-tach't*, *a.* Not attached; not taken on account of debt; *math.* not belonging to any one company, or regiment, or on half-pay; said of officers.

Unattainable, *un-at-tain-a-bl*, *a.* Not to be gained or obtained.

Unattempted, *un-at-tempt'ed*, *a.* Not attempted; not tried; not essayed.

Unattended, *un-at-tend'ed*, *a.* Not accompanied; having no retinue or attendance.

Unauthentic, *un-a-then'tic*, *a.* Not authentic; not genuine or true. — **Unauthenticated**, *un-a-then'ti-ked*, *a.* Not attested; not shown to be genuine.

Unauthorized, *un-a-uthor'iz'd*, *a.* Not warranted by proper authority; not duly commissioned.

Unavailing, *un-a-vail'ing*, *a.* Not having the effect desired; of no avail; ineffectual; useless; vain.

Unavenged, *un-a-venj'd*, *a.* Not avenged; not having obtained revenge or satisfaction; not punished; not atoned for.

Unavoidable, *un-a-voi'd-a-bl*, *a.* Not avoidable; not to be shunned; inevitable. — **Unavoidably**, *un-a-voi'd-a-bl*, *adv.* Inevitably.

Unawakened, *un-a-wak'nd*, *a.* Not roused from sleep; not roused from spiritual slumber or to a sense of sin.

Unaware, *un-a-war'*, *a.* Not aware; not knowing; not cognizant. Sometimes used adverbially for *unawares*. — **Unawares**, *un-a-war'z*, *adv.* [An adverbial genitive, like *betwixt*, &c.] Being unawared; without previous preparation; inadvertently. — *It unawares*, unexpectedly.

Unawed, *un-a-wed*, *a.* Not awed; not restrained by fear; undaunted.

Unbalanced, *un-bal'anced*, *a.* Not balanced; not in equipoise; not brought to an equality of debit and credit.

Unbar, *un-bar'*, *v.* To remove a bar or bars from; to unfasten; to unlock.

Unbearable, *un-bear'a-bl*, *a.* Not to be borne or endured; intolerable. — **Unbearably**, *un-bear'a-bl*, *adv.* In an unbearable manner; intolerably.

Unbecoming, *un-be-com'ing*, *a.* Not becoming; improper; indecorous. — **Unbecomingly**, *un-be-com'ing-li*, *adv.* Indecorously.

Unbefitting, *un-be-fit'ing*, *a.* Not fitting or suitable; unsuitable; unbecoming.

Unbefriended, *un-be-frien'd*, *a.* Not supported by friends; having no friendly aid.

Unbegotten, *un-be-got'ten*, *a.* Not begotten; not begot; having never been generated; having always been self-existent.

Unbelief, *un-be-lief*, *n.* Incredulity; the withholding of belief; infidelity; disbelief of divine revelation; disbelief of the truths of the gospel. — **Unbelievable**, *un-be-liev'a-bl*, *a.* Such as cannot be believed; impossible to believe. — **Unbeliever**, *un-be-liev'er*, *n.* One who does not believe; an infidel; one who discredits revelation, or the mission and doctrines of Christ. — **Unbelieving**, *un-be-liev'ing*, *a.* Incredulous; infidel; discrediting divine revelation.

Unbend, *un-bend'*, *v.* To become relaxed or not bent; to rid one's self of constraint; to act with freedom; to give up stiffness or austerity of manner. — *Unbend*, to free from or to relax; to relax; to set at ease for a time (to *unbend* the mind); *naval*, to unfasten from the yards and staves, as sails.

Unbending, *un-bend'ing*, *a.* Not yielding; resolute; inflexible. — **Unbendingly**, *un-bend'ing-li*, *adv.* Obstinately.

Unbeneficed, *un-be-nef'it*, *a.* Not enjoying or having a benefice.

Unbecoming, *un-be-com'ing*, *a.* Unbecoming; not befitting.

Unbias, *un-bias'*, *v.* To free from bias, prejudice, or prepossession. — **Unbiased**, *un-bias't*, *a.* Free from bias, undue partiality, or prejudice; impartial.

Unbidden, *un-bid'n*, *a.* Not commanded; spontaneous; uninvited; not requested to attend.

Unbind, *un-bind'*, *v.* To untie; to unfasten; to loose; to set free from shackles.

Unbishop, *un-bish'op*, *v.* To divest of the rank of bishop.

Unbleached, *un-bl'each't*, *a.* Not bleached; not whitened by bleaching.

Unblemished, *un-bl'em'ish't*, *a.* Not blemished; free from taints or reproach; unblemished; pure; spotless (*unblemished* reputation).

Unblest, *un-blest'*, *a.* Not blest; excluded

from benediction; hence, cursed; wretched; unhappy.
Unblown, un-blōw', *a.* Not blown; not having the bud expanded.
Unblushing, un-blush'ing, *a.* Not blushing; dis-
 tinguish of shame; impudent. — **Unblush-
 ingly**, un-blush'ing-ly, *adv.* In an unblush-
 ing or shameless manner.
Unbolt, un-bolt', *v.t.* To remove a bolt
 from; to unfasten; to open. — **Unbolted**, un-
 bolt'ed, *p. and pp.* In the past; being
 by bolts; in this sense, different origin
 not bolted or sliced (unbolted meal).
Unborn, un-born', *a.* Not yet born; future;
 to come; never born or brought into exis-
 tence.
Unbosom, un-bōs'um, *v.t.* To reveal in
 confidence; to disclose, as one's secret
 opinions or feelings; often used with re-
 laxative pronouns to *unbosom* *himself*.
Unbought, un-bōt', *a.* Not bought; ob-
 tained without money or purchase.
Unbound, un-bound', *a.* Not bound; loose;
 not tied; not bound by a bookkeeper; not
 bound by obligation or covenant; also,
not of solid.
Unbounded, un-bounded', *a.* Having no
 bound or limit; unlimited in extent; very
 great; excessive. — **Unboundedly**, un-boun-
 ded-ly, *adv.*
Unbrace, un-brāc', *v.t.* To remove the
 braces from; to free from tension; to
 loosen; to relax.
Unbride, un-brīd', *v.t.* To free from the
 bride; to let loose. — **Unbridled**, un-
 brīd'ed, *p. and pp.* Loosed from the bridle;
 hence, unrestrained; unruly; violent; li-
 centious.
Unbroken, un-brōk'n, *a.* Not broken; not
 violated; not subdivided; not taxed and
 rendered tractable; not interrupted.
Unbuckle, un-buck'l, *v.t.* To loose from
 buckles; to unfasten the buckle or buckles
 of.
Unbuilt, un-bilt', *a.* Not yet built; not
 erected.
Unburied, un-ber-īd, *a.* Not buried; not
 interred.
Unburnt, un-burn't, *a.* Not burned; not
 consumed or injured by fire; not hardened in fire, as brick.
Unburthen, un-bur-den, un-bur'm, un-
 bur'ed, *v.t.* To rid of a load or burden; to
 relieve; to mind or heart of; as by disab-
 sing what lies heavy on it; with reflexive
 pronouns.
Unbutton, un-but'n, *v.t.* To loose the but-
 tons of.
Uncalled, un-kāl'd, *a.* Not called; not
 summoned; not invited. — **Uncalled** for,
 not required; not needed or demanded;
 improperly brought forward. Also writ-
 ten *Uncalled-for*.
Uncanny, un-kā'nī, *a.* [Scotch and occa-
 sional in English.] Not canny; eerie;
 mysterious; not of this world; of evil and
 supernatural character.
Uncared, un-kār'd, *a.* Not regarded; not
 heeded; with *for*.
Uncease, un-cess', *v.t.* To disengage from a
 state of cessation.
Unceasing, un-cess'ing, *a.* Not ceasing; not
 intermitting; continual. — **Unceasingly**,
 un-cess'ing-ly, *adv.* In an unceasing man-
 ner; without intermission; continually.
Unconscious, un-con-scē-us, *a.* Not
 using ceremony or form; not ceremonious;
 familiar. — **Unconsciously**, un-con-scē-
 us-ly, *adv.* In an unconscious man-
 ner; without ceremony; informally.
Uncertain, un-cer-tin', *a.* Not certain; doubt-
 ful; not certainly known; ambiguous; not
 having certain knowledge; not sure; un-
 reliable; not to be depended on; unde-
 cided; not having the mind made up; not
 steady; fickle; inconstant; capri-
 cious. — **Uncertainly**, un-cer-tin'-ly, *adv.* In
 an uncertain manner. — **Uncertainty**, un-
 cer-tin'-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being
 uncertain; want of certainty; doubtful-
 ness; state of doubting; dubiety; hesita-
 tion; something not decided and exactly
 known; a contingency.
Unclean, un-clean', *v.t.* To free from claims
 or slave y; to let loose.
Unchallenged, un-chā-lenj'd, *a.* Not chal-
 lenged or called to account; not objected
 to; not called in question.

Unchangeable, un-chān'ja-bl, *a.* Not ca-
 pable of change; immutable; not subject
 to variation. — **Unchangeableness**, un-
 chān'ja-bl-ness, *n.* The state or quality of
 being unchangeable. — **Unchanging**, un-
 chān'j-ing, *a.* Suffering no alteration; un-
 alterable.
Uncharitable, un-char'i-tā-bl, *a.* Not char-
 itably; ready to think evil or impute bad
 motives; harsh; censorious; severe in judg-
 ing. — **Uncharitableness**, un-char'i-tā-bl-
 ness, *n.* The quality of being uncharitable.
Uncharitably, un-char'i-tā-bl, *adv.* In a
 manner contrary to charity.
Unchaste, un-chāst', *a.* Not chaste; not
 continent; unchaste; lewd. — **Unchastely**,
 un-chāst'-ly, *adv.* The quality of being un-
 chaste; incontinence; lewdness.
Unchristian, un-kris'ti-an, *a.* Contrary to
 the laws or opposed to the spirit of Chris-
 tianity.
Uncial, un-shi'al, *a.* [From *L. uncial*, an
 inch, the letters being about an inch long.
 Oxen.] A term applied to letters of a
 large size used in ancient Latin and Greek
 manuscripts. — *an*, an uncial letter.
Unciform, un-si'form, *a.* [From *uncia*, a book,
 and *form*, form.] Book-like; having a
 curve or hooked form. — **Uncinate**, un-si-
 nat', *a.* [From *uncus*, a hook.] Not hooked at
 the end, as an awl.
Uncircumcised, un-sēr-kum-sīd, *a.* Not
 circumcised. — **Uncircumcision**, un-sēr-
 kum-sī-zhon, *n.* Absence or want of cir-
 cumcision.
Uncivil, un-siv-il, *a.* Not courteous; ill-
 mannered; rude; coarse. — **Uncivilized**, un-
 siv-il-īd, *a.* Not civilized. — **Uncivilized**
 from savage life; rude; barbarous; savage.
Unclassed, un-klass'ed, *a.* Not claimed;
 not demanded; not called for.
Unclasp, un-klas'p, *v.t.* To loose or undo
 the clasp of; to open what is clasped.
Uncle, un-kəl, *n.* [From *uncle*, *fr. uncle*,
 from *fr. avunculus*, an uncle, a child of a
 grandfather.] The brother of one's fa-
 ther or mother; also applied to the hus-
 band of one's aunt.
Unclean, un-klēn', *a.* Not clean; foul; dirty;
 filthy; morally impure; foul with the
 wicked; evil; ceremonially impure accord-
 ing to the Jewish law. — **Uncleanly**, un-
 klēn'-ly, *adv.* Foul; filthy; dirty; indecent;
 uncleanly obscene. — **Uncleanliness**, un-
 klēn'-ness, *n.* The state of being unclean.
Unclerical, un-klēr'kal, *a.* Not clerical;
 not befitting the clergy.
Uncloak, un-klok', *v.t.* To deprive of the
 cloak; to tear the disguise from; to un-
 mask.
Unclose, un-klos', *v.t.* To open; to disclose;
 to lay open. — **Unclosed**, un-klos'ed, *p. and
 pp.* Not closed or shut; open; opened.
Unclothed, un-kloth'ed, *v.t.* To strip of clothes;
 to make naked; to divest of covering.
Unclothed, un-kloth'ed, *p. and a.* Stripped
 of clothing; not clothed; wanting clothes.
Uncloaked, un-klok'ed, *a.* A tree from
 clouds; free from gloom; clear.
Uncock, un-kok', *v.t.* To let down the cock
 of, as of a gun.
Uncolled, un-koll', *a.* Not coiled. To unwind
 open, as the turns of a rope or a spiral
 spring; to open out its coils, as a snake.
Uncolored, un-kol'ed, *a.* Not colored or
 dyed.
Uncollected, un-kol-lek'ted, *a.* Not col-
 lected; not received; not having one's
 thoughts collected.
Uncoloured, un-kol'ored, *a.* Not coloured;
 not dyed; not stained in color.
Uncome, un-kūm', *a.* Not comely; want-
 ing grace; unbecoming. — **Uncomeliness**,
 un-kūm'-ness, *n.* Want of comeliness.
Uncomfort, un-kūm-fertā-bl, *a.* At-
 tending no comfort; causing bodily dis-
 comfort; giving uneasiness; uneasy ill at
 ease. — **Uncomfortableness**, un-kūm-fertā-
 bl-ness, *n.* The state of being uncomfor-
 table. — **Uncomfortably**, un-kūm-fertā-bl-
 ly, *adv.* In an uncomfortable manner.
Uncommissioned, un-kom-mis'ion'd, *a.* Not
 commissioned or duly appointed; not hav-
 ing a commission.
Uncommitted, un-kom-mit'ted, *a.* Not com-
 mitted or done; not referred to a com-
 mittee; not pledged by anything said or
 done.

Uncommon, un-kom'mon, *a.* Not common;
 infrequent; rare; remarkable; extraordi-
 nary. — **Uncommonly**, un-kom'mon-ly, *adv.*
 Rarely; not usually; remarkably.
Uncommunicable, un-kom-mū-ni-kā-bl, *a.*
 Not communicable; incapable of being com-
 municated.
Uncommunicative, un-kom-mū-ni-kā-tiv, *a.*
 Not apt to communicate to others; re-
 served. — **Uncommunicativeness**, un-kom-
 mū-ni-kā-tiv-ness, *n.*
Unconformable, un-kom-pān'fon-ā-bl, *a.*
 Not conformable; inconformable.
Unconformably, un-kom-pān'fon-ā-bl, *adv.*
 Not conformably or suitably.
Uncomplaining, un-kom-plā'ing, *a.* Not
 complaining; not disposed to murmur or
 complain.
Uncompromising, un-kon-prō-mis'ing, *a.*
 Not accepting of any compromise; not
 agreeing to terms; inflexible.
Unconcern, un-kon-sēr'n, *n.* Want of con-
 cern; freedom from solicitude; cool and
 undisturbed state of mind. — **Unconcerned**,
 un-kon-sēr'ed, *a.* Feeling no concern or so-
 licitude; easy in mind; having or taking
 no interest; not affected. — **Unconcernedly**,
 un-kon-sēr'ed-ly, *adv.* In an unconcerned
 manner; without any terms or conditions.
Unconcernedness, un-kon-sēr'ed-ness, *n.*
Unconditional, un-kon-dish'ion-ā-l, *a.* Not
 limited by any conditions; absolute; un-
 reserved. — **Unconditionally**, un-kon-dish'-
 ion-ā-bl, *adv.* Without any conditions.
Unconditioned, un-kon-dish'ed, *a.* — **Uncon-**
ditionedness, un-kon-dish'ed-ness, *n.*
Metaph. a word employed to designate
 that which has neither conditions, rela-
 tions, nor limitations either as regards
 space or time or number. — **Uncondition-**
ally, un-kon-dish'ed-ly, *adv.* In the
 noun phrase the *unconditioned*, that is, the
 absolute, the infinite.
Unconfined, un-kon-fīn'd, *a.* Not confined;
 free from restraint or control; not having
 narrow limits, wide and unobstructed.
Unconfirmed, un-kon-fēr'm'd, *a.* Not firmly
 established; not strengthened or estab-
 lished by additional testimony; not con-
 firmed according to the church ritual.
Unconformable, un-kon-fōr'm-ā-bl, *a.* Not
 consistent; *poet.* applied to stanzas whose
 phrases do not parallel with those of the
 stanza above or below but have a different
 inclination. — **Unconformably**, un-kon-
 fōr'm-ā-bl-ly, *adv.* — **Unconformably**, un-
 kon-fōr'm-ā-bl, *adv.*
Unconnected, un-kon-nekt'ed, *a.* Not con-
 nected; separate; not coherent; not joined
 by proper transition; or dependence of
 parts; loose; rambling.
Unconquerable, un-kong-kēr-ā-bl, *a.* Not
 conquerable; not to be overcome in con-
 test; incapable of being subdued or
 brought under control. — **Unconquerably**,
 un-kong-kēr-ā-bl, *adv.* In-
 vincibly; insuperably.
Unconscionable, un-kon-shōn-ā-bl, *a.* Not
 conscionable; exceeding the limits of any
 reasonable claim or expectation; indi-
 cate; unreasonable (an *unconscionable* de-
 mand or claim). — **Unconscionableness**,
 un-kon-shōn-ā-bl-ness, *n.* — **Unconscionably**,
 un-kon-shōn-ā-bl-ly, *adv.*
Unconscious, un-kon-shus, *a.* Not con-
 scious; devoid of consciousness; having no
 mental perception; not knowing; not per-
 ceiving. — **Unconsciously**, un-kon-shus-
 ly, *adv.* In an unconscious manner; with-
 out perception. — **Unconsciousness**, un-kon-
 shus-ness, *n.* The state of being uncon-
 scious; want of perception.
Unconstitutional, un-kon-sti-tū-shōn-ā-l, *a.*
 Not agreeable to the constitution; con-
 trary to the principles of the
 constitution. — **Unconstitutionally**, un-
 kon-sti-tū-shōn-ā-bl, *adv.*
Unconstrained, un-kon-strānd, *a.* Free
 from constraint; voluntary; having no
 feeling that checks one's words or actions.
Unconstraintly, un-kon-strān-dēd-ly, *adv.*
Unconstrained, un-kon-strānt, *a.* Free
 from constraint; ease.
Uncontested, un-kon-tes'ted, *a.* Not con-
 tested; not disputed.
Uncontrollable, un-kon-trōl-ā-bl, *a.* That
 cannot be controlled, ruled, or restrained;
 ungovernable. — **Uncontrollably**, un-kon-
 trōl-ā-bl, *adv.*
Uncontroverted, un-kon-trō-vēr-ted, *a.*
 Not controverted; not disputed or called
 in question.

Fate, far, fat, fall; me, met, here; pine, pin; able, not, move; tube, tub, bull; oil, pound; al, Se. abuse, the Fr. u.

Underbid, un-der-bid', *v.t.* To bid less than, as a auctioneer, to offer to execute work or the like for less than the bid.

Underbrush, un-der-brush', *n.f.* To bind, fasten, or tie together below.

Underbrow, un-der-brow', *a.* Of inferior character or of mean, vulgar.

Underbrush, un-der-brush', *n.* Shrubs and small trees in a wood, growing under large trees; undergrowth.

Underbuy, un-der-buy', *v.t.* To buy at a lower price than the true value.

Undercharge, un-der-charge', *v.t.* To charge less than a fair price for; to take too low a price from.—*n.* (un-der-charge). Too low a price.

Underclay, un-der-klay', *n.* A layer of clay underlying another deposit; a layer of clay underlying the tilled soil; a stratum of clay underlying a seam of coal.

Undercliff, un-der-cliff', *n.* A terrace along the sea-shore at the base of a cliff, formed by materials falling from the cliff.

Underclothes, Underclothing, un-der-kloz-ing, un-der-kling-ing, *n.* Clothes worn under another.

Undercoat, un-der-coat', *n.* A coat worn under another.

Undercroft, un-der-kroft', *n.* [Under, and *kroft*, corruption of *crypt*.] A vault under the church.

Undercurrent, un-der-ku-rant', *n.* A current below the surface of the water; *fig.* an influence at work out of sight or not apparent.

Underdo, un-der-do', *v.t.* To do less thoroughly than is requisite; to cook insufficiently (the beef was *underdone*).

Underdrain, un-der-drain', *n.* A drain below the surface of the ground.—*v.t.* (un-der-drain'). To drain by cutting a channel below the surface.

Underdressed, un-der-drest', *a.* Not well or suitably dressed; underdone, as meat.

Underestimate, un-der-es-ti-mat', *n.* To estimate at too low a rate.—*n.* An estimate at too low a rate.

Undergird, un-der-gird', *v.t.* To gird round the waist; to gird.

Undergo, un-der-go', *v.t.* To bear up against; to endure with firmness; to suffer; to pass through; to be subjected to; to experience.

Undergraduate, un-der-grad'-u-ate', *n.* A student or member of a university or college who has not taken his first degree.

Underground, un-der-ground', *a.* Being below the surface.—*n.* The ground.—*adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth.

Undergrowth, un-der-gröth', *n.* That which grows under something else; shrubs or small trees growing among large ones.

Underhand, un-der-hand', *adv.* [The opposite of *above-board*, and borrowed from the gaming table.] By secret means; in a clandestine manner and often with a bad design.—*a.* Working by stealth; clandestine; surreptitious; by craft; by guile; or both; sly and sinister.—Underhanded, un-der-hand-ed', *a.* Kept secret; underhand.

Underhang, un-der-hung', *a.* Projecting beyond the upper jaw; applied to the under jaw.

Under-keeper, *n.* A subordinate or assistant warden, gamekeeper, or the like.

Underlay, un-der-lay', *v.t.* To lie beneath something lying or laid beneath (having *underlaid* with clay).

Underlay, un-der-lay', *v.t.* To lay beneath; to put under; to support by laying something under.

Under-lease, *n.* *Lease*, a sublease.

Underlet, un-der-let', *v.t.* To let below the value; to sublet.

Underlie, un-der-ly', *v.t.*—*pret.* *underlay*, *pp.* *underlain*, *pp.* *underlying*. To lie beneath; to be situated under; to be at the basis of; to form the foundation of; to be subject to; to be the cause of.

Underling, un-der-ling', *n.* A vassal; a lying beneath or under; *fig.* applied to rocks or strata lying below others.

Underline, un-der-line', *v.t.* To underline; to underline with a line; to underscore.

Underling, un-der-ling', *n.* (Under, and *term.-ling*.) An inferior person or agent; a mean sly fellow.

Undermaster, *un-der-mas-ter*, *n.* A master subordinate to the principal master.
Undermine, *un-der-mine*, *v.t.* To form a mine under; to sap; to make an excavation beneath, especially for the purpose of causing to fall, or of blowing up; *fig.* to subvert clandestinely; to injure, by secret or dishonourable means. **Underminer**, *un-der-mi-ner*, *n.* One who undermines.
Undermost, *un-der-most*, *a.* Lowest in place, rank, or condition.
Underneath, *un-der-neath*, *adv.* [Under, and, *neath*, as in *beneath*.] **Underneath**, *n.* In a lower place; *prep.* Under; beneath.
Underpay, *un-der-pay*, *v.t.* To pay insufficiently.
Underpeopled, *un-der-pe-pled*, *a.* Not fully peopled.
Underpin, *un-der-pin*, *v.t.* To pin or support underneath; to place something under for support or foundation when previous support is removed. **Underpinning**, *un-der-pin-ning*, *n.* The act of one who underpins; the solid building or other supports introduced beneath a wall, etc., already constructed.
Underplot, *un-der-plot*, *n.* A plot subordinate to another plot, as in a play or a novel; an underhand clandestine scheme.
Underprop, *un-der-prop*, *v.t.* To prop from beneath; to uphold.
Undervalue, *un-der-val-ue*, *v.t.* To rate too low; to undervalue.
Underscore, *un-der-scor*, *v.t.* To underline or draw a line or lines under.
Undersecretary, *n.* A secretary subordinate to the principal secretary.
Undersell, *un-der-sell*, *v.t.* To sell cheaper than.
Under-servant, *n.* An inferior or subordinate servant.
Under-sheriff, *n.* A sheriff's deputy.
Under-shoot, *un-der-shot*, *v.t.* To shoot short of; to fail to reach the aim of.
Under-shot, *un-der-shot*, *a.* Moved by water passing under, crating on the lowest part; said of a water-wheel, and opposed to *overshot*.
Under-shrub, *un-der-shrub*, *n.* A plant of shrubby habit, but scarcely attaining the dimensions of a shrub.
Under-side, *un-der-side*, *n.* The lower side or beneath.
Under-sign, *un-der-sign*, *v.t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of; to subscribe.
Under-signed, *un-der-sig-ned*, *p.* and *a.* Subscribed at the bottom or end. **The undersigned**, the person or persons signing any document; the subscriber or subscribers.
Under-size, *un-der-sized*, *a.* Being of a size or stature less than common or dwarfish.
Under-soll, *un-der-soll*, *n.* Soil beneath the surface; subsoil.
Under-song, *un-der-song*, *n.* The burden or accompaniment of a song; a subordinate strain.
Understand, *un-der-stand*, *v.t.* *pret.* and *pp.* *understood*, formerly sometimes incorrectly *understanded*. [A Sax. *understandan* to understand, lit. to have just and adequate ideas of; to comprehend; to see through; to be informed; to learn; governing a clause; to suppose to mean; to intend how to do; *un-derstanden* it; to take as meant or implied; to infer; to assume; to supply or leave to be supplied mentally; to recognize as implied or meant although not expressed. *To give to understand*, to let understand, to make understood; to tell; to inform; to let know. *v.i.* To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to have understandings to be informed by another; to learn. **Understanding**, *un-der-stand-ing*, *n.* Knowledge; skillful; intelligent. *n.* The act of one who understands or comprehends; comprehension; apprehension and appreciation; discernment; intelligence between two or more persons; anything mutually understood or agreed upon; that power by which we perceive, conceive,

and apprehend; that mental faculty which comprehends the just import, relations, and value of all notions and ideas, however derived; the faculty of forming judgments on the communications made through the senses; in a more popular sense, clear insight and judgment in practical matters; wisdom and discernment.
Understate, *un-der-stat*, *v.t.* To state or represent less strongly than the truth will bear; to state too low.
Under-statement, *un-der-statement*, *n.* The act of understating; a statement under the truth.
Understock, *un-der-stok*, *v.t.* To supply insufficiently with stock in a farm.
Understrapper, *un-der-strap-er*, *n.* [Comp. *strapper*, in local sense of groom.] A petty fellow; an inferior agent.
Understratum, *un-der-stratum*, *n.* A sub-stratum; subsoil.
Under-stroke, *un-der-strök*, *v.t.* To underline; to under-score. *n.* (un-der-strök). A stroke or line under.
Undertake, *un-der-tak*, *v.t.* *pret.* *undertook*, *pp.* *undertaken*, *pp.* *undertaking*. To undertake one's self; to lay one's self under obligation; to perform or execute; to pledge one's self to do; often with infinitives; to engage in; to take in hand; to set about; to attempt; to warrant; to guarantee; to ensure; often governing a clause *undertake* that he would go. **Undertaker**, *un-der-tä-ker*, *n.* One who undertakes any business; one who manages and provides things necessary for funerals.
Undertaking, *un-der-tä-king*, *n.* That which a person undertakes; an enterprise; a promise; an engagement; a guarantee; the business of an undertaker.
Undertenant, *un-der-ten-ant*, *n.* The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant.
Undertone, *un-der-ton*, *n.* A low or subdued tone; a tone lower than is usual, as in music.
Under-tow, *n.* A current of water below the surface in a different direction from that at the surface; the backward flow of water breaking on a beach.
Under-value, *un-der-val*, *v.t.* To value or estimate below the real worth; to esteem lightly; to despise; to hold in mean estimation. **Undervaluation**, *un-der-val-ue*, *n.* The act or process of undervaluing.
Undervaluer, *un-der-val-ü-er*, *n.* One who undervalues.
Underwear, *un-der-wär*, *n.* A wearing under the outer clothing.
Underwent, *un-der-went*, *pret.* of *undergo*.
Underwood, *un-der-wüd*, *n.* Small trees and bushes that grow among large trees; coppice; underbrush.
Under-work, *un-der-werk*, *v.t.* To work against or destroy by clandestine measures; to do like work at a less price than.
Underworld, *un-der-world*, *n.* The lower world; the subterranean world; the antipodes; the world of departed souls; Hades.
Underwrite, *un-der-writ*, *v.t.* To write below or under; to subscribe; to subscribe or set one's name to a policy of insurance along with others, for the purpose of becoming a co-insured party or of paying a certain amount. **Underwriter**, *un-der-writ-er*, *n.* A marine insurer; a person who practices the business of insuring ships, so called mariners. **Underwriter**, *n.* One who writes his name at the foot of the policy of insurance, generally along with others. The London underwriters form an influential society known as *Lloyd's*. **Underwriting**, *un-der-writ-ing*, *n.* The business of underwriting.
Underscribable, *un-der-scrib-a-bl*, *a.* Incapable of being described; indescribable.
Underserved, *un-der-served*, *a.* Not deserved; undeserved. **Underservedly**, *un-der-served-ly*, *adv.* Not according to merit or desert. **Underserving**, *un-der-serv-ing*, *a.* Not deserving; not having merit.
Undersigned, *un-der-sig-ned* or *un-der-sig-ned*, *a.* Not intended; unintentional. **Undersignedly**, *un-der-sig-ned-ly*, *adv.* Unintentionally, without design or intention. **Undersign**, *un-der-sig-n* or *un-der-sig-n*, *v.t.* To sign, without any underhand design.
Under-sing, *un-der-sing*, *v.t.* To sing undesirably; not to be wished.

Undetermined, *un-de-ter-mined*, *a.* Not determined; not decided, fixed, or settled.
Undeviating, *un-de-vi-a-tig*, *a.* Not departing from a rule, principle, or purpose; steady; regular.
Undid, *un-did*, *v.t.* *pret.* of *undo*.
Undigested, *un-di-ges-ted*, *a.* Not digested; not acted on or prepared by the stomach; not properly prepared or arranged; crude.
Undignified, *un-di-gn-i-fied*, *a.* Not dignified; not consistent with dignity.
Undiluted, *un-di-lut-ed*, *a.* Not diluted or mixed with water; not tempered with any admixture.
Undine, *un-din*, *n.* [From *L. unda*, a wave.] A water-spirit of the female sex, resembling in character the sylphs, sprites, or the air, and corresponding somewhat to the naiads of classical mythology.
Undiscernible, *un-di-zern-i-bl*, *a.* That cannot be discerned or discovered; invisible. **Undiscerning**, *un-di-zern-ing*, *a.* Not discerning; wanting judgment or discrimination.
Undischarged, *un-di-chär-jä*, *a.* Not discharged; not freed from obligation.
Undisciplined, *un-di-sci-plined*, *a.* Not disciplined; not properly trained; raw.
Undiscoverable, *un-di-kuv-er-a-bl*, *a.* That cannot be discovered or found out. **Undiscovered**, *un-di-kuv-er-ed*, *a.* Not discovered; not laid open to view; lying hid.
Undiscriminating, *un-di-krim-i-nä-tig*, *a.* Not discriminating or distinguishing; disregarding or not perceiving differences.
Undisguised, *un-di-sig-zä*, *a.* Not disguised; not covered with a mask; hence, open, candid; artless.
Undishonoured, *un-di-shen-er-d*, *a.* Not dishonoured; not disgraced.
Undismayed, *un-di-smäd*, *a.* Not dismayed; not disheartened by fear; undaunted.
Undisposed, *un-di-spö-zä*, *a.* Not set apart; not allocated; not appropriated; with *of* (acc.) *undisposed* of.
Undisputed, *un-di-spüt-ed*, *a.* Not disputed; not called in question.
Undissolvable, *un-di-zöl-vä-bl*, *a.* Incapable of being dissolved or melted; incapable of being dissolved. **Undissolved**, *un-di-zöl-v-ed*, *a.* Not dissolved; not melted; not loosened, broken, etc.
Undistinguishable, *un-di-stig-nish-a-bl*, *a.* Incapable of being distinguished by the eye; not to be distinguished; not to be known or distinguished by the intellect by any peculiar property. **Undistinguishably**, *un-di-stig-nish-a-bl*, *adv.* So as not to be distinguished. **Undistinguished**, *un-di-stig-nish-ed*, *a.* Not distinguished; not distinguished by any particular respect; not famous; not distinguished by any particular eminence.
Undisturbed, *un-di-stürb-ed*, *a.* Free from interruption; not molested or hindered; calm; tranquil; not agitated. **Undisturbedly**, *un-di-stürb-ed-ly*, *adv.* Calmly; peacefully.
Undiverted, *un-di-vert-sid*, *a.* Not diversified or varied; uniform.
Undiverted, *un-di-vert-ed*, *a.* Not diverted; not turned aside; not amused.
Undivided, *un-di-vid-ed*, *a.* Not divided; unbroken; whole (none *undivided* attention).
Undo, *un-do*, *v.t.* *pret.* *undid*; *pp.* *undone*. [With *un-* in sense of reversal. *Un-*] To reverse something which has been done; to annul; to undo or unfasten; to unravel; to open out; to bring ruin or distress upon; to ruin the morals, reputation, or prospects of; to destroy; to impoverish. **Undoer**, *un-dö-er*, *n.* One who undoes; one who reverses what has been done; one who ruins. **Undoing**, *un-dö-ing*, *n.* The reversal of what has been done; ruin; destruction. **Undone**, *un-dün*, *pp.* *undone* or *undone*; *un-done*; *un-done*; *un-done*.
Undo, *un-do*, *v.t.* [With *un-* in *pp.*] To leave unperformed. **Undone**, *un-dün*, *pp.* *Not done or performed.*
Undoubted, *un-dout-ed*, *a.* Not doubted; not called in question; undoubtable; indisputable. **Undoubtedly**, *un-dout-ed-ly*, *adv.* Without question; indubitably.
Undoubting, *un-dö-tig*, *a.* Not doubting; not hesitating respecting facts; not

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ing unmanly; effeminacy. — **Unmanned**, un-mān'd, *a.* Deprived of the qualities of a man; rendered effeminate or weak.
Unmanageable, un-man'jā-b'l, *a.* Not manageable; not easily restrained or directed; not controllable; beyond control.
Unmanly, un-mān'ē-ly, *a.* Not manly; not having good manners; rules illbred. — **Unmanliness**, un-mān'ē-ri-ness, *n.* Want of good manners; rudeness of behaviour.
Unmanufactured, un-man'ū-fak'th'd, *a.* Not manufactured; not wrought into the proper form for use.
Unmarketable, un-mār'ket-ā-b'l, *a.* Not fit for the market; not saleable.
Unmask, un-māsk, *v.t.* To strip of a mask or of any disguise; to lay open to view. — *v.t.* To put off a mask.
Unmatched, un-māch't, *a.* Matchless; having no equal.
Unmeaning, un-mēn'ing, *a.* Having no meaning or signification; mindless; senseless.
Unmeasured, un-mēz'h'd, *a.* Not measured; plentiful beyond measure; immense; infinite; excessive; immode-
Unmet, un-mēt, *a.* Of meet or fit; not worthy or suitable. — **Unmet**, un-mēt, *adv.* Not fitly; not suitably. — **Unmetness**, un-mēt-ness, *n.*
Unmelodious, un-me-lō'di-us, *a.* Not melodious; wanting melody; harsh.
Unmentioned, un-mēn'shon-ā-b'l, *a.* Incapable of being mentioned; unfit for being mentioned or noticed. — *a pl.* Trousers, as a piece of dress not to be mentioned in polite circles. [Colloq. and humorous.]
Unmerciful, un-mē'r-si-fū, *a.* Not merciful; cruel; inhuman; merciless; unconscionable. — **Unmercifully**, un-mē'r-si-fū-ly, *adv.* In an unmerciful manner; cruelly. — **Unmercifulness**, un-mē'r-si-fū-ness, *n.*
Unmerited, un-mē'r-it-ed, *a.* Not merited or deserved; obtained without service or equivalent; not deserved through wrong doing.
Unmindful, un-mind'fū, *a.* Not mindful; not heedful; regardless.
Unmindful, un-mind'fū, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly. — **Unmindfulness**, un-mind'fū-ness, *n.* Heedlessness; inattention.
Unmistakeable, **Unmistakeable**, un-mistak-ā-b'l, *a.* Not capable of being mistaken or misunderstood; clear; evident.
Unmitigable, un-mit'i-gā-b'l, *a.* Not capable of being mitigated, softened, or lessened. — **Unmitigated**, un-mit'i-gā-ted, *a.* Not mitigated; not softened or toned down; perfect in badness; having no redeeming feature (an unmitigated scoundrel).
Unmixed, **Unmixt**, un-miks't, *a.* Not mixed; pure, undiluted; not alloyed.
Unmolested, un-mō-les't-ed, *a.* Not molested or disturbed; free from disturbance.
Unmoor, un-mōr, *v.t.* *Naut.* To loose from anchorage or moorings.
Unmotherly, un-mū-th'ē-ly, *a.* Not resembling or not becoming a mother.
Unmoved, un-mōv'd, *a.* Not moved; not changed in place; not changed in purpose or resolution; unshaken; firm; not touched by passion or emotion; calm; cool.
Unmuffle, un-muf'l, *v.t.* To uncover by removing what muffles or conceals.
Unmurmuring, un-mēr'mūr'ing, *a.* Not murmuring or given to murmur; uncomplaining.
Unmusical, un-mū-z'i-kal, *a.* Not musical; not melodious.
Unmutilated, un-mū'ti-lā-ted, *a.* Not mutilated; not deprived of a member or part; entire.
Unmuzzle, un-muz'l, *v.t.* To remove a muzzle from; to free from restraint.
Unnameable, un-nā-mā-b'l, *a.* Incapable of being named; undescribable. — **Unnamed**, un-nā-m'd, *a.* Not having received a name; not mentioned.
Unnatural, un-nā-tū-rā-l, *a.* Not natural; contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the natural feelings; acting without the affections of our common nature; not representing nature; forced; affected; artificial. — **Unnaturally**, un-nā-tū-rā-l-ly, *adv.* In an unnatural manner; in opposition to

natural feelings and sentiments. — **Unnaturalness**, un-nā-tū-rā-l-ness, *n.*
Unnavigable, un-nā-vi-gā-b'l, *a.* Incapable of being navigated.
Unnecessary, un-nē-sē-sā-ri, *a.* Not necessary; needless; not required by the circumstances of the case. — **Unnecessarily**, un-nē-sē-sā-ri-ly, *adv.* In an unnecessary manner; needlessly. — **Unnecessariness**, un-nē-sē-sā-ri-ness, *n.* Needlessness.
Unneighbourly, un-nē-bū-ē-ly, *a.* Not neighbourly; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour; not kind and friendly.
Unnerve, un-nēr-v, *v.t.* To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to enfeeble; to deprive of coolness or composure of mind.
Unnoted, un-nō-ted, *a.* Not noted; not observed; not heeded or regarded.
Unnoticed, un-nō-tist, *a.* Not observed; not regarded; not treated with the usual marks of respect.
Unnumbered, un-num'bērd, *a.* Not numbered; innumerable; indefinitely numerous.
Unobjectionable, un-ob-jek'shon-ā-b'l, *a.* Not liable to objection; incapable of being condemned as faulty, false, or improper; by no means objectionable.
Unobscured, un-ob-skūr, *a.* Not obscured; not darkened or overcast.
Unobservable, un-ob-sērv-ā-b'l, *a.* Not observable; not discoverable. — **Unobservable**, un-ob-sērv-ā-b'l, *adv.* Not observed; not heeded or regarded; heedless. — **Unobserved**, un-ob-sērv'd, *a.* Not observed; not heeded or regarded; not heeded. — **Unobservedly**, un-ob-sērv'd-ly, *adv.* Without being observed.
Unobstructed, un-ob-strūkt-ed, *a.* Not obstructed; not filled with impediments; not hindered.
Unobtrusive, un-ob-trū-siv, *a.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest. — **Unobtrusively**, un-ob-trū-siv-ly, *adv.* Not forwardly.
Unoccupied, un-ok-kū-pid, *a.* Not occupied; not possessed; not employed or taken up in business or otherwise.
Unoffending, un-of-fēn-ding, *a.* Not giving offence; harmless; innocent; inoffensive.
Unofficial, un-of-fish'l, *a.* Not official; unofficial.
Unopposed, un-op-pōz-ed, *a.* Not opposed; not resisted; not meeting with any obstruction or opposition.
Unorganized, un-or-gān-izd, *a.* Not organized; inorganic.
Unorthodox, un-or-thō-doks, *a.* Heterodoxy; unorthodoxy.
Unostentatious, un-ōs'ten-tā'sh-us, *a.* Not ostentatious; not making show; and parade; modest; not glaring or showy. — **Unostentatiously**, un-ōs'ten-tā'sh-us-ly, *adv.* Without show or ostentation.
Unowned, un-ōnd, *a.* Having no known owner; not acknowledged as one's own.
Unpack, un-pak, *v.t.* To take from a package; to remove a wrapper from; to unfold.
Unpaid, un-pāid, *a.* Not paid; not discharged; as a debt; not having received what is due; not receiving a salary or wages. — **Unpaid for**, not paid for; taken on credit.
Unpalatable, un-pā-lā-tā-b'l, *a.* Not palatable; disgusting to the taste; not such as to be relished; disagreeable to the feelings.
Unparagoned, un-par'ā-gōnd, *a.* Unequaled; matchless.
Unparalleled, un-pār-lēd, *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unequalled; matchless; such that nothing similar was ever seen.
Unpardoned, un-pār-dn-ā-b'l, *a.* Not pardoned; not incapable of being pardoned.
Unparliamentary, un-pār-li-men-tā-ri, *a.* Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in parliament; not such as can be used or uttered in parliament.
Unpathed, un-pāth'd, *a.* Not trodden; untraced.
Unpatriotic, un-pā-tri-ōt'ik, *a.* Not patriotic.
Unpatronized, un-pā-trōn-izd, *a.* Not having a patron; not supported by friends.
Unpaved, un-pāv'd, *a.* Not paved; having no pavement.
Unperished, un-pēr'shōnd, *a.* Not perished; not having a pension.
Unpeople, un-pēpl, *v.t.* To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate; to dispeople.

Unperceivable, un-pēr-sēv-ā-b'l, *a.* Incapable of being perceived; not perceptible.
Unperformed, un-pēr-fōrm'd, *a.* Not performed; not done; not fulfilled.
Unperturbed, un-pēr-terb'd, *a.* Not perturbed; not disturbed.
Unperverted, un-pēr-vert-ed, *a.* Not perverted; not wrested or turned to a wrong sense or use.
Unphilosophic, **Unphilosophical**, un-fī-lō-sōf'i-k, un-fī-lō-sōf'i-kā, *a.* Not philosophic; the reverse of philosophic; not according to the principles of sound philosophy.
Unpin, un-pin', *v.t.* To loose from pins; to unfasten or undo what is held together by a pin or pins.
Unpitied, un-pi-ti-d, *a.* Not pitied; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow. — **Unpitiful**, un-pi-ti-ful, *a.* Having no pity; showing no compassion.
Unplagued, un-plāgd, *a.* Not plagued, harassed, or tormented.
Unplanted, un-plānt-d, *a.* Not planted; of spontaneous growth.
Unpleasant, un-plēz-ant, *a.* Not pleasant; not affording pleasure; disagreeable.
Unpleasantly, un-plēz-ant-ly, *adv.* In a manner not pleasing. — **Unpleasantness**, un-plēz-ant-ness, *n.* Disagreeableness.
Unpleasing, un-plēz'ing, *a.* Unpleasant; offensive; disagreeable. — **Unpleasingly**, un-plēz'ing-ly, *adv.*
Unpliable, **Unpliant**, un-pli-ā-b'l, un-pli-ant, *a.* Not pliable; not easily bent; not readily yielding the will.
Unplumbed, un-plūmd, *a.* Not plumbed or measured by a plumb-line; unfathomed.
Unpoetic, **Unpoetical**, un-pō-ēt'ik, un-pō-ēt'i-kal, *a.* Not poetical; not having poetical qualities; not proper for becoming a poet. — **Unpoetically**, un-pō-ēt'i-kal-ly, *adv.* In an unpoetic manner.
Unpolished, un-pō-lish't, *a.* Not polished; not made smooth or bright by rubbing; not refined in manners or conduct.
Unpolite, un-pō-lit, *a.* Not polite; uncivil; rude. — **Unpolitely**, un-pō-lit-ly, *adv.* In an uncivil manner.
Unpolluted, un-pō-lit-ed, *a.* Not polluted or defiled; pure.
Unpopular, un-pō-pū-lār, *a.* Not popular; not having the public favour. — **Unpopularity**, un-pō-pū-lār-ē-ti, *n.* The state of being unpopular. — **Unpopularly**, un-pō-pū-lār-ē-ly, *adv.*
Unpractical, un-prākt'i-kal, *a.* Not practical; impractical.
Unpractised, un-prāktis't, *a.* Not having been taught by practice; raw; unskilful.
Unprecedented, un-prē-sēd-ēnt, *a.* Having no precedent; not matched by any other instance; unexampled. — **Unprecedentedly**, un-prē-sēd-ēnt-ly, *adv.* Without precedent; exceptionally.
Unprejudiced, un-prē-jū-dist, *a.* Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; unbiased; impartial.
Unprepared, un-prē-pār-d, *a.* Not prepared; not fitted or made suitable or ready; not brought into a ready or suitable condition in view of a future event, contingency, danger, or the like. — **Unpreparedly**, un-prē-pār-d-ly, *adv.* Without preparation.
Unpreparedness, un-prē-pār-d-ness, *n.* Not preparedness; unpreparedness.
Unprepossessed, un-prē-pōz-ēst, *a.* Not biased by previous opinions; not prejudiced. — **Unprepossessing**, un-prē-pōz-ēst'ing, *a.* Not having a prepossessing or winning appearance; not attractive or engaging.
Unpresentable, un-prē-zen'tā-b'l, *a.* Not fit for being presented to company or society.
Unpresuming, un-prē-zū-m'ing, *a.* Not presuming; modest; humble. — **Unpresumptuous**, un-prē-zū-m'us, *a.* Not presumptuous.
Unpretending, un-prē-tēn'ding, *a.* Not pretending to any distinction; making no pretensions to superiority; unassuming.
Unprinted, un-pri-n't-d, *a.* Not having settled principles; destitute of virtue; prodigal; immoral; iniquitous; wicked.

Unprivileged, un-priv-ilej'd, *a.* Not enjoying a particular privilege or immunity.
Unproductive, un-prō-duk-tiv, *a.* Not productive; not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labour; not producing profit or interest; not producing articles for consumption or distribution; not producing any effect. — **Unproductiveness**, un-prō-duk-tiv-nes, *n.* The state of being unproductive.
Unprofessional, un-prō-fesh-ō-nal, *a.* Not pertaining to one's profession; contrary to the rules or usages of a profession; not belonging to a profession.
Unprofitable, un-prō-fit-ā-bl, *a.* Not profitable; bringing no profit; serving no useful end; useless; profitless. — **Unprofitableness**, un-prō-fit-ā-bl-nes, *n.* Uselessness.
Unprofitably, un-prō-fit-ā-bl, *adv.* Without profit, advantage, or use; to no good purpose.
Unprohibited, un-prō-hib-ited, *a.* Not forbidden; lawful.
Unprolific, un-prō-lif-ik, *a.* Barren; not producing young or fruit.
Unpromising, un-prō-mis-ing, *a.* Not affording a favourable prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, &c. — **Unpromisingly**, un-prō-mis-ing-ly, *adv.*
Unpronounced, un-prō-noun-s'ed, *a.* Incapable of being pronounced; unfit for being named; unmentionable.
Unpropitious, un-prō-pish-us, *a.* Not propitious or favourable; inauspicious.
Unprosperous, un-prō-sper-us, *a.* Not attended with success; unfortunate. — **Unprosperously**, un-prō-sper-us-ly, *adv.* Unsuccessfully; unfortunately.
Unprotected, un-prō-tek-ted, *a.* Not protected or defended; without protector or guardian.
Unproved, un-prōv'd, *a.* Not tested or known by trial; not established as true by proof.
Unprovided, un-prō-vi'ded, *a.* Not provided; not supplied.
Unprovoked, un-prō-vok't, *a.* Not provoked; not proceeding from provocation or just cause.
Unpublished, un-pub-lish't, *a.* Not made public; not published or issued from the press to the public, as a manuscript or book.
Unpunctual, un-punk-tual, *a.* Not punctual; not exact as to time.
Unpunished, un-pun-ish't, *a.* Suffered to pass with impunity.
Unpurchased, un-pur-chast, *a.* Not bought.
Unqualified, un-kwōl-ifi'd, *a.* Not having the requisite qualifications; without sufficient talents, abilities, or accomplishments; not fully competent to act; not having passed the necessary examinations and received a diploma or license; not modified by conditions or exceptions; *unqualified praise*.
Unquenchable, un-kwēsh-ā-bl, *a.* Incapable of being quenched, extinguished, or the like. — **Unquenchably**, un-kwēsh-ā-bl, *adv.* In an unquenchable manner.
Unquestionable, un-kwest-yōn-ā-bl, *a.* Not to be doubted or called in question; indisputable; certain. — **Unquestionably**, un-kwest-yōn-ā-bl, *adv.* Without doubt; indisputably. — **Unquestioned**, un-kwest-yōn, *a.* Not called in question; not doubted; not interrogated.
Unquiet, un-kwēt, *a.* Not calm or tranquil; restless; agitated; disturbed. — **Unquietly**, un-kwēt-ly, *adv.* In an unquiet manner; in an agitated state. — **Unquietness**, un-kwēt-nes, *n.* Agitation; uneasiness; restlessness.
Unravel, un-rē-vēl, *v.t.* To disentangle; to disengage or separate; to clear from complication or difficulty; to unravel; to unfold or bring to a denouement, as the plot or intrigues of a play. — *v.i.* To be unfolded; to be disentangled.
Unread, un-rēd, *a.* Not perused; not instructed by books. — **Unreadable**, un-rē-dā-bl, *a.* Incapable of being read or deciphered; illegible; not worth reading; so dull or ill written as to repel readers.
Unready, un-rēd-ī, *a.* Not prepared; not fit; not prompt. — **Unreadiness**, un-rēd-ī-nes, *n.* Want of promptness or of preparation.

Unreal, un-rē-al, *a.* Not real; no substantial; having appearance only. — **Unreality**, un-rē-al-ty, *n.* Want of real existence; that which has no reality.
Unreason, un-rē-ōn, *n.* Want of reason; folly; absurdity. — **Unreasonable**, un-rē-ōn-ā-bl, *a.* Not agreeable to reason; not guided by reason; exceeding the bounds of reason; exorbitant; immoderate; unreasonable. — **Unreasonableness**, un-rē-ōn-ā-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being unreasonable. — **Unreasonably**, un-rē-ōn-ā-bl, *adv.* In an unreasonable manner; excessively; immoderately. — **Unreasoning**, un-rē-ōn-ing, *a.* Not having reasoning faculties; characterized by want of reason; not taking a reasonable view.
Unreckoned, un-rēk-ed, *a.* Not computed, counted, or summed up.
Unreclaimed, un-rē-klām-d, *a.* Not brought to a domestic state; not tamed; not brought into tillage; not reformed; not called back from vice to virtue.
Unrecognizable, un-rēk-og-niz'ā-bl, *a.* Incapable of being recognized; irre recognizable.
Unrecommended, un-rēk-ōm-men'ded, *a.* Not favourably mentioned.
Unrenewed, un-rē-nū-ēd, *a.* Not renewed or requited.
Unreconciled, un-rēk-ōn-sil-d, *a.* Not reconciled; not made consistent; not restored to friendship or favour; still at enmity.
Unrecorded, un-rēk-ōrd-d, *a.* Not recorded or registered; not kept in remembrance by public monuments.
Unredeemed, un-rē-dēmd, *a.* Not redeemed; not ransomed; not recalled into the treasury bank by payment of the value in money (*unredeemed bills*); not having any countervailing quality; unmitigated.
Unredressed, un-rē-drest, *a.* Not redressed; not having received redress; not removed or corrected.
Unrefined, un-rē-find, *a.* Not purified; not polished in manners, taste, or the like.
Unreformed, un-rē-form'd, *a.* Not reclaimed from vice; not corrected or amended.
Unrequited, un-rē-quit-d, *a.* Not heeded; neglected; slighted.
Unrenergetic, un-rē-jen-ēr-a-si, *n.* State of being unenergetic. — **Unenergetic**, un-rē-jen-ēr-a-si, *a.* Not energetic; not regenerated or renewed in heart; remaining at enmity with God.
Unregistered, un-rē-jis-ter-d, *a.* Not entered in a register.
Unrelated, un-rē-lāt-ed, *a.* Not connected by blood or affinity; having no connection of any kind.
Unrelenting, un-rē-lēn-ting, *a.* Not becoming lenient, gentle, or merciful; relentless; hard; pitiless.
Unreliable, un-rē-li-ā-bl, *a.* Not reliable; not to be relied or depended on. — **Unreliableness**, un-rē-li-ā-bl-nes, *n.* The character of being unreliable.
Unreleased, un-rē-lēv-d, *a.* Not eased or delivered from pain; not accured; not delivered from distress; not released from duty.
Unremembered, un-rē-mē-mber'd, *a.* Forgotten.
Unremitted, un-rē-mit-ed, *a.* Not remitted; not forgiven; not having a temporary relaxation. — **Unremitting**, un-rē-mit-ing, *a.* Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued.
Unremovable, un-rē-mōv-ā-bl, *a.* Fixed; irremovable; immovable.
Unrenewed, un-rē-nū-ēd, *a.* Not made new; not regenerated.
Unrepaid, un-rē-pād, *a.* Not compensated; not requited.
Unrepeated, un-rē-pād, *a.* Not repeated, revoked or abrogated; remaining in force.
Unrepentant, un-rē-pant, *a.* Not repentant; not contrite for sin. — **Unrepented**, un-rē-pēnt-ed, *a.* Not repented of.
Unrepining, un-rē-pīn-ing, *a.* Not peevishly murmuring or complaining.
Unrepresented, un-rē-prē-sen'ted, *a.* Not represented; not having a representative or person to act in one's stead; not yet put on record.
Unrequited, un-rē-kwīt-ed, *a.* Not requited; not recompensed; not reciprocated.
Unreserved, un-rē-zērv'd, *a.* Not reserved

or restricted; not withheld in part; full; entire; open; frank; concealing nothing.
Unrestrained, un-rē-strē-ēd, *a.* Without limitation or reservation; frankly; without concealment. — **Unrestrainedness**, un-rē-zērv-ed-nes, *n.*
Unrested, un-rē-zist-ed, *a.* Not rested or propped. — **Unresting**, un-rē-zist-ing, *a.* Not making resistance; unobtrusive.
Unresolved, un-rē-zōlv'd, *a.* Not determined; not solved; not cleared.
Unrest, un-rēst, *n.* Disquiet; want of tranquillity; uneasiness; unhappiness. — **Unresting**, un-rēst-ing, *a.* Never resting or ceasing; continually in motion.
Unrestored, un-rē-stōr'd, *a.* Not given back; not restored to a former and better state.
Unrestrained, un-rē-strā-ēd, *a.* Not restrained or controlled; not limited; uncontrolled; licentious; loose. — **Unrestraint**, un-rē-strānt, *n.* Freedom from restraint.
Unrestricted, un-rē-strīk't-d, *a.* Without restriction; not limited or confined.
Unrevenge, un-rē-vēnd, *a.* Not having obtained revenge; not having taken vengeance; remaining without vengeance taken.
Unrewarded, un-rē-wārd-ed, *a.* Not having received a reward; not compensated by reward bestowed; unrequited.
Unriddle, un-rīd, *v.t.* To solve or explain; to interpret.
Unrighteous, un-rīt-us, *a.* Not righteous; not just; not honest and upright; of persons or things. — **Unrighteously**, un-rīt-us-ly, *adv.* Unjustly; wickedly. — **Unrighteousness**, un-rīt-us-nes, *n.* Injustice; a violation of the principles of justice and equity.
Unripe, un-rīp, *a.* Not ripe; not mature; not fully prepared; not completed. — **Unripeness**, un-rīp-nes, *n.* Want of ripeness; immaturity.
Unrivalled, un-rīvāl-d, *a.* Having no rival or equal; peerless; incomparable.
Unrobe, un-rōb, *v.t.* To strip of a robe; to undress; to disrobe.
Unroll, un-rōl, *v.t.* To open out, as something that is coiled up; to lay open or display. — *v.i.* To unfold; to uncoil.
Unromantic, un-rō-mānt'ik, *a.* Not romantic; not given to romantic fancies; having nothing of romance connected with it.
Unroof, un-rōf, *v.t.* To strip off the roof or roofs of.
Unroot, un-rōt, *v.t.* To tear up by the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate.
Unruffled, un-rūf-d, *a.* Calm; tranquil; not agitated; not disturbed.
Unruly, un-rūl, *a.* [From O.E. *unrōw*, unrest, from *un*, not, and O.E. *rōw*, rest, quietness (with term, *lyl*, from A. Sax. *rōc*, rest, *rōd*, *rōc*, *rōh*, rest. *Rule* has influenced the meaning.)] Disregarding restraint; disposed to violate laws; turbulent; ungovernable; disorderly. — **Unruliness**, un-rūl-nes, *n.* Disregard of restraint; turbulence.
Unraddle, un-rād, *v.t.* To take the saddle from.
Unsafe, un-saf, *a.* Not affording or accompanied by complete safety; not free from danger; perilous; hazardous. — **Unsafe**, un-saf, *adv.* Not without danger.
Unsaid, un-sēd, *a.* Not spoken; not uttered.
Unsanctified, un-sān'ti-f, *a.* Not like a saint; unholy.
Unsaleable, un-sāl-ā-bl, *a.* Not saleable; not meeting a ready sale; that cannot find a purchaser.
Unsanctified, un-sāng'ti-fid, *a.* Unholy; profane; wicked; not consecrated.
Unsatisfactory, un-sāt-is'fak't-ō-ri, *a.* Not satisfactory; not satisfying; not giving satisfaction. — **Unsatisfactoriness**, un-sāt-is'fak't-ō-ri-nes, *n.*
Unsatisfied, un-sāt-is'fied, *a.* Not having enough; not gratified to the full; not content; not pleased; not convinced or fully persuaded; unpaid. — **Unsatisfying**, un-sāt-is'fing, *a.* Not affording full gratification; not convincing the mind.
Unsaucy, un-sāv-ē-ri, *a.* Not saucy; tasteless; insipid; disagreeable to the taste or smell; unpleasing; offensive. — **Unsaucyly**, un-sāv-ē-ri-ly, *adv.* — **Unsauciness**, un-sāv-ē-ri-nes, *n.*

Unsparring, un-spar'ing, *a.* Not parsimonious; profuse; not merciful or forgiving; not strict, rigorous in treatment.

Unspeaking, un-speak'ing, *a.* Incapable of being spoken or uttered; unutterable; inefable. — Unspeakably, un-speak-a-bly, *adv.* Unutterably.

Unspic'ed, un-spic'ed, *a.* Not specified or particularly mentioned.

Unspent, un-spent, *a.* Not spent; not used or wasted; not exhausted.

Unspiritual, un-spir'i-tual, *a.* Carnal; worldly.

Unspoken, un-spo'ken, *a.* Not spoken or uttered.

Unspotted, un-spo'ted, *a.* Free from spots; free from moral stain; untaunted with guilt.

Unstable, un-sta-b'l, *a.* Not stable; inconstant; irresolute; wavering. — Unstability, un-sta-bil-i-ty, *n.* Instability.

Unstead, un-stead, *a.* Not steady or steady; not settled in animent; volatile. — Unsteadiness, un-stead-i-ness, *n.*

Unstained, un-stain'ed, *a.* Not stained; not polluted; [unished, or dishonoured.

Unstamped, un-stamp'ed, *a.* Not having a stamp impressed or affixed (an *unstamped* receipt or letter).

Unsteady, un-stead'i, *a.* Not steady; shaking; staggering; reeling; wavering; fluctuating; unbalanced; not settled; not settled; not regular, equal, or uniform; varying. — Unsteadily, un-stead-i-ly, *adv.* In an unsteady manner; without steadiness; waveringly; restlessly; inconstantly.

Unstiff, un-stiff, *a.* Not stiff; not wanting firmness, fixeness, or stability; restless; inconstant.

Unstinted, un-sin'ted, *a.* Not stinted; bestowed abundantly; rather profuse or easy.

Unstop, un-stop, *v.* To free from a stopper, as a bottle or cask; to free from obstruction.

Unstomped, un-storm'ed, *a.* Not assaulted; not taken by assault.

Unstrained, un-strain'ed, *a.* Not purified by training; not forced; easy; natural.

Unstratified, un-strat'i-fied, *a.* Not stratified; not layered. — Unstratification, un-strat-i-fi-ca-tion, *n.* The case with rocks deposited by water, but forming amorphous masses.

Unstring, un-string, *v.* To deprive of strings; to relax; to relax the strings of; to loosen or strain; to relax. — Unstringing, un-strung, *pp.* Deprived of strings; having the nerves shaken.

Unstudied, un-stud'ed, *a.* Not studied; not promedicated; not laboured; easy; natural; ignorant; unskilled.

Unsubdued, un-sub-due'd, *a.* Not brought into subjection; not conquered.

Unsubstantial, un-sub-stan-sh'l, *a.* Not substantial or solid; not real; not having substance. — Unsubstantiality, un-sub-stan-sh'i-al-i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being unsubstantial; want of substance or reality.

Unsuccessful, un-suc-cess'ful, *a.* Not successful; having met with no success; not fortunate in the result or issue; unsuccessfully. — Unsuccessfully, un-suc-cess-ful-ly, *adv.* Without success; unfortunately. — Unsuccessfulness, un-suc-cess-ful-ness, *n.*

Unsuitable, un-suit-a-b'l, *a.* Not suitable, fit, or adapted; unfit; improper. — Unsuitably, un-suit-a-bly, *adv.* Unfitly; unsuitably. — Unsuitableness, un-suit-a-bil-i-ty, *n.* Unfitness; inappropriateness. — Unsuitably, un-suit-a-bly, *adv.* Unfitly; unsuitably; not suited or adapted; unfit.

Unsuited, un-suited, *a.* Not suited; not fitted or furnished; free from imputation of evil; pure; stainless.

Unsung, un-sung, *a.* Not sung; not celebrated in song.

Unsupplied, un-sup-pli'd, *a.* Not supplied; not provided; not furnished.

Unsupported, un-sup-port'ed, *a.* Not supported; not upheld; not sustained; not countenanced.

Unsurpassed, un-sur-pass'ed, *a.* Not surpassed; not subdued or put down.

Unsurpassable, un-sur-pass-a-b'l, *a.* Not capable of being surpassed; not excelled, or exceeded. — Unsurpassably, un-sur-pass-a-bly, *adv.* Unsurpassed, un-sur-pass'ed, *a.* Not excelled, exceeded, or outdone.

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Van, *van*, *n.* [*Fr. van*, from *L. vannus*, a winnowing machine.] A fan or any contrivance for winnowing grain; a wing.

Van, van, *n.* [*Abbrev. from caravan.*] A caravan; a covered vehicle used by tradesmen.

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[illegible]

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hēr; pine, pin; nōte, not, move; tabe, tub, bull; oil, pound; it, o, above—the Fr.

(language) is the vehicle for conveying ideas; a substance in which motion is taken; a menstruum or medium in which paints, gums, varnishes, &c., are dissolved and prepared for use.—*Veh-icid, veh-ikid, n.* Conveyed in or by a vehicle.—*Vehicular, Vehicular, f, veh-ik-ler, veh-ik-lar-i, n.* Pertaining to a vehicle, of the nature of a vehicle.

Vehmerichter, fäm-ge-recht, n, pl. [G.] A system of secret tribunals widely spread over Germany in the middle ages.—*Vehmic, vë-mik, a.* Pertaining to the vehmerichter.

Veil, vail, n. [O. Fr. veile, veile (Fr. voile), from L. velum, a sail, a veil, from root, veu also in velo, to carry, and in E. way, veipia.] Something hung up or spread out to intercept the view; a screen; a curtain; especially a more or less transparent piece of dress worn to conceal, shade, or protect the face; ag, anything that prevents observation; a covering, mask, disguise, or the like; *cut, the veil.*—*To take the veil, to assume the veil on becoming a nun; to retire too; nunnery.—n.* To cover or conceal with a veil; to enshroud; to envelop; to keep from being seen; to conceal from view; to conceal with a veil; to mask; to disguise.—*Veilless, val-less, a.* Destitute of a veil.

Vein, vān, n. [Fr. veine, from L. vena, a vein, also natural bent, genius, same root as who, to carry, veia, a vein.] One of a system of membranous canals or tubes distributed throughout the bodies of animals for the purpose of returning the impure blood from the extremities, surfaces, and viscera to the heart and lungs; a tube or an assemblage of tubes through which the sap of plants is transmitted along the leaves; a crack or fissure in a rock, filled up by substances different from the rock, and which may either be metallic or non-metallic; a streak or vein of different colour appearing in wood, in marble, &c.; disposition or cast of mind; particular mood, humour, or disposition for the time being.—*To fill or furnish with veins, to streak or variegate.*—*Veins, vë-ins, n.* Full of veins; streaked; variegated; *bot.* Having vessels branching over the surface, as a leaf.—*Veining, vā-ing, v.* A streaked appearance as from veins.—*Veinless, vā-less, a.* Destitute of veins.—*Veinlet, vā-let, a.* A vein branching off from a larger vein.—*Veiny, vā-i, a.* Full of veins.

Velar, vē-lar, a. [L. velum, a veil, Vriz.] Pertaining or relating to a veil; pertaining to the veil of the palate.—*Velata, vē-lat, a.* *Bot.* Having a veil; veiled.

Veld, felt, n. [D. veld, a field.—E. field.] A term in S. Africa for open uncultivated country.

Vellety, vel-lē-ti, n. [Fr. vellété, from L. velle, to wish.] Philos. volition in the weakest form; an indolent or inactive wish or inclination towards a thing.

Vellicate, vel-ik-ate, n. [Fr. vellicer, vellicum, from velle, to pull.] To twitch.—*Vellication, vel-ik-ā-shun, n.* A twitching; a convulsive twitching of muscles.

Vellum, vellum, n. [Fr. vellum, from L. vitellus, pertaining to a calf, from vitellus, a calf.—Vell., a.] A fine kind of parchment made of calf's skin, and rendered clear, smooth, and white for writing on.—*Vellumy, vellum-i, a.* Resembling vellum.

Velociped, vē-lo-sē-pēd, n. [From L. velocis, swift, and pēs, pelis, a foot.] A light vehicle or conveyance consisting mainly of wheels and driven or impelled by the feet of the rider or pair of riders; a bicycle or tricycle.—*Velocipedist, vē-lo-sē-pēd-ist, n.* One who is a velocipedist.

Velocity, vē-lo-si-ti, n. [Fr. vélocité, from L. velocitas, velocitatis, from velocis, swift, rapid.] Quickness; speed in motion or movement; swiftness; rapidity; not applied to the movements of animals, but rarely; *physics.* rate of motion; the rate of change of position of a point per unit of time.—*Vel., under C.* *Velum, vē-lum, n. [L. a veil.]* *Bot.* The horizontal membrane connecting the margin of the pleura of a fungus with the stipes; *dent.* the veil of the palate.

Velumen, vē-lū-men, n. [L. a cover, a fleece.] *Bot.* the velvety coating of leaves.—*Velutinus, vē-lū-ti-nus, a. [From L. velus, velvet.]* Resembling velvet; velvety.

Velvet, vēl-vet, n. [O. E. velouette, velvet, velude; L.L. veluctum, veluctus; L. velut, velut, from L. vitellus, shaggy hair.] A rich silk stuff covered on the outside with a close, short, fine, soft fluff or nap; a cotton stuff manufactured in the same way, distinctively called *velveteen* or *cotton velvet*; a delicate hairy integument covering a deer's antlers in the first stages of growth.—*a.* Made of velvet and delicate like velvet.—*Velveteen, vēl-vē-tēn, n.* A cloth made of cotton in imitation of velvet; cotton velvet.—*Velvetting, vēl-vē-tē-ing, n.* The fine nap or fluff of velvet.—*Velvet-pile, n.* A kind of carpet with a long soft nap.—*Velvety, vēl-vē-ti, a.* Made of or resembling velvet; smooth, soft, or delicate surface.

Vena, vē-na, n. [L.] Anat. a vein.—Vena cava (the hollow vein) the largest vein in the body, which receives blood from the other parts and transmits it to the right auricle of the heart.—Vena porta (the vein of the entrance, the umbilical vein) at the entrance of the liver, which receives the blood from the abdominal viscera, and carries it into the liver, where it is utilized in the formation of bile.

Vend, vēnd, n. [L. vādo, vādo, venal, for sale, from vāno, sale; akin vend.] Ready to sell one's self for money or other consideration and entirely from sordid motives; ready to accept a bribe, mercenary.—*Vendit, vēnd-i-ti, n.* One who sells talents, offices, or services for money or reward; mercenary.

Venator, vē-nā-shun, n. [From L. vena, a vein.] *Bot.* the manner in which the veins of leaves are arranged.

Vend, vēnd, vt. [From L. vādo, to sell, from vāno, sale, and do, to give.] *VENAL.* To sell.—*Vendee, vēn-dē, n.* The person to whom a thing is sold, opposed to *vendor*.—*Vendible, vēnd-i-bil, a.* One who vendors of sells.—*Vendible, vēnd-i-bil, a.* Capable of being sold; saleable; marketable.—*Vendibleness, Vendibility, vēnd-i-bil-ness, vēnd-i-bil-i-ti, n.* The state of being saleable.—*Vendible, vēnd-i-bil, a.* Saleable manner.—*Vendor, vēnd-er, a.* A seller.

Venditas, vēn-dit-ās, n. [O. Fr. vendes, Fr. venditas, the daco; origin unknown.] A fish of the salmon family found in the great British lakes, and in some of the rivers and lakes of Sweden; very delicate eating.

Vendetta, vēn-dē-tā, n. [It. from L. vindicta, revenge.] Vindictive.—*a.* Blood-faith; the practice of the nearest of kind exacting vengeance on the murderer of a relative, as among the Corsicans, Arabs, &c.

Vendue, vēnd-ū, n. [O. Fr. vendue, from vādo, to sell.] *VENUS.* A sale by auction.

Vener, vē-nēr, n. [From Fr. venerator, a fœnair, (to furnish which see.)] A thin piece of wood (sometimes ivory or other substance) laid upon another of a like valuable sort, so as to make the whole appear to be of the more valuable sort.—*to overlay or face over with venerator; to put a thin superficial show on; to gild.*—*Venering, vēn-er-ing, n.* The act of one who venerates; the material of a thin superficial show.

Venerate, vē-nēr-āt, vt.—generated, venerating. *[L. veneror, veneratus, to venerate, from the stem of Venus, Veneris, Venus, love; allied to S. veni, to worship, to love.]* To regard with respect and reverence; to reverence; to revere; to regard as hallowed.—*Veneration, vē-nēr-ā-shun, n. [L. veneratio.]* The highest reverence; a feeling or sentiment excited by the dignity, wisdom, and goodness of a person, or by the sacredness of his character, and with regard to which whatever makes us regard it as hallowed.—*Venerator, vē-nēr-āt-er, n.* One who venerates.—*Venerable, vē-nēr-ā-bl, a. [L. venerabilis.]* Worthy of veneration; deserving of honour and reverence; hallowed by associations.—*Venerableness, vē-nēr-ā-*

bleness, n. The state or quality of being venerable.—*Venerably, vē-nēr-ā-bl, adv.* So as to excite veneration or reverence.—*Venerable, vē-nēr-ā-bl, a. [L. venerans, from Venus, Veneris (which see).]* Pertaining to sexual love or its indulgence; relating to or arising from sexual intercourse.—*Venerer, vē-nēr-er, n.* Sexual intercourse.—*Venerer, vē-nēr-er, n. [Fr. venerer, from O. Fr. vener, L. veneror, a veneror, veneror.]* The act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase.

Venestation, vē-nēs-tā-shun, n. [L. venia, venia, a venia, a cutting.] The operation of opening a vein for letting blood; blood-letting; phlebotomy.

Venetian, vē-nēs-shian, a. Pertaining to Venice in Northern Italy.—*Venetian Wind, a.* A wind made of thin narrow transverse slips of wood, so connected as to overlap each other when closed, and show a series of open spaces for the admission of light and air when in the open position. In this usage the capital letter need not be employed.—*Venetian chalk, Venetian tale.* Same as *French chalk*.—*Venetian door, a.* door with long narrow slits.—*Venetian rock, a.* burnt ochre.—*Venetian stone, a.* a stone of a fine red oxide of iron.—*Venetian veil, a.* a carefully prepared carbonate of lead.—*n.* A native of Venice; a venetian hind.

Vengeance, vē-nj-ās, n. [Fr. vengeance, from vādo, to sell, from vāno, sale, and do, to give.] Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or offence, generally implying indignation on the part of the punished individual, or less indignance in the nature of the punishment. Syn. under *Revenge*. The word is often used in curses or imprecations: *a vengeance on you!* the phrase with a vengeance is expressive of extreme degrees of vehemence, violence, and the like a forced march, *a vengeance*.—*Vengeful, vēn-ful, a.* Vindictive; retributive; revengeful.—*Vengefully, vēn-ful-li, adv.* In a vengeful manner; vindictively.

Venial, vē-ni-āl, a. [L. venialis, from L. venia, pardon; akin to Venus (which see).] That may be forgiven; pardonable; not deeply sinful; excusable; that may pass without punishment.—*Veni-ally, vē-ni-āl-ly, vē-ni-āl-ness, vē-ni-āl-i-ti, n.* Quality of being venial.—*Venially, vē-ni-āl-i, adv.* In a venial manner; pardonably.

*Vention, vēn-er or vēn-er, n. [O. Fr. vention, Fr. vention, from L. ventionis, a hunting, from vāno, to hunt (whence *venerary, hunting*).]* The flesh of such wild animals as are taken in the chase and used as human food; in modern usage restricted to the flesh of animals of the deer kind.

Venom, vē-nom, n. [O. E. venum, veninus, O. Fr. venum, venin, Mod. Fr. venin, from L. venenum, poison.] The poisonous fluid secreted by certain animals and introduced into the bodies of other animals by biting, as in the case of serpents, and stinging, as in the case of scorpions, bees, &c.; hence, spite; malice; malignity; a reproach; hence, venomous.—*Venomous, vē-nom-ous, a.* Full of venom; noxious to animal life from venom; poisonous; malignant; spiteful; malicious.—*Venomously, vēn-om-ū-shi, adv.* In a venomous manner; malignantly; spitefully.—*Venomousness, vē-nom-ū-ness, n.*

Venous, vē-nūs, a. [L. venosus, from vena, a vein.] Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in veins (venous blood); distinguished from arterial blood by its darker colour; consisting of veins; *Bot.* vened or venose.—*Venose, vē-nūs, a.* *Bot.* having numerous branched veins or leaves.—*Venosity, vē-nō-si-ti, n.* The state or quality of being venous or venose.

Vent, vēnt, n. [From Fr. vent, wind, air, from L. ventus, wind in ventusio, so that the original meaning was to be stretched or sunken, vent, vent, vent, vent, vent, vent, the priming and firing aperture of a gun; the touch-hole; the anus; the opening at which the excrement of birds and fishes are discharged; the door of a chimney; an outlet; means of outward manifestation or expression (a vent for one's feelings); utterance; expression.—To give vent, to suffer to escape; to keep

Vermell, vér'mil, n. [Fr. vermeil. VER-

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milios. Vermilion, a bright, beautiful red, the colour of vermilion (root); a silver surface; to give lustre to the gold.

Vermis, ver-mis, n. pl. [L.] Worms; the name given by Indians to all animals which could not be arranged among vertebrates and insects.

Vermicelli, ver-mi-chel-li, n. [It. lit. little worms, pl. of vermicello, from L. vermiculus, dim. of vermis, worm.] Vermicelli. An Italian food preparation of flour, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, in the form of Vermicelle, slender tubes or threads.

Vermicelle, ver-mi-sid, n. [L. vermis, a worm, and celus, a kill. VERMIS.] A substance which destroys intestinal worms; a worm-killer.

Vermiculate, ver-mik-ü-ler, a. [From L. vermiculus, a little worm, dim. of vermis, a worm.] Vermiculate. Pertaining to worms; resembling a worm; particularly resembling the motion of a worm; peristaltic.

Vermicular or vermiculated work, mosaic work showing knots or windings resembling the tracks of worms; a species of rusticated masonry appearing as if eaten into or formed by the tracks of worms.

Vermiculate, ver-mik-ü-lät, a. Worm-like in shape or appearance; crawling or creeping like a worm—Vermiculated, ver-mik-ü-lät-ed, n. and a. [L. vermiculus, a little worm.] Vermiculation, ver-mik-ü-lät-shon, n. Motion in the manner of a worm; a worm-like ornament or body of any kind, the state of being worm-eaten.

Vermicule, ver-mik-ü-lit, n. A little worm.

Vermiculite, ver-mik-ü-lit, n. [L. vermiculus, and Gr. lithos, a stone.] Geol. A short worm-track seen on the surface of many flagstones—Vermiculose, Vermiculosis, ver-mik-ü-lis, a. [L. vermiculoseus.] Containing worms or grubs; resembling worms.

Vermiform, ver-mi-for-m, a. [L. vermis, and forma, form.] Having the form or shape of a worm or of its motions.

Vermifuge, ver-mi-fü-g, a. [L. vermis, and fugo, to expel.] Tending to prevent or destroy worms; anthelmintic.

Vermifuge, ver-mi-fü, n. A medicine or substance that destroys or expels intestinal worms, an anthelmintic.

Vermilion, ver-mi-lün, n. Vermilion, from vermeil, vermilion, red, from L. vermiculus (dim. of vermis, a worm), a little worm, the kermes insect, hence a scarlet colour such as that obtained from the kermes insect. This colour was formerly called worm- dye. VERMIL. The red sulphide of mercury or cinnabar; a bright red pigment formed of this, or artificially prepared from a preparation of sulphur and mercury; a colour such as that of the above pigment; a beautiful red colour—

vt. To colour with vermilion; to cover with a delicate red.

Vermis, ver-min, n. sing. and pl.; used chiefly in plural. [Fr. vermine, vermin; parasitic insects, from L. vermis, a worm (seen also in vermicular, vermillion, vermicelli, &c.)] e.g. *Fr. vermin.* Worms.] A name given to the smaller mammals or certain birds which damage man's crops or other belongings, and to noxious or destructive insects or the like; also used of noxious human beings.

Vermine, ver-min-üt, n. [Fr. vermine, vermin; parasitic insects, from L. vermis, a worm (seen also in vermicular, vermillion, vermicelli, &c.)] e.g. *Fr. vermin.* Worms.] A name given to the smaller mammals or certain birds which damage man's crops or other belongings, and to noxious or destructive insects or the like; also used of noxious human beings.

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one's birth; belonging to the speech that we all naturally acquire, or more particularly the everyday idiom of a place—

One's mother tongue; the native idiom of a place.—**Vernacularism, ver-nak-ü-ler-izm, n.** A vernacular idiom.—**Vernacularly, ver-nak-ü-ler-li, adv.** In agreement with the vernacular manner.

Vernal, ver-näl, a. [L. vernalis, from ver, spring, cogn. Leel, varz, Dan, year, the spring; from root signifying to be bright, to burn, seen in *Vesta, Vernalis*, &c.] Belonging to the spring; appearing in spring; belonging to youth, the springs of life.

Vernal equinox. Under Equinox, see Vernal, ver-näl-shon, n. [L. verus, vernalis, to be spring-like.] Not the disposition of the present leaves within the bud.

Vernier, ver-ni-er, n. [From the inventor, Peter Vernier, of Brussels, who died 1627.] A small sliding-scale parallel with the fixed scale of a barometer, theodolite, or instrument, used for measuring fractional parts of the divisions on the fixed graduated scale.

Vernality, ver-ni-l'i-ti, n. [L. vernitas, from vernis, flashing, serving, from vernus, a slave.] Servility; fawning behaviour like that of a slave.

Veronica, ver-ön't-ka, n. [From a supposed female saint of the name of Veronica.] A genus of plants including the various species of speedwell.

Verril, Verreale, ver-äl, n. A ring at the end of a cane, &c.; a ferrule.

Verrucous, Verrucous, ver-ük-üs, ver-ük-üs, a. [L. verrucosus, wart, from verruca, a wart. Warty; having little knobs or warts on the surface.]—Verrucose, ver-ük-üs, a. Having minute wart-like prominences.

Versant, ver-sant, n. [Fr. versant, a mountain slope, from verser, to shed, to pour, from L. versare, to turn, from vertere, to turn.] All that part of a country which slopes or inclines in one direction; general slope of surface, aspect.

Versatile, ver-sä-ti-l, a. [L. versatilis, from versare, to turn, from vertere, to turn.] Versatile.] Capable of being moved or turned round; turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applying one's self to various subjects; many-sided; but turning like the needle of a compass; fixed but freely movable.

Versatile, ver-sä-ti-l, adv. In a versatile manner—Versatility, Versatilities, ver-sä-ti-lit, ver-sä-ti-lis, n. The state or quality of being versatile; the faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects; facility in taking up various intellectual pursuits.

Verser, ver-sär, n. [L. versus, a row, a line in writing, a verse, from verto, versum, to turn; seen also in *devert, convert, revert, advers, converse, inverse, version, reverse*, &c.; same root as *V. worth* (verb.).] A line of verse consisting of a certain number of metrical feet; poetry; metrical language; poetical composition; versification; a short division of the chapters in the Scriptures; a short division of a poetical composition; a stanza. Verses, n. pl. [L. versus, a row, a line, &c.] A little verse or a short verse in a church service spoken or chanted by the priest or minister alternately with a response by the people.

Versicular, ver-sik-ü-ler, a. Pertaining to verse or verses.

Versification, ver-si-fik-ä-shon, n. The act or practice of composing poetic verse; a turning into verse; the construction of poetry; metrical composition.

Versifier, Versificator, ver-si-fik-ä-ter, n. One who versifies; one who makes verses; one who converts into verse.

Versify, ver-si-f, vt.—versified, versifying. [Fr. versifier, L. versare, to convert, to verse, &c.] To make into verse; to make verses—vt. To relate in verse; to treat as the subject of verse; to turn into verse.

Versed, versed, a. [Fr. versé, from L. versare, to verser, to turn about, about, to be engaged, from verto. Versed.] Thoroughly acquainted; practised; skilled; with in—Versed sine. Under Sine.

Versiform, ver-si-for-m, a. [L. versiformis, from versare, to turn, and forma, shape.] Varied in form; changing form.

Version, ver-shon, n. [From L. versio, ver-sum, to turn, change, translate, &c. VERSE.] The act of turning, changing, translating, or translating from one language into another; a translation; the which renders—

From one language (the revised version of the Scriptures); a statement or account of incidents or proceedings; a school exercise consisting of translation of one language into another.

Vers, vers, n. A Russian measure of length, containing about two-thirds of an English mile.

Versus, ver-sus, [L. against, turned in the direction of. Versus.] Against; used chiefly in legal phraseology (Doe versus Roe).

Vers, vert, n. [Fr. vert, green, from Latin viridis, green. VERDANT.] Forest tree, everything within a forest that grows and bears a green leaf; her, a green colour, expressed in engraving by diagonal lines drawn downwards from left to right.

Vert, vert, n. One who goes over from one church or sect to another; a colloquial contraction of *Pervert or Convert*.

Vertebra, ver-ti-brä, n. pl. Vertebra, verti-brä, [L. vertebra, a joint, or vertebra of the spine, from verto, to turn.] One of the bones of which the spine or backbone of an animal consists; the spine.

Vertebral, ver-ti-bräl, a. Pertaining to the vertebrae of the vertebral column, that is, the spine; vertebrate, n. A vertebrate animal.

Vertebrate, ver-ti-brät, n. pl. The highest division of the animal kingdom, that is, of those animals which possess a backbone, including the fishes, amphibians, birds, reptiles, quadrupeds, and man.

Vertebrate, ver-ti-brät, n. A member of the Vertebrata.

Vertebrate, ver-ti-brät, n. Having a spine or vertebral column.

Vertex, ver-tex, n. pl. Vertexes, ver-tex-es, or Vertices, ver-ti-siz. [L. vertex, an eddy, top, summit, from verto, to turn.] The highest or principal point; apex; top; crown; summit; the point in any figure opposite to the base, and distant from the base; the point of a conic section at which the axis meets the curve.

Vertical, ver-ti-käl, a. Relating to the vertex; situated at the vertex; directly overhead, in a position perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb.

Vertical, ver-ti-käl, n. The vertical circle, the opposite angles made by two straight lines which intersect each other.

Vertical circle, astron. a great circle passing through the zenith and the nadir.

Vertical plane, a plane perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

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Ilomans, a virgin consecrated to Vesta;
lence, a virgin or woman of spotless
cha. nity; a nun.

Vestibule, vesti-būl, n. [Fr. *vestibule*, from L. *vestibulum*, a vestibule, from same root

Vestibule, *ves-tib'ul*, *a.* Vestibole, from same root as *Skr.* *vas*, to dwell; *E. was.* | A passage, hall, or ante-chamber next the outer door of a house; a lobby; a hall; *anat.* a cavity belonging to the labyrinth of the ear.—**Vestibular**, *ves-tib'ul-er*, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a vestibule.

Vestige, ves'tij, n. [*L. vestigium*, a footprint (seen also in *investigate*).] A footprint; a trace, mark, or appearance of something which is no longer present or in existence; remains of something long passed away.

Vestment, vest'ment, n. [O. Fr. *vestement*, L. *vestimentum*, from *vestio*, to clothe. **VEST.**] A covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress; especially, some part of outer clothing.—*Ecclesiastical* or *sacerdotal vestments*, articles of dress or ornament worn by clergymen in the celebra-

Vestry, *vest'ri*, *n.* [Fr. *vestiaire*, L. *vesti-arium*, a wardrobe, from *vestis*, a garment]

vestry, *v.* a wardrobe, from *vestis*, a garment.
Vestry, *n.* A place or room appendant to a church, where the ecclesiastical vestments are kept, and where the clergy robe themselves; in *England*, a parochial assembly, so called from its meetings being held in the vestry; a select number of ratepayers elected to carry on the local government of a parish.—**Vestry-man**, *n.* One of a vestry-board.

Vesture, *vest'ur*, *n*. [O. Fr. *vesture*. *Vest*.
A garment or garments generally; cloth-
ing; apparel; dress; that which invests or
covers; envelope; integument.—*Vestured*
vest'urd, *a*. Clothed; enveloped.

Vesuvian, *vē-sh'ū-vi-ăn*, *a*. Pertaining to
Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples.—*n*. The
mineral idocrase; a kind of beryl for

Vetch, *vech*, n. [O. Fr. *veche*, *vesse*, Mod. Fr. *vesce*, It. *veccia*, from *l. vicia*, a vetch; cogn. Gr. *bikos*, a vetch. *Fitch* is another form.] The popular name of plants allied to the bean, some of them, as the common vetch, cultivated for fodder to cattle. **Vetchling**, *vech'ling*, n. [Dim. of *vetch*.] A name for various vetch-like plants. **Vetchy**, *vech'y*, a. Consisting of or abounding with vetches.

Veteran, *vet'-er-an*, *a.* [*L. veteranus*, from *vetus*, *veteris*, old; same root as *Gr. (v)etos*, a year, seen also in *L. vitulus*, a calf. **VEAL**.] Having been long exercised in anything long practiced or experienced in war and the duties of a soldier.—*n.* One who has been long exercised in any service or art.

• **Veterinary**, *vet'e-ri-na-ri*, *a*. [*L.L. veterinarius*, pertaining to beasts of burden from *L. veterinae*, *beast*, of burden.] Pertaining to the art or science of treating the diseases of domestic animals (a *veterinary* surgeon, a *veterinae* college or school).

Veto, vē'tō, n. [*Ī* **veto**, *I forbid.*] The power which one branch of a legislature has to negative the resolutions of another branch; the act of exercising this power or right; any authoritative prohibition, interdiction, refusal, or negative. — *v.t.* — *v. (ed) vetoing.* To put a veto on; to forbid; to interdict.

Vex, *vek-s*, *vēk'*. [*Fr. vexer*, to vex; from *L.* *vexare*, to vex, a freq. or intensive of *vocare*, to call, to carry. *Venūcō*, to vex.] To vex, to annoy; to trouble slightly anger or displeasure in; to trouble; to irritate by petty or light annoyances; to irritate; fret, plague, annoy; to make sorrowful; to grieve or distress.—**Vexation**, *vek-sā-shun*, *n.* The act of vexing or state of being vexed; irritation; annoyance; cause of irritation; affliction.—**Vexatious**, *vek-sā-shus*, *a.* Causing vexation; annoying; mortifying.—**Vexatiously**, *vek-sā-shus-lee*, *adv.* In a vexations manner.—**Vexatiousness**, *vek-sā-shus-nēs*, *n.*—**Vexed**, *vekst*, *p.* and *a.* Annoyed; troubled; much disputed or contested; causing contention (*that vexed question*).—**Vexer**, *vek'stēr*, *n.* One

Vexillum, vek'sil-um, *n.* [L., a dim. of *velum*, a veil. **VEIL.**] The standard of the

Via, vi'a, *prep.* [L., a way or road. WAY.]
By way of (to send a letter *via* Fal-
month)

Viable, vi-ă-bl, *a.* [Fr., likely to live, from *vie*, *L. vita*, life. **VITAL**.] Capable of sustaining independent life, said of a newborn child.—**Viability**, vi-ă-bil-i-ti, *n.* The state of being viable.

Viadukt, vi'a-duk't, n. [L. *via*, way, and *ductus*, a leading, a duct. • WAY, DUKE.] A long bridge or series of arches conducting a railway or road over a valley or district of low level.

Vial, vial, n. [A modification of *phial*.] A small glass vessel or bottle; a phial.

Vland, vi'land, n. [Fr. *viande*, viands, food, from L.L. *vivanda*, provisions, from L. *vivo*, to live. VITAL.] Meat dressed; food:

VIATICUM, vi-at-i-kum, *n.* [*L.* *viaticum*, pertaining to a way or road, from *via*, way. **VOTAGE**.] Provisions for a journey; *R. Cath.* *Ch.* the communion or eucharist given to a dying person.

Vibrate, *vibrāt*, *v.i.* — *vibrated, vibrating.*
[*L. vibro, vibratum*, to vibrate, brandish, shake.] To swing; to oscillate; to move one way and the other; to play to and fro; to produce a vibratory or resonant effect;

to quiver. — *v.t.* To move or wave to and fro; to oscillate; to cause to quiver; to measure by vibrating or oscillating (a pendulum which *vibrates* seconds). — *Vibraculum*, *vi-brak'-u-lum*, *n.* pl. *Vibracula*, *vi-brak'-u-la*. A long filamentous appendage

in polyzoa. — Vibrant, vibrānt, *a.* [L. *vibrans, vibrantis*, ppr. of *vibro*.] Vibrating; tremulous; resonant. — Vibratile, vibrātil, *a.* Adapted to or used for vibratory motion; vibratory. — Vibratility, vibrātil'itē, *n.* The quality of being vibratile. — Vibrator,

The quality of being vibratile.—Vibrating, vi-brā'ing, *p.* and *a.* Vibratory.—Vibration, vi-brā'shon, *n.* [*L. vibratio, vibrationis*]. The act of vibrating; an oscillation or swing of a pendulum or similar body; one of a series of rapid tremulous motions.

produced in a body or substance; the tremulous motion of a sonorous body.—**Vibrato**, *vī'bra-to-ri*, *a.* Consisting in or belonging to vibration; causing to vibrate; vibrating.

Vibron, *vī'bri-on*, *n.* [From *vibrate*.] One

Vibrissæ, vi-bris'se, *n. pl.* [*L. vibrissæ*, the hairs in the nostril]. The stiff, long bristles on the head in many mammals; the hairs about the mouth of certain birds, as the fly-catcher.

Vicar, vik'ér, n. [Fr. *vicaire*, from *li. vicarius*, forming a substitute, from *vicis*, *chang* (whence prefix *vice* in *viceroi*, &c., *vicissitude*).] A substitute in office; a representative; the priest of a parish in England who receives only the small portion of the

land who receives only the smaller tithes or a salary.—*Vicarage*, vik'ér-áj, *n.* The benefice of a vicar; the house or residence of a vicar.—*Vicar-apostolic*, *n.* *R. Cath.* *Ch.* a bishop who possesses no diocese, but who exercises jurisdiction over a certain

Vicar-general, n. The official assistant of a bishop or archbishop.—**Vicarial, Vicariate, vi-kā'ri-al, vi-kā'ri-āt, a.** Pertaining to a vicar; vicarious; delegated.—**Vicarious, vi-kā'ri-us, a.** [L. *vicarius*] Belong-

vicariously, vi-kar-i-us-ly, *adv.* In the place of another; by substitution.—Vicarship, vi-kar-i-ship, *n.* The office of a vicar.

Vice, *vis*, n. [Fr. *vice*, from L. *vitiūm*, vice, blemish, fault, error, crime, from root *vi*, to twist (as in *with*, *wine*, and in *vice*, the instrument. See below).] A defect, fault, or blemish; a fault or bad trick in a horse;

any immoral or evil habit or practice; a moral failing; a particular form of wickedness or depravity; the indulgence of impure or degrading appetites or passions;

oil, pound; • u. Sc. abigne—the Fr. u.

depravity or corruption of manners (an age of vice). — *Vicious*, *vis'us*, *a*. [*Fr. vicieux, L. vitiosus, from vitium*, vice.] Characterized by vice; faulty; defective; imperfect; addicted to vice; depraved; wicked; contrary to morality; evil; bad (vicious examples); not genuine or pure; faulty; incorrect (a vicious style in language); addicted to bad tricks (a vicious horse). — *Viciously*, *vis'us-ly*, *adv.* In a vicious manner. — *Viciousness*, *vis'us-ness*, *n*. The quality or state of being vicious.

Vice, *vis*, *n*. [*Fr. vice, a screw, from L. vitis, a vine from twining of vine tendrils; root vi, to twist. See above.*] An instrument with a pair of iron jaws placed together by means of a screw, so that they can take a very fast hold of anything placed between them.

Vice, *vis*, *prep.* [*L. vice, in the room of, ablative of vis, change, turn, &c.*, the stem being seen also in *vicar, vicissitude*.] In place of; in room of. A vice appointed to be captain vice C.D. promoted. — *Vice versa*, *adv.* [*L.*] Contrariwise; the reverse; the term or the case being reversed.

Vice, *vis*. [*Fr. vice, from L. vice. See above.*] A prefix denoting second or second in rank. Sometimes used by itself as a noun, the context making the intended meaning clear. — *Vice-admiral*, *n*. An officer next in rank and command to the admiral. — *Vice-admiralty*, *n*. The office of a vice-admiral. — *Vice-chancellor*, *n*. An officer next to a chancellor, a judge in the chancery division of the High Court of Justice in England; an officer of a university who discharges certain duties of the chancellor.

Vice-consul, *n*. One who acts in the place of a consul. — *Consul of subordinate rank*. — *Vicergerency*, *vis'jer-en-si*, *n*. The office of a vicergerent. — *Vicergerent*, *vis'jer-ent*, *n*. [*Fr. vicergerent, and L. vicergerens, perveniens, pp. of vici, to act. Gasterus.*] An officer who is deputed to exercise the powers of another; a substitute; one having the delegated power. — *Vice-presidency*, *n*. The office of vice-president.

Vice-president, *n*. An officer, twenty next in rank below a president. — *Vice-regal*, *a*. Pertaining to a viceroy. — *Viceroy*, *vis'roi*, *n*. [*Fr. viceroy* — vice, in the place of, and roi, a king, a monarch.] A monarch who rules in the name of the king (or queen) with regal authority. — *Viceroyalty*, *Viceroyship*, *vis'roi-al-ti*, *vis'roi-ship*, *n*. The dignity or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

Vicenary, *vis'-en-ri*, *a*. [*L. vicenarius, from vicem, twenty*.] Belonging to or consisting of twenty.

Vicennial, *vis-en-ni-al*, *a*. [*L. viceni, twenty, and annus, a year*.] Lasting or continuing twenty years.

Vice-regis, *vis'-er-ij*, *ac*. Under Vice (prefix).

Vicinate, *vis-in-ai*, [*O. Fr. voisinage (Fr. voisinage), neighbourhood, from L. vicinus, neighbouring, from vicus, a village, akin to Fr. voisins. See next.*] A place or neighbourhood; the place or places adjoining or near; the vicinity. — *Vicinity*, *vis-in-i-ti*, *n*. [*L. vicinitas, from vicinus, neighbouring.*] The quality of being near; proximity; proximity; nearness in place; neighbourhood; the adjoining district, space, or country.

Vicious, *vis*. Under Vice.

Vicissitude, *vis-is-ti-tud*, *n*. [*L. vicissitudo, from vicis, a change.*] A passing away from one state or condition to another; change, especially in regard to the affairs of life or the world; mutation. — *Vicissitudinal*, *vis-is-ti-tu-din-al*, *a*. Subject to vicissitudes. — *Vicissitudinal*, *vis-is-ti-tu-din-al*, *n*. Full of vicissitude; characterized by changes.

Vicinia, *vik'-tin*, *n*. [*Fr. vicinie, from L. vicinia, a vision, lit. a well-grown beast; same root as vicar, viz. to grow.*] A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; a person or thing destroyed; a person sacrificed in the pursuit of an object; a person who suffers severe injury from another; one who is cheated or duped. — *Victim*, *vik-tim*, *n*. [*Fr. victime, victimizing*.] To make a victim of; to make the victim of a swindling transaction.

Victor, *vik'tor*, *n*. [*L. from victus, victuam*

to conquer (seen also in *convince, erace, unscible, unquish*).] One who wins or ally, one who conquers in war; a victor. — *Victories*, *vik'ter-es*, *a*. A victory.

Victoria, *vik-to-ri-a*, *n*. [*L. victoria, victory, hence the name of the British queen.*] A triumph; a four-wheeled carriage, with a coachman, seated for two persons, and with an elevated driver's seat in front. — *Victoria cross*, a British naval and military decoration granted for bravery, and securing to the recipient a pension of 50 a year.

Victorine, *vik-to-ri-n*, *n*. A small diamond set worn by ladies; a variety of peach. — *Victorious*, *vik-to-ri-us*, *a*. [*Fr. victorieux, from L. victoriosus*.] Having conquered in battle or with victory; indulging; associated with victory; indicating victory. — *Victoriously*, *vik-to-ri-us-ly*, *adv.* In a victorious manner; with conquest; triumphantly. — *Victory*, *vik-to-ri*, *n*. [*L. victoria*.] The defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in a contest; the superiority gained in any contests over passions, temptations, &c. — *Victress*, *vik'tres*, *n*. A female that conquers.

Victual, *vik'-l*, [*O. Fr. victual, Mod. Fr. victuals, from L. victualis, pertaining to victuals, certain; to food, from L. victus, food, from vico, victum, to live.*] *VITAL*. Provision of food; provisions: now generally in plural, and signifying food for human beings, prepared for eating.

Victualled, *victual'ing*. To supply or store with victuals; to provide with stores of food. — *Victualler*, *vik'-ler*, *n*. One who furnishes victuals; a tavern-keeper; one who keeps a house for selling victuals and liquors by retail. — *Victualling-ship*, *n*. A ship which conveys provisions to the navy.

Victualling-yard, *n*. A place where provisions are prepared for supplying warships and transport.

Vicuna, *vi-kun-ya*, *n*. [*Sp. vicuna, from native name.*] A South American animal of the camel family, closely allied to the llama, vicuña, &c. It is much valued for making delicate fabrics.

Vide, *vid'e*. [*L. imper. of video, to see.*] See: a word indicating reference to something stated elsewhere.

Vide videt, *vid'-et*, [*L. contr. for videre videt, it is permitted to see, one may see.*] To wit; that is; namely: most frequently met with in its contracted form, *vide*.

Vidette, *vid-et*, *n*. *VIDETTE*.

Vidimus, *vid'-mus*, *n*. [*L. we have seen.*] An examination or inspection (a vidimus of accounts); an abstract or syllabus of the contents of a document, book, and the like.

Vie, *vi*, *v'i*. [*Contr. from old vie, vige (accent on last), from Fr. vie, to invite, to vie in games, from L. invitare. ISVITE.*] In old games of cards, to wager on one's hand presented; to contend; hence, to vie for superiority; to contend; followed by with and said of persons or things.

Vielle, *vi-el*, *n*. [*Fr. vielle, akin to viel.*] A hurdy-gurdy.

Vicinia, *vi-en-ai*, *n*. *ving* and *pl*. A native of Vicina; natives of Vicina.

Vice, *vi*, *n*. [*O. Fr. vice (Fr. vice), from vic, root, L.L. participle vicatus, from L. vicio, videre, to see.*] *VISIO*. The act of looking; seeing; or beholding; vision; look; sight; a mental survey; consideration; range of vision; power of seeing or perception, either physical or mental; that which is viewed, seen, or beheld; a sight or spectacle presented; a scene; a scene portrayed; a representation of a landscape or the like; manner or mode of looking at things; judgment; opinion; way of thinking; something looked to or aimed at; the subject of consideration; intention; purpose (to act with a vice to happiness). — *Field of vice*, the whole region or space within the range of vision.

Point of view, the direction from which a scene is seen; hence, *fig.* the particular mode or manner in which a subject is considered; standpoint. — *On a vice*, open or submitted to public inspection; exhibited to view.

Vice, *vi*, *n*. [*Fr. vice, to see; to look; to examine with the eye; to inspect; to survey;*

to survey intellectually; to consider. — *vi*. To look; to take a view. — *Viewer*, *vi-er*, *n*. One who views; an official appointed to inspect or superintend something; an overseer; a view-hall; one. The shout uttered by the hunters when seeing the fox break cover. — *Viewers*, *vi-es*, *n*. A collection of being viewed or seen; invisible. — *Viewy*, *vi-i*, *a*. Holding, or prone to hold, peculiar views; holding the notions of a doctrinaire.

Vigesimal, *vi-je-si-mal*, *a*. [*L. vigesima, twentieth, from viginti, twenty.*] Twentieth.

Vigil, *vi-jil*, *n*. [*Fr. vigile, vigil, from L. vigilia, a watch, from vigeo, to be awake, to be vigorous, from root seen in E. wake.*] *VIGOUR, WAKE*. The act of keeping awake; forbearance from sleep; a period of sleeplessness; a watch or watching; a devotional watching; devotion performed during the customary hours of sleep; *ecce*, the eve or evening or whole day preceding a festival, as Christmas, Easter, &c., some principal saint's day.

Vigilance, *vi-jil-ans*, *n*. The state or quality of being vigilant, watchfulness; circumspection. — *Vigilant*, *vi-jil-ant*, *a*. [*L. vigilans, from vigeo, to be awake, to be watchful; ever awake, and on guard.*] *Watchful*; ever awake; on guard; circumspect. — *Vigilantly*, *vi-jil-ant-ly*, *adv.* Watchfully; circumspectly.

Vignette, *vi-n-et*, or *vi-net*, *n*. [*Fr. dim. of vignette, from vigne, vine.*] An ornament representing vine-leaves, tendrils, and grapes, such as those with which capital letters in ancient manuscripts were often surrounded; hence, flowers, head and tail piece, &c., in printed books; and woodcut or engraving not inclosed within a definite border; a small photographic portrait.

Vigour, *vi-gor*, *n*. [*L. vigor, vigour, from vigeo, to be strong; from vigeo, also seen in vigeo, vegetable, victual.*] Active strength or force of body in animals; physical strength; strength of mind; intellectual force; vigour; power; energy; a respectable nature or action. — *Vigorous*, *vi-gor-us*, *a*. Possessing vigour or physical strength; strong; lusty; exhibiting or resulting from vigour, energy, or strength.

Vigorously, *vi-gor-us-ly*, *adv.* Vigorously. — *Vigorousness*, *vi-gor-us-ness*, *n*. Vigorously; vigorously; with active exertions. — *Vigorousness*, *vi-gor-us-ness*, *n*. Strength; force; energy.

Viking, *vi-king*, *n*. [*Old, vikings, lit. one who frequents bays and fjords — vik, a bay, and term, -ing, one who belongs to, or is descended from (being the same, art.)*] A rover or sea-rover belonging to the predatory bands of Norsemen who infested the European seas during the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries.

Vile, *vil*, *a*. [*Fr. vil, vile, from L. villa, worthless, vile.*] Worthless; despicable; morally degraded; badly wicked; villainous.

Villey, *vil-l*, *adv.* Basely; shamefully; odiously; worthless. — *Vilenes*, *vil-nes*, *n*. The state or quality of being vile; moral or intellectual baseness; degradation; simultaneous extreme baseness. — *Vility*, *vil-i-ti*, *n*. [*Fr. vilité, from L. vilis — vilis, vile, and facio, to make.*] To attempt to degrade; to vilify; to defame; to traduce. — *Vilifier*, *vil-i-fi-er*, *n*. One who defames or traduces. — *Vilification*, *vil-i-fi-ka-shun*, *n*. The act of vilifying or defaming.

Vilipend, *vil-i-pend*, *v*. [*L. vilipendio, to hold in contempt — vilis, worthless, vile, and pendio, to weigh, to value.*] *VILE, PEXDANT*. To express a disparaging or mean opinion; to slander.

Villa, *vil-l*, *n*. [*Fr. villa, a country house, from L. villa, a field, from villa, from vico, a village.*] *VILLAGE, VILLAIN*. A country residence, usually of some size and pretension; a rural or country house. — *Village*, *vil-l*, *n*. [*Fr. village, from L. villa.*] An assemblage of houses smaller than a town or city and larger than a hamlet. — *a*. Pertaining to a village; hence, rustic. — *Villager*, *vil-laj-er*, *n*. An inhabitant of a village.

Villain, *vil-an* or *vil-an*, *n*. [*O. Fr. villain, vilain, from Fr. vilain, from L.L. vil-*

fretter, *n.* A small insect that injures vines. — Vinery, *vin'ér-i*, *n.* A kind of

or produced by unlawful, unjust, or improper force; unreasonably vehement; passionate; severe; extreme; sharp or acute (violent pains). — Violently, viô-lent-li.

any good quality, merit, or accomplish-

oil, pound; u. Sc. abime—the Fr. u.

[illegible]

Vulnerable, vul'nér-a-bl, *q.* [Fr. *vulnerable*, from *l. vulnero*, to wound, from *vuln*, wound, a wound; from a root meaning, to cut, wound, to wound, to be wounded, liable to injury; to be affected injuriously. — **Vulnerability**, Vulnerableness, vul'nér-a-bil'i-ti, vul'nér-a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being vulnerable. **Vulvar**, vul'vá-rí, vul'vá-rí, *q.* **Vulvariate**, vul'vá-ri-át, vul'vá-rí-át, *q.* **V.** *n.* Any plant, drug, or composition useful in the cure of wounds.

Vulpine, vul'pín, *a.* [*L. vulpinus*, from *vulpes*, a fox.] Pertaining to the fox; resembling the fox; cunning. — **Vulpicide**, vul'pí-síd, *n.* One who kills a fox, to kill. The practice of killing foxes, and *condo*, to kill.

Vulpinate, vul'pín-ít, *a.* [From *Vulpinus*, in Italy, where it is found.] A variety of gypsum sometimes employed for small casts and other ornamental work.

Vulture, vul'túr, *a.* [*Fr. vultor*, *L. vultur*, same root as *vulnerable*.] The name of well-known raptorial birds which live chiefly on carrion. — **Vulturine**, vul'túr-in, *a.* [*L. vulturinus*.] Having the qualities of, resembling the vulture. Also **Vulturish**, vul'túr-ísh, *a.*

Vulva, vul'vá, *n.* [*L. vulva, colca*, a wrapper, the womb, from *volveo*, to roll.] Anat. the opening of the external parts of generation in the female. — **Vulvo-uterine**, *a.* Pertaining to the vulva and the uterus.

Vying, ví-íng, *v. p.* and *a.* Competing; equalling. **Yik**.

Wahabee, Wahabi, wa-hā' bē, *n.* [From Abdel Wā'ab, a reformer of Mohammed.]

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Keep a sharp look-out on or for; to regard with vigilance and care; to have in keeping; to tend; to guard; to look for; to wait for.—**Watch-dog**, n. A dog kept to watch or guard premises and property.—**Watch-guard**, n. One who watches.—**Watch-fire**, n. A fire kept burning as a signal or for the use of a guard.—**Watchful**, adj. Full of care. Careful to observe; observant; giving wary attention; vigilant.—**Watchfully**, adv. With care. Vigilantly; heedfully.—**Watchfulness**, n. The quality of being watchful or vigilant.—**Watchman**, n. One whose duty it is to keep watch or guard is placed; a guard-house.—**Look-up**.—**Watch-key**, n. A small key by which a watch is wound up.—**Watch-maker**, n. One whose occupation is to make and repair watches.—**Making**, n. The art of making watches; the business of a watch-maker.—**Watchman**, n. A person set to pay heedful notice to what passes about; one who holds a post of observation.—**Watch-tower**, n. A building by night.—**Watch-pocket**, n. A small pocket for carrying a watch.—**Watchword**, n. A maxim of a watch.—**Watch-word**, n. A maxim of a watch.—**Sentinel** is placed to watch for enemies.—**Watchword**, woch'wôrd, n. The word given to sentinels and such as have occurred is known from and token by which a password is known.—**Watchword**, persian; a password, motto, or maxim.

Water, wochet, a. ora. (Origin doubtful.)
 White blue; pale blue; sky-blue.
 Water, water, n. [A Sax. water, water-
 wasser; akin to G. *water*, G. *wasser*; akin to Ital. *acqua*, &c.; Goth. *wa-
 to*, water; from root seen also in *ad-
 uis*, wet, *unda*, a wave (whence *undula-
 te*, &c. *Hydro*, Skr. *udan*, water. *Akin
 to water* is a compound substance, con-
 sisting of 1 volume of oxygen in the
 proportion of 2 volumes of hydrogen to
 1 volume of the latter; a fluid covering
 about three-fifths of the entire surface of
 the globe, and forming an essential
 constituent of the food and animal organs;
 this fluid is composed of hydrogen and
 oxygen, and is called *water* (from *hy-
 drotis*, water, and *gen*, to produce, or
 to generate), any natural collection of it; some-
 times used of other fluids, humours, &c.;
 the colour or lustre of a diamond or
 other transparent substance is called its
 first *water*, this water is a diamond (pure
 and transparent). — *Water of crystalli-
 zation*, is a substance which unites chemically with
 water during the act of crystallizing. —
 Many salts are soluble in water with-
 out leaking; hence, said to be correct, valid,
 or well-founded; said of a theory, &c.,
 theories, &c. — *a. d.* To irrigate; to overflow
 or wet with water; to supply with water;
watered; to supply water to a country well
watered; to supply water to a horse (to
 water horses); to subject to water during
 the process, as silk, &c., in order to make
 exhibit a variety of undulated reflections
 in play of light. — *a. d.* To shed water or
 liquid matter; to weep; to take in
 water the ship put into port; to take in
 gather saliva as a symptom of appetite;
 to have a longing desire (his mouth *watered*).

Water-bailiff, *n.* A custom-house officer in a port for searching ships. — Water-batch, *n.* A watch on a salmon river to prevent poaching. — Water-bath, *n.* A bath of water. — Water-chem, *n.* A bath of water at a certain temperature, in which vessels may stand for heat or cold. — Water-bed, *n.* A bed composed of India-rubber inflated with water on which a patient may lie. — Hydrostatic bed. — Water-boatman, *n.* The beetle. — Water-bottle, *n.* A bottle for holding drinking water. — Water-butt, *n.* A large open-headed cask as a reservoir for rain-water. — Water-carriage, *n.* Conveyance for water. — Water-cart, *n.* A cart for carrying water for watering streets, gardens, &c. — Water-cask, *n.* A strong barrel in ships for holding water for those on board. — Water-cement, *n.* A cement which hardens under water. —

[illegible][illegible]

oil, pound; • u, Sc. above—the Fr. u.

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Whist, *whist*, *interj.* [Akin to *hush*, *hist*.]
Silence! hush! be still!—*a.* Silent; still.
—*n.* A well-known game at cards, played
by four persons and with the full pack.

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conclusion; to conclude; to finish.—**Winder**, *winder*, *n.* One who or that which winds yarn or the like; an instrument or machine for winding.—**Winding**, *winding*, *a.* Bending; having curves or folds; spiral.—*n.* A turn or turning; a bend.—**Windingly**, *windingly*, *adv.* In a winding form.—**Winding-engine**, *n.* A hoisting engine for mines.—**Winding-machine**, *n.* A twisting or winding machine.—**Winding-sheet**, *n.* A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped; a piece of talk or wax hanging down from a burning candle, regarded as an omen of death.—**Wind-up**, *n.* The conclusion or final settlement of any matter; the close; the close.

Windlass, wind'las, n. [Partly from D. *windas*, or Icel. *vindass*, lit. winding beam; partly from old *windle*, a wheel or reel, a dum. from the verb to *wind*.] A modification of the wheel and axle, consisting of a horizontal barrel turned by a winch or by levers, for raising a weight that hangs at the end of a rope or chain wound on to the barrel.

Windlestraw, win'dl-strā, n. [A. Sax. *windle* *strong*, properly straw for plaiting, from *windel*, a basket, from *windan*, to wind. **Wind**.] A name given to various species of grasses; a stalk of grass.

Window, *windro*, n. [O. E. *windrope*, *windofo*, from Icel. *vindauga*, a window, lit. a wind-eye—*vindr*, wind, and *auga*, an eye. WIND, Etc.] An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light or of light and air when necessary; an opening resembling or suggestive of a window; the sash or other thing that covers the aperture.—Window-blind, n. A blind, screen, or shade for a window.—Window curtain, n.

shade for a window. — Window-curtain, *n.* A curtain, usually decorative, hung over the window inside a room. — Windowed, *v.* and *a.* Having a window or windows. — Window-frame, *n.* The frame of a window which receives the sashes. — Window-glass, *n.* Glass for windows, of an inferior quality to plate-glass. — Windowless, *win-dō-less*, *a.* Destitute of windows. — Window-sash, *n.* The light frame in which panes of glass are set for win-

Windsor-chair, *n.* A kind of strong, plain, polished chair, made entirely of wood, seat as well as back. — **Windsor-soap**, *n.* A kind of fine-scented soap, the chief manufacture of which was once confined to Windsor.

Wine, *win*, n. [A. Sax. *win*, borrowed (like *D. wein*, *lecl. vin*, *G. Wein*) from *L. vinum*, wine, akin to *vitā*, the vine, the twining plant, cogn. with *L. vitēus*, the root being seen also in *E. to wind, war, &c.*] An alcoholic liquor obtained by the fermentation of the juice of the grape or fruit of the vine; also, the juice of certain fruits prepared in imitation of this currant wine, gooseberry wine. — *Guinness wine*, — *herry* with sulphate of quinine in solution. — *Wine of opium*.

tion. — *Spirit of wine*, alcohol. — *Wine-bibber*, *n.* One who drinks much wine. — *Wine-biscuit*, *n.* A light biscuit served with wine. — *Wine-cellar*, *n.* An apartment or cellar for stowing wine. — *Wine-coloured*, *a.* Approaching the colour of red wine. — *Wine-cooler*, *n.* A vessel for cooling wine before it is drunk. — *Wine-fat*, *n.* The vat into which the liquor flows from the still. — *Wine-farm*, *n.* A place where wine is made.

[illegible]

Wing, wing, *n.* [Same as *Sw.* and *Dan.* *vinge*, *Icel.* *veingr*, a wing; probably akin to *veug*.] One of the anterior limbs in birds.

peculiarly modified and provided with feathers, in most cases serving as organs of flight; an organ used for flying by some other animals, as insects and bats; act of flying; flight (to take wing); that which moves or acts like a wing, as the sail of a windmill, a ship, &c.; a projection on a body, as a wing of a wall, &c.; a small portion; a lateral extension of anything; a leaf of a gate or double door; one of the sides of the stage of a theatre; also, one of the long narrow scenes which fill up the pictures on the sides of the stage; one of the large feathers of a bird; a feather, a wing, or the like. *On the wing*, flying. *To shoot with bow on the wing*, speeding to it. *Object on the road*—*v.t.* To furnish with wings; to enable to fly; to transport by flight (to wing me home), to convey to. *Winged*, flying. *Winged*, flying (to wing the air; to woud in the wing; to disable a wing or limb of.—*To wing a fight or way*, to proceed by flying; *to fly*—*Wing case*, n. The hard case which covers the wings of beetles. *Wing, &c.*; the elated wing of a bird. *Wingless*, without wings; wing, rapid; possible quickly; *Wing and coach*, *amais* *Alata*.—*Wingless*, wingless, *a*. Having no wing.—*Winglet*, winglet, *n*. A little wing; the bastard wing of

Wink, *wingk*, v.t. [A. Sax. *wincian*, to wink; akin to *wangel*, nudge; *D. winken*, *wenken*, Icel. *vanka*, to wink; Dan. *vinke*, Sw. *rinka*, to wink or nod; *G. winken*, to beckon; root perhaps same as *weak*, *G. weichen*, to yield or turn aside. Akim *wince*, *winch*.] To close and open the eyelids quickly and involuntarily; to blink;

to nictitate; to give a significant hint by motion of the eyelids; to wink; to connive; to seem not to see; to willfully shut the eyes; with *at* (to wink at faults). —*n.* The act of closing the eyelids quickly; no more time than is necessary to shut the eyes; a hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast. —*Winker*, wing'ker, *n.* One who winks; one of the blinds of a horse; a blinker.

Winkle, wing'kl, *n.* A common abbreviation of *Peripatetic*.

Winner, winning, &c. Under WIN.
Winnow, win'ō, v.t. (A. Sax. *winducian*, to
winnow, from *wind*, the wind. (WIND.)
Comp. *L. ventilare*, to winnow, from *ventus*,
the wind.) To drive the chaff from by

means of wind; to fan; *fig.* to examine, sift, or try, as for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth. — *vi.* To separate chaff from corn. — *Winnower*, *wō'd-ēr*, *n.* One who or that which winnows.

Wimsy, wim'si, *n.* Same as *Wincey*.
Winsome, win'sum, *a.* [*A. Sax. wynsum*, pleasant, delightful, from *wynn*, delight, joy (akin to *win*), and term. *-sum*, later *-some*.] Attractive; agreeable; engaging.
Winsomeness, win'sum-nes, *n.* Attractiveness; engaging manner or appearance.

Winter, winter, n. [*A. Sax.* winter, winter = *D.* and *G.* winter, *S.* and *Dan.* winter, *Icel.* vetr, vittr (for vittr), *Goth.* vintrus; allied to *wind* and to *wet*.] The cold season of the year, which in northern latitudes may be roughly said to comprise December, January, and February; a year: the part being used for the whole; also often used as an emblem of any cheerless situation.

ation.—*a.* Belonging to winter.—*v. i.* To pass the winter; to hibernate.—*v. t.* To keep, feed, or manage during the winter (to winter cattle).—Winter-apple, *n.* An apple that keeps well in winter, or that does not ripen till winter.—Winter-barley, *n.* A kind of barley which is

autumn. — *Winter-cress*, *n.* A name of two British cruciferous plants, one of them bitter and sharp to the taste, and sometimes used as a salad. — *Winter-green*, *n.* The common name of certain perennial plants sited to the heaths.

some of which are medicinal, whilst an American species yields an oil, used in confectionary and to disguise the taste of disagreeable medicines. — Winterly, *Wint. terth, a.* — Winterly; cheerless. — Winter-moth, *w.* A moth which appears in its perfect state in the beginning of winter. — Winter-carters, *a. of w.*

an army during the winter; a winter residence or station. — Winter's bark, *n.* [From Capt. John Winter, who introduced it to notice.] A South American plant or its bark, which has an aromatic taste, and is sometimes used as a stimulant tonic. — Winter-tide, *n.* The winter season. — Winter-wheat, *n.* Wheat sown in autumn. — Wint'ry, Wint'ry, win't'r, win't'r-, *a.* Suitable to winter; brumal; cold; bleak and cheerless.

Winy. Under WINE.
Winze, winz, n. [*Icel.* *vinza*, to winnow, from *vindr*, wind.] A small shaft in a mine, sunk from one level to another, for ventilation.

Wipe, wip, *v.t.*—*wiped*, *wiping*. [A. Sax. *wipian*, to wipe; akin to L.G. *wiepen*, *wif*, a wisp of straw, and to *whip* and *wipe*.]

To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean by gentle rubbing; to strike or brush gently: often with *off*, *up*, *away*, &c. — *To wipe away*, to remove by gentle rubbing; *fig.* to remove or take away in general (to *wipe away* a reproach). — *To wipe out*, to efface; to obliterate. — The act of one who wipes; a rub for the purpose of cleaning; a gibe; a jeer — *Wiper*, *wiper*, *n.* One who wipes; something used for wiping; *snuch*, a piece projecting from an axle for raising stampers or pistons, and letting them fall.

Wire, wîr, n. [*A. Sax. wîr*=*L. G. wire*, *Teut. wîrr*, *Dan. wire*; allied to *L. viris*, bracelets; of same root as *wind*, to twist, *with*.] A thread of metal; a fine or slender metal rod of uniform diameter; such metallic threads collectively; a telegraph wire; hence, the telegraph.—*v. t.* *wired*.

wire, *v. t.* To connect by wire; to telegraph. — *v. i.* — *wired*, *pp.* **wiring**. To bind with wire; to apply wire to; to snare by means of a wire; to send by telegraph. — *v. t.* To communicate by means of the telegraph. — **Wire-bridge**, *n.* A bridge suspended by cables formed of wire.

wire. — Wire-cloth, *n.* A texture of wire intermediate between wire-gauze and wire-netting. — Wire-draw, *wir'dra*, *v. t.* To form into wire by forcibly pulling through a series of holes; to draw or spin out to great length and tenuity. — Wire-drawer, *wir'dra-er*, *n.* One who draws wire.

wir'dra-er-n. One who draws metal into wire.—**Wiredrawing**, *wir'dra-ing, n.* The act or art of extending ductile metals into wire; the drawing out of an argument or discussion to prolixity by useless distinctions, disquisitions, &c.—**Wire-fence, n.**

A fence made of parallel wires attached to upright posts.—**Wire-gauge**, *n.* A kind of stiff close fabric made of fine wire.—**Wire-grub**, *n.* The wire-worm.—**Wire-guard**, *n.* Wire-netting placed in front of

a fire. — Wire-netting, *n.* A texture of wire used for light fencing, &c. — Wire-puller, *n.* One who pulls the wires of puppets; hence, one who instigates the actions of others without his influence appearing; an intriguer. — Wire-pulling, *n.* The procedure of wire-pullers.

The procedure of a wire-puller. —Wire-
rope, *n.* A strong rope made of iron or
steel wire twisted together. —Wire-work,
n. Some kind of fabric made of wire. —
Wire-worker, *n.* One who manufactures
articles from wire. —Wire-worm, *n.* A
very destructive to crops, the name being
given from the cylindrical form and hard

ness of these grubs.—Wire-wove, *n.* Applied to paper of fine quality and glazed.—Wiry, *wiri, a.* Made of wire; like wire; tough; lean and sinewy.—Wiriness, *wiriness, n.* The state or quality of being wiry. Wise, *wiz, a.* [A. Sax. *wis*, wise, prudent.—D. *wijs*, Icel. *vis*, Dan. *vis* & *vis*, wise.]

from some root as *vid.* *vid.*, *l. video*, to see (VISION). The wise man is therefore the man that sees and knows. WIT.] Having the power of discerning and judging correctly; possessed of discernment, judgment, and discretion; prudent; sensible; wise.

Scrup. godly; pious. — *Wise man*, a man skilled in hidden arts; a sorcerer. — *Wise woman*, a witch; a fortune-teller. — *Wisdom*, wisdom, *n.* [A. Sax. *wisdom*, from *wis*, and *-dom*, *-don* = *-leel*, *-riddom*, Sw. *wisdom*, Dan. *wisdom*.] The quality of being wise; the reason.

oil, pound; 2, Sc. abano--the Fr. 2.

Fate, fār, fāt, fəll; mē, met, her; pūr

pin; nōte, net, move; tube, tub, bull;

oil, pound; u, Sc. abund--the Fr. u.

matter presented for consideration; sound judgment and sagacity; prudence; discretion; sound common sense: often opposed to *folly*; *Script.* right judgment concerning religious and moral truth; godliness: "without-tooth, &c." A large back doublet. "The person is grown up, & is without-tooth." In a wise manner; judiciously; discreetly.—*Witnesz, wizesz, n.* Wisdom. *Wise, wiz, n.* [A. Sax. *wis, manner=D. wijz, feel, viz, vitz, Dan. vis, G. weisz; wizen, to know, or known way; akin to the adjective wizen, to grow, or grow up, v.* word.] *Manner, mode:* now used only in such phrases as *at any wise, in no wise, &c.*, or in composition, as in *likewise, lengthwise, &c.*, having, then, much the same force as *anywise* or *likewise*. *Wiseacre, wiza-ker, n.* [Corrupted from *G. weisager, a soothsayer, from O.H.G. weizag, wizaag, a seer—A.Sax. witega, a seer, lit. one who is wise or knowing; akin to wizen and wize.*] One who makes pretensions to great wisdom; a would-be wise person.

Wish, vi., wīsh, n. [*O E.* *wisce*, *wunche*; A. Sax. *wescan*, to wish; from *wiscan*, a wish; D. & G. *wunsch*, a wish; allied to Skr. *van*, to desire, *vānchati*, to desire, *l. Venus*, the goddess of love.] To have a desire; to long; to yearn; to covet; to want; to wish for; to wish before the object.—*v.t.* To desire; to long for: often governing an infinitive or gerund. *To wish to see him*: *to wish concerning*: *to desire to be* (with words completing the sense: *to wish one well*, *to wish himself rich*): *to imprecate*, *to curse*. *To wish death upon her*: *to desire*: *a longing*: an expression of desire.—*n.* Request; a petition; the thing desired.
—*Wish-bone*, *Wishing-bone*, *n.* A fowl's mandible, which is supposed to break if one who wishes or expresses a wish. *Wishful*, *wish'ful*, *a.* Having a desire; desirous: with *of* before an object; *glowing*: *desiring*: *longing*: *yearning*. *Wishfully*, *wish'fully*, *adv.* Longingly; wishfully. *Unwishfully*, *unwish'fully*, *adv.* Unlongingly; unwisely. *Wishful-ness*, *n.* —*Wishing-cap*, *n.* The cap of Fortunus, in the fairy tale. Upon putting it on which he obtained whatever he wished for.

Wish-wash, *wish'wash*, *n.* [A reduplication of *wash*, thin or waste liquor. Any sort of weak, thin drink. — **Wishy-washy**, *wish'i-wosh'i*, *a.* Very thin and weak; diluted; hence, feeble; wanting in substantial qualities.

Wisp, wisp, *n.* [O. E. *wispe*, *wesp*, *wips*; akin to L. G. *wiep*, *vippa*, a wisp, also to *whip*.] A bundle of straw or other like substance; a bunch of fibrous matter; a whisk or small broom; an ignis-fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp.

Wist, wist, pret. of *wit*.
Wistful, wistful *a*. (Modified from old

wistful, wistful, *a.* [Modified from old *wist*, *observant*, from *wist*, known, pp. of *wit*, to know.] Anxiously observant; pensive from the absence or want of something; earnest from a feeling of desire; longing. — Wistfully, wistful-ly, *adv.* In a wistful manner; pensively; longingly. —

Wistfulness, wist'ful-nes, *n.*
Wistiti, wis'ti-ti, *n.* [Native name.] The
marmoset.

Wit, *wt.* and *wt.*; I, present, tens, *I wot*, thou *wottest* or *wotst*, he *wots* or *wot*, *pw*, *wof*; pret. *wiste* in all persons; *pw witting*, also *wotting*, *la*. Sax. *weitan*, to know; prele *wit*, I wot; *pl. weitan*, pret. sing. *wiste*; *pl. wison*, pp. *-st*; *D. weten*, pret. *wiste*; *pl. wisten*, pp. *-st*; *Gr. wita*, pret. *widiste*; Goth. *weitan*, pret. *wisaga*; *G. wist*, pret. *wusste*; cog. *la*, *video*, *visum*, to see (*Visitor*). *Gr. (widen)*, to see, (*widenair*), to know. Skr. *vid*, to know, to perceive. Hence *wit*, the noun, *witness*. Akin are *wit*, to know, *wit*, to become aware, to learn. *To witt* is now used figuratively to call attention to something particular, or as introductory to a detailed statement of what has been just before mentioned generally, and is equivalent to *to wit*. *Wit* is also, *witwag*, *witwagging*, *etc.* Knowingly; not in earnest or ignorantly.

Wit, wit, n. [A. Sax. *wit*, *gewit*, knowledge, mind, understanding; Icel. *vit*, Dan. *vid*,

G. wit, understanding, wit. See *W. & U.* *Intelligence*, understanding or mental powers *Wit* is only a faculty or power of the mind (the only one of its kind); *Wit*, wisdom; sagacity; the faculty of associating ideas in a new and ingenious way at the same time natural and pleasing *Wit* is exhibited in apt language; a quality or faculty of speaking or writing with more on point or brilliant ideas than *Wit* is forcefulness; a person possessing this faculty; one distinguished for bright or amusing sayings; a humorist. — *The fire of wit* is the fire of one's wit, and at a loss what further words or measures to adopt; unable to think further. — *Wit*ive by one's wits, to live by shifts or expedients, as one without a regular means of subsistence. — *Witless*, witless, *id.* Destitute of sense; — *Witlessly*, witlessly; senseless; foolishly. — *Witlessly*, witlessly, *id.* Foolishly. — *Witlessness*, witlessness, *id.* *Witling*, *witling*, *n.* [Dim. from *wit*.] A person who has little wit, a pretender to wit. — *Witling*, *witling*, *v.* Having wit or understanding. — *Witling*, *witling*, *v.* To understand (a quick-witted boy). — *Witicism*, witicism, *n.* [From *wit*; comp. such words as *Atheism*, *Gallicism*.] A witty sentence, phrase, or remark; an observation characterized by wit. — *Witicism*, *witicism*, *v.* Possessed of wit; smartly or cleverly facetious; bright and amusing. — *Witfully*, *witfully*, *adv.* In a witty manner; with wit. — *Witfulness*, *witfulness*, *n.* The quality of being witty.

Witch, *n.* [*Sax. wicca, a witch.* *Wiccan, a wizard; [origin doubtful, perhaps akin to wit. Hence wicked.]* Formerly a person or either sex given to the black art; now a woman supposed to have formed a society with others of the same kind, and by their means to operate upon supernaturally. *One who practises sorcery or enchantment; a bewitching or charming young woman.*—*Witches Sabbath*, a grand assembly of the kind, which is said to be accompanied by obscene revelry, and bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant.—*Witchcraft*, *wich'craft, n.* The practices of witches; sorcery; power more than natural; witchery; fascination. *Witch-hazel*, *wich'-el-um, Witch-hazel, n.* *Witch-hell*, *wich'-el-um, Witch-hell, n.* Witchcraft; fascination; entrancing influence.—*Witch-finder, n.* A professional discoverer of witches; one whose services are sought on advantage, formerly when the persecution of sorcery was in vogue.—*Witch-hazel*, *Witch-hazel, n.* *Witching*, *wich'-ing, a. Bewitching; suited to enchantment or witchcraft.*—*Witching-stick*, *wich'-ing-stick, n.* A stick, or rapidly inflammable substance, used in theatres to represent lightning; *lycopodium*.—*Witch-tree, a.* The rowan-tree or moun-

ingemot, witen-a-ge-mot, n. [A. Sax. *witena*, gen. pl. of *wita*, a wise man, (*gemot*, meeting, a moot. Wit, MELT.) Among the Anglo-Saxons, the great national council or parliament, consisting of athelings or princes, nobles or caldormen, the large

[illegible]

With, with, *n.* A *withc.*
Withal, *witn-a'l*, *adv.* [*With and all.*] With
 the rest; together with that; likewise.—
prep. **With**: used after relatives or equivalent
 words, and transposed to the end of a
 sentence or clause.

Withdraw, *wi-th'ra*, *v.t.*—pret. *withdrew*, pp. *withdrawn*. [Prefix *with*, against, opposite (**1**), and *draw*.] To draw back or in a contrary direction; to lead, bring, or take back; to recall; to retract.—*v.i.* To retire from or quit a company or place; to go away; to retreat. **1. Withdrawal**, *wi-th'ra-~~l~~*, *n.* Act of withdrawing or taking back; a recalling.—**Withdrawment**, *wi-th'ra-~~ment~~*, *n.* Withdrawal; a recalling.

Withe, Withy, with or with, with, n. [A. Sax. *withig*, a willow, a wither; Icel. *viðja* with, a withy, a withe; Dan. *vide*, Sw. *vide*, *vidja*, G. *weide*, a willow; allied to Gr. *idea* (for *vitea*), a willow; from a root meaning to twist or bend, seen also in L. *vimen*, a withe, *vitis*, a vine. WINZ.] A willow or osier; a willow or osier twig; a flexible twig used to bind something; a fastening of plaited or twisted twigs.

withér, wíth'ér, é. [*lit.* to *weather*, to suffer from exposure to the weather. *WEATHER.*] To dry and shrivel up; as a plant; to lose freshness and bloom; to fade; to become dry and wrinkled, as from the loss of animal moisture; to lose pristine freshness, bloom, or vigour; to decline; to wither away. — *v. t.* To cause to fade; to make supple and shrunken; to cause to lose bloom; to shrivel; to blight, injure, or destroy, as by some malignant herb or influence. — *Witheredness*, wíth'ér-tns, *n.* The state of being withered. — *Witheringly*, wíth'ér-íng-ly, *adv.* In a manner tending to wither.

Withers, *wit'érz*, *n. pl.* [Lit. the parts that act against or resist, from a Sax. *with*, against, from prep. *with*, against.] The junction of the shoulder-bones of a horse, forming an elevation at the springing of the neck.—**Withers-band**, *n.* A piece of iron laid under a saddle near a horse's withers to strengthen the bow.—**Withers-jump**, *a.* Injured or hurt in the withers.—**Withold**, *wíth'old*, *v.t.*—**et. and pp. withheld**. [From *with*, sense of against, and *hold*.] To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action; to retain; to keep back; not to grant.—**Withholder**, *wíth'-hóld-er*, *n.* One that withholds.

within, *with-in*, *prep.* [*A. Sax. withman*—*with*, against, towards, and *man*, inward, inwardly, from in, in.] In the inner or interior part or parts of; inside of; opposed to *without*; in the limits, range, reach, or compass of; not beyond; inside or comprehended by; in the scope, limits, reach, or influence of; extending to; overstepping; *within*, *adv.* In the interior or inwardly; internally; in the mind, heart, or soul; in the house or dwelling; indoors; *from within*, *from within*, from the inside; *from within doors*, &c.

without, with-out, *prep.* [A. Sax. *with-
lithan*, *with*—*with*, towards, against, and
out.] On or at the outside or exterior
of; out of; opposed to *within*; out of the
limits, compass, range, or reach of; be-
yond, not having or not being with; in ab-
sence or destitution of; deprived of; not
having.—*conj.* Unless; except; now rarely
used by correct speakers and writers.—
adv. On the outside; outwardly; exter-
nally; out of doors.—*From* *without*, from

Withstand, *with-stand*, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *withstood*. [*With*, in sense of against, and *stand*.] To resist, either with physical or moral force; to oppose.—*v.i.* To resist; to make a stand.—**Withstander**, *with-stand'er*, *n.* One that withstands; an opponent.

ithy. Under WIRRO.
itless. WITLING. &c. Under WIT. n.

itness, witness, n. [A Sax. *wines*, testimony, lit. what one knows, from *witan*, to know. Witz.] Attestation of a fact or event; testimony; that which furnishes evidence or proof; a person who knows or sees anything; one personally present; one who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for confirmation of its authenticity; a person who gives testimony in a court of law, or in a proceeding. *With a witness*, i. e. testifying; with a vengeance; so as to leave some mark as a testimony behind.—*v. t.* To attest; to testify; to see or know by personal presence; to be a witness of; to give or

insect found in old wood. — Wood-mouse, n. The long-tailed field-mouse. — Wood nymph, n. A goddess of the woods; a dryad. — Wood-oil, n. A balsamic sub-

oil, pound; u, Sc. abime—the Fr. u.

stance obtained from trees in the Eastern Archipelago. = Wood-opal, *n*. A striped variety of opal, having the form and texture of wood. = Woodpecker, wud'pek-*n*. (So called from pecking or tapping its bill on the trees.) The name for curlew in the Hindoo language, and denotes their larvae that they find on trees. Wood-pigeon, *n*. The ring-dove or cushat. Wood-pile, *n*. A stack of piled-up wood for use. Wood-reeve, *n*. In England, the steward of a wood, or warden of a park. Woodroof, wud'ruf, wud'rof, *n*. = *Wandwiese*, *wandwiese*, the latter part of doubtful meaning.) A well-known plant found in Britain in woods and shady places, its white blossoms in the gardens for the beauty of its whorled leaves and of its white blossoms, but chiefly for the fragrance of its leaves. = Wood rush, *n*. The common name of several species of rush. = Wood-saw, *n*. A species of germander, extremely bitter, and used as a cathartic substitute for hops. = Wood-screw, *n*. An iron screw used for joining pieces of wood in carpenter or joiner work. = Wood-shock, *n*. A species of marten; the pekan. = Wood-sprig, *n*. A sprig of wood, as a substitute for hops. = Wood-spice, *n*. An Irish shamrock. = Wood-spirit, *n*. A crude spirit obtained by distilling wood in closed vessels. = Wood-spite, *n*. [*Spite* = *G. specht*, a woodpecker.] A grove of trees. = Wood-swallow, *n*. A bird of Australia and the East Indies, much resembling swallows in habit. = Wood-tin, *n*. A fibrous nodular variety of oxide of tin. = Wood-tongue, *n*. A species of agaric obtained by the distillation of wood. = Woodwail, *n*. = *Waldwail*, *n*. Latter part of doubtful origin. An old name of a bird; the titwail. = Wood-warbler, *n*. A small bird visiting European gardens. = Wood-wasp, *n*. A species of *scolerus*. = Wasp. = Wood-wax, *n*. Work formed of wood; the part of any structure that is made of wood. = Woody, wud't, *a*. Abounding with wood; consisting of wood; lignified; pertaining to woods. = Woody, *n*. The wood of a tree; the basis of the wood in tree trunks. = Woody-nightshade, *n*. A name as *Bitter*

[illegible]

red cloth. — Wool-sorter, *n.* One who sorts wools according to their qualities. — Wool-stapler, *n.* A dealer in wool; a sorter of wool. — Woolward, *wúl'wərd*, *adv.* [*Wool* and *-ward*, that is, with the skin next or toward the wool.] In wool or woollen underclothing.

Wootz, wu'ta-li, *n.* CURANI.
Wootz, wuts, *n.* A very superior kind of steel made in the East Indies, and imported into Europe and America for making the finest edge-tools.
Wop, wop, *v.t.* To whop; to give a beating to. [Colloq.]

Word, *werd*, *n.* [A. S. *weord*, a word.—D. *Woort*, *Wort*, *geort*, *leel*, *sw.* and *Dan.* *ord*, *Goth.* *weurd*; *cog.* Lith. *vardas*, name; *L.* *verbum*, a word (whence *verba*, from a root meaning to speak, seen in Gr. *lairein*, to tell, to say; *laos*, a people, or a combination of articulate sounds; syllables, uttered by the human voice, and by custom expressing an idea or ideas; a vowel; a term; speech exchanged; conversation; talk; in this sense plural; information; tidings; in Gr. *logos*, a word, a sentence and only as a singular (to send *word* of one's safe arrival); a watch-word; a password; a motto; a term or phrase of command; an injunction; an order; an assertion; a promise; an honour on honour; a declaration; with possession, a promise; a word; terms or phrases interchanged in contention, anger, or reproach; in plural, and often qualified by *high*, *hot*, *harsh*, *sharp*, *deceitful*, &c., words, the Scriptures, or any part of them; in Gr. *logos*, words of the Trinity; the *Logos*.—*Word* for *word*, in the exact words or terms, verbatim; exactly.—*By word of mouth*, by actual speaking; orally.—*Good word*, excellent; commendable.—*Good word*, commendation to speak a good word for a person.—*In word*, in mere phraseology.—*In a word*, in *one word*, briefly; to sum up; in short.—*To eat one's words*, to retract what has been said.—*A word and a blow*, a threat and its immediate effect.—*To press in words*; to phrase.—**Word-book**, *n.* A vocabulary; a dictionary; a lexicon.—**Wordily**, *werd-lik, adv.* In a wordy manner.—**Wordiness**, *werd-nis, n.* The wordy quality of words.—**Wordling**, *werd'ing, n.* Expression in words; form of expression.—**Wordless**, *werd'les, a.* Not speaking; silent.—**Word-painter**, *n.* A writer who has the power of peculiarly expressive description; one who affects great picturesqueness of style.—**Word-painting**, *n.* The act or art of a word-painter.—**Word-picture**, *n.* A vivid description of any scene or event.—**Wordy**, *werd-lik, a.* Using many more words than are necessary; verbose; consisting of words; verbal.

Work, *v.*, pret. of *wear*.
WORK, *wɜ:k*, n. [*A. Sax.* *werk*; *teore*=D. *werk*, Icel. and Sw. *verk*, Dan. *værk*, Ger. *Werk*, *Arbeitswerk*; from same root as Gr. *τεργον*, *tergon*, *work*, *toil*, *labour*, &c.] The employment of mental; effort directed to some purpose or end; toil; labour; employment; the matter upon which one is employed, engaged, or laboured; that which engages one's time or attention; an undertaking; an enterprise; a task; that which is done, performance; deed; feat; achievement; going-on; that which is made or produced; a work of art or architecture; an artistic performance; composition; an extensive structure, as a dock, bridge, fortification, &c.; any establishment where labour is carried on extensively (an iron mine, a sugar plantation, &c.); application to such establishment; *much*: the overcoming of resistance; the act of producing a change of configuration in a system in response to a force which exists at its surface. *Unit of work*, foot-pound.
Poor—*v.i.*—pret. and pp. *verwrought* or *worked*. [From the noun; *A. Sax.* *veirca*, *veiran*; pret. *werhte*, pp. *geworht*.] To make; to produce; to fashion; to form; to be engaged or employed on some task, labour, duty, or the like; to labour; to toil; to be engaged in an employment or occupation; to perform the duties of a labourer, workman, &c.
Working, *wɜ:kɪŋ*, *n.* The act of working.

motion, operation, or activity (the machine works well); to act; to operate; to have or take effect; to exercise influence; to tend or conduct (things work to some end); to be tossed or agitated, as the sea; to be in agitation with all (passion works in him); to make way (the wind works the sails); to act as a purgative or cathartic; to ferment, as liquors.—*To work against*, to act in opposition to; to oppose actively.—*To work on*, upon, to act on; to influence.—*v.t.* To be employed; to be engaged; to be busy in the operations of (to work upon a quarry); to bring about; to effect, perform, do (to work mischief); to keep at work; keep busy or employed (the works here employ five servants); to bring by action to any state (the wind works the sails); to get by labour or exertion (to work one's way); to make into shape; to fashion; to mould; to embroider; to operate on, as a purgative; to purge; to cause to ferment, as liquors.—*To work one's passage*, to give one's work or services as an equivalent for passage-money.—*To work in or into*, to intermix gradually, as in the process of manufacture; to cause to enter or penetrate by any means.—*To work*, to introduce artfully; to insinuate (the work of a hypocrite).—*To work off*, to get rid of by some gradual process; to produce, as separate articles of the same kind from a machine or the like.—*To work out*, to effect by continued labour; to solve, as a problem; to exhaust by drawing all the useful material (to work out a mine).—*To work up*, to stir up; to excite; to agitate; to use up in the process of manufacture or the like.—*Working*, *work* (to work up a story or an article).—*Workable*, that can be worked or that is worth working.—*Workaday*, *work-a-day*, a Working-day; everyday; toiling.—*Work-bag*, *n.* A small bag or satchel, by ladies for containing needles, &c.—*Work-box*, *n.* A small box for holding needle-work, &c.—*Worker*, *worker*, *n.* One who works; a labourer; a toiler; a performer; a working being.—*Work-fellow*, *n.* One engaged in the same work with another.—*Work-house*, *n.* A house in which able-bodied paupers are compelled to work; a pauper asylum.—*Working*, *working*, *n.* 1. An act. 2. Engaged in or devoted to bodily labour.—*Working-classes*, *laborious*; industrious (taking the word in its original sense, as a working partner).—*n.* The act of labouring; fermentation; movement; operation.—*Working-beam*, *n.* The oscillating lever of a steam-engine forming the medium of communication between the piston-rod and the crank-shaft; a walking-beam.—*Working-class*, *n.* A collective name for those who earn their bread by manual labour; generally used in the plural.—*Working-day*, *n.* Any day on which work is ordinarily performed, as distinguished from Sundays and holidays; such part of the day as is devoted or allotted to work.—*1.* Relating to days on which work is done; toiling; laborious.—*Workman*, *workman*, *n.* One who works; a labourer; a toiler; a manual labourer; a labourer; a worker; a workman; a workman or operator.—*Workmanlike*, *work-man-like*, *a.* Skillful; well performed.—*Workmanly*, *work-manly*, *a.* Skillful; well performed.—*Workman's shop*, *workman's shop*, *n.* The art or skill of a workman; the style or character of work performed on anything; operative skill; the result or objects produced by a workman.—*Workshop*, *work-shop*, *n.* A place where manual labour is done. People engaged in labour, particularly manual labour.—*Workshop*, *work-shop*, *n.* A shop or building where any work or handicraft is carried out.—*Workwoman*, *work-woman*, *n.* A woman who performs

any work.
World, world, n. [A. Sax. *world*, *werold* = O. Sax. *werold*, D. *wereld*, Icel. *veröld*, Sw. *värld*, O. H. G. *weralt*, G. *welt*; lit. manage, age of man, age, hence, course of time, world; from A. Sax. *wer*, a man (coq. with L. *vir*, whence *virile*, *virtue*), and *eld*, *yld*, age, akin to *old*.] The earth and all created things therein; the terraqueous globe; the universe; any celestial orb or planetary body; a large portion or division of our globe

ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; n, Fr. ton: ng, sing: th, then: th, thin: w, wig: wh, whig: zh, azure.

clothes or the like round. WAMP, LAP (to fold), ENVELOP.) To fold together; to arrange so as to cover something; to envelop

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Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hēr; pāne, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tūbe, tub, bull;

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leel, ritha (for *witha*), Dan, *wide*, Sw, *to*, to write; from same root as *with* (verb), *L. verba*, to turn (Vedic). **Akin** *erath, erath, writ, uret*. To twist, with violence (to twist the body); to distort; to twist.—*v.t.* To twist the body about, as in pain.

Wrong, *rong*, *a*. [A partial form from *wring*; Dan, *rrang*, Icel, *rrangr*, *vrangr*, *wrong*; D. *urang*, sour, harsh (lit. twisting the mouth). **Wetso**.] Not right; not fit or suitable; not according to rule, wish, design, or the like; not what ought to be; not according to the divine or moral law; deviating from rectitude; not according to facts or truth; inaccurate; erroneous; holding erroneous notions; being in error, mistaken.—*n.* What is not right, especially morally; a wrong, unfair, or unjust act; a breach of law to the injury of another; an injury; any injury, hurt, pain, or damage.—*In the wrong*, holding a wrong or unjustifiable position as regards another person; blamable towards another.—*ada*. In a wrong manner; erroneously; incorrectly.—*to*. To treat with injustice, to deal harshly or unfairly with; to do injustice to by imposition; to think ill of unfairly.—**Wrong-doer**, *ga*. One who does wrong or

evil.—**Wrong-doing**, *n.* The doing of wrong; evildoing.—**Wronger**, *rongr*, *n.* One that wrongs or injures another.—**Wrongful**, *rongful*, *a*. Injurious; unjust; illegal.—**Wrongfully**, *rongfully*, *adv.* In a wrongful manner; unjustly.—**Wrongfulness**, *rongfulness*, *n.* Injustice.—**Wrong-headed**, *ronghed*, *n.* A person who takes up wrong ideas and obstinately sticks to them.—**Wrongheaded**, *ronghed-ed*, *a*. Perversely wrong; having a perverse understanding.—**Wrongheadedly**, *ronghed-ed-ly*, *adv.* Obstinately; perversely.—**Wrongly**, *rongli*, *adv.* Unjustly, amiss.—**Wrongness**, *rongness*, *n.* The state or condition of being wrong.—**Wrongous**, *rongus*, *n.* [O.E. *wrongus*, that is *wrong-wise*, the opposite of *rightwise* or *righteous*.] *Scots* law, unjust; illegal (*wrongous* imprisonment).

Wrote, *rōt*, pret. and old pp. of *write*.

Wroth, *rath*, *a*. [A. Sax. *erath*, angry, enraged; whence *wrath*, lit. twisted, from *to*, to twist or writhe. **Wrothness**.] Very angry; much exasperated; wrathful.

Wrought, *rat*, pret. and pp. of *work*. **Wrought iron**. Under iron.

X.

X, the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, representing a double consonant sound and—*ce* or *ke*.

Xanthic, *zanthik*, *a*. [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.] Tending towards a yellow colour; yellowish.—**Xanthic flowers**, flowers which have yellow for their type, and which are capable of passing into red or white, but never into blue.—**Xanthin**, *Xanthine*, *zanthin*, *n*. A name of certain yellow colouring matters.—**Xanthite**, *zanthit*, *n*. A mineral of a yellowish colour, a variety of vesuvian.

Xanthochroal, *zan-thok-rōi*, *n. pl.* [Gr. *xanthochroa*, yellow-skinned, from *xanthos*, yellow, and *chroa*, colour.] One of the four groups into which Huxley classifies man, comprising the fair whites.—**Xanthochrome**, *zan-thok-rōi*, *a*. Pertaining to this group.

Xanthophyll, *zantho-phil*, *n*. [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, *phylon*, a leaf.] The yellow colouring matter of winter leaves.

Xanthous, *zanthus*, *a*. [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.] Of the fair-haired type; yellow hair, anubum, yellow, flaxen, or red hair.—**Xebe**, *zē bek*, *n*. Sp. *zē beque*, from Turk. *sambek*, a select. **Ar. sambek, a small vessel.] A small three-masted vessel hav-**

ing both square and lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean.

Xenogenesis, *zen-o-jen-ē-sis*, *n*. [Gr. *zenos*, strange, and *genesis*, birth.] Heterogenesis; the production of offspring entirely unlike their parents.—**Xenogenetic**, *zen-o-jen-et-ik*, *a*. Pertaining to.

Xerasia, *zē-rā-si*, *n*. [From Gr. *xēros*, dry.] A disease of the hair, which becomes dry and ceases to grow.—**Xeroderma**, *zē-rod-er-ma*, *n*. [Gr. *derma*, skin.] A morbid dryness of the skin, in its severest form constituting fish-skin disease.—**Xerophthalmia**, *zē-rof-thal-mi*, *n*. [Gr. *ophthalmia*, the eye.] A dry, red soreness or itching of the eyes.—**Xerotes**, *zē-rō-tēs*, *n*. [Gr. *zē-rois*, dryness.] A dry habit of the body.

Xiphoid, *zif-oid*, *n*. [Gr. *xiphos*, a sword, and *eidos*, likeness.] Shaped like or resembling a sword; ensiform.—**Xiphoid or ensiform cartilage**, a small cartilage at the bottom of the breast-bone.

Xylite, *zilit*, *n*. [Gr. *xylon*, wood.] A light porous asbestos, mountain wood, or rock-wood.—**Xylocarp**, *zifō-kārp*, *n*. [Gr. *xylon*, and *karpōs*, fruit.] Bot. A hard and woody fruit.—**Xylocarpous**, *zifō-kārp-us*, *a*. Having fruit which becomes hard or woody.

Y.

Y, the twenty-fifth letter of the alphabet, sometimes a vowel, sometimes a consonant.

Yacca, *yakka*, *n*. [Of West Indian origin.] A brownish cabinet wood of the West Indies, yielded by a large tree belonging to the yew family.

Yacht, *yot*, *n*. [From O.D. *yacht*, Mod.D. *yagt*, a yacht, a chase, from *japen*, G. *jagen*, Dan. *jage*, to hunt.] A light and elegantly fitted up vessel, used either for pleasure trips or racing, or as a vessel of state to convey sovereigns, princes, &c.—*v.t.* To sail, or cruise in a yacht.—**Yacht-club**, *n*. A club or union of yachtmen for racing purposes, &c.—**Yachter**, *yot-er*, *n*. One who commands a yacht; one who sails in a yacht.—**Yachting**, *yot-ing*, *a*. Belonging to a yacht or yachts.—**Yachtsman**, *yot-sman*, *n*. One who keeps or sails a yacht.

Yaffe, *Yaffingale*, *yaf*, *yafingale*, *n*. [From its cry.] The green woodpecker.

Yager, *yāger*, *n*. [G. *jäger*, lit. a huntsman, from *jagen*, to hunt. **Yachtr**.] A

soldier in certain regiments of light infantry in the armies of various German states.

Yahoo, *yahō*, *n*. [Coined by Swift.] A name given by Swift, in *Gulliver's Travels*, to a race of beings living the form of man, and all his degrading passions; hence, a rude, boorish, uncultivated character.

Yak, *yak*, *n*. [Thibetan.] A kind of ox with long silky hair, a bushy mane, and horse-like tail, inhabiting Thibet and the Himalayas.

Yam, *yahn*, *n*. [Pg. *inkane*, a yam; origin unknown.] A large esculent tuber or root produced by a genus of tropical plants, the tubers of which are some and nutritious food.

Yanke, *yankē*, *n*. [Probably a corrupt pronunciation of *English* or *Pr. Angles* formerly current among the American Indians.] A cant name for a citizen of New England in Britain often applied more widely to natives of the United States.—**Yankee-Doodle**, *n*. A famous air, now regarded as American and national.

Wring, *rung*, pret. and pp. of *wring*.

Wry, *ri*, *a*. [A. Sax. *wrigan*, to lead, to turn, to incline; akin to *wrigg*, (which see).] Abnormally bent or turned to one side; twisted; distorted; crooked.—**Wryly**, *rihly*, *adv.* In a wry, crooked, or distorted manner.—**Wry-mouthed**, *a*. Having the mouth awry.—**Wryneck**, *ri-neck*, *n*. A twisted or distorted neck; a small European bird allied to the woodpeckers; so called from the singular manner in which it twists its neck.—**Wrynecked**, *ri-neckt*, *a*. Having a distorted neck.—**Wryness**, *ri-ness*, *n*. The state of being wry or distorted.

Wurris, *wurris*, *n*. A brick-red dye-powder, somewhat resembling dragon's blood.

Wych-elm, *wich*, *n*. [O.E. *wiche*, *wyche*, A. Sax. *wice*, a name applied to various trees; allied to *wicker*.] A variety of elm with large leaves and sometimes pendulous branches, forming a 'weeping' tree.—**Wych-hazel**, *n*. An American shrub with yellow flowers grown in gardens or shrubberies.

Wyvern, *wivern*, *n*. [O.Fr. *wivre*, *wivre* (with a added as *latera*), a water-dragon, from *L. vipers*, a viper, *vi*, from *vev*.] A heraldic monster, a sort of dragon, with two wings, two legs, and a tapering body.

Xylograph, *zifō-graf*, *n*. [Gr. *xylon*, and *grapho*, to write or engrave.] A wood-engraving.—**Xylographer**, *zifō-gra-fer*, *n*. One who engraves on wood.—**Xylographic**, *zifō-graf-ik*, *a*. Pertaining to.

Xylographical, *zifō-graf-ik*, *a*. Pertaining to.

Xylography, *zifō-graf-i*, *n*. Wood-engraving; a process of decorative painting on wood.—**Xyloid**, *zifoid*, *a*. [Gr. *xylon*, and *eidos*, form.] Having the form of wood; resembling wood.—**Xyloids**, *zifoid-i*, *n*. A group of

positive compound produced by the action of strong nitric acid upon starch or woody fibre.—**Xylophagous**, *zifō-fa-gus*, *a*. [Gr. *phago*, to eat.] Eating or feeding on wood.—**Xylophilous**, *zifō-fil-us*, *a*. [Gr. *philos*, loving.] Growing upon or living in wood.

Xylopyrography, *zifō-pi-rō-gra-fi*, *n*. [Gr. *pyros*, fire.] The art of producing a picture on wood by charring it with a hot iron.—**Xyloretine**, *zifō-rē-tin*, *n*. An ex-

tract from *zifō*, to scrape down its smooth and polished floor.] A covered portico or open court in which the most ancient athletes performed their exercises.

Xyloresin, *zifō-rē-sin*, *n*. [L. *xystris*, Gr. *xystris*, from *zifō*, to scrape down its smooth and polished floor.] A covered portico or open court in which the most ancient athletes performed their exercises.

Yankeism, *yank-ē-izm*, *n*. An idiom or practice of the Yankees.

Yelp, *yap*, *v.t.* [Imitative of sound.] To yelp; to bark.—*n.* The cry of a dog; a bark; a yelp.

Yapock, *yapok*, *n*. An opossum of Brazil and Guiana, aquatic in its habits and resembling a small otter.

Yard, *yard*, *n*. [A. Sax. *pyrd*, *pyrd*, a rod, a yard measure.—D. *garte*, G. *garte*, a rod, a twig; Geth. *garte*, a rod; cog. with *L. arcta*, a spear.] The British and American

standard measure of length, equal to 3 feet or 36 inches, the foot being practically the unit; also a square foot and 37 cubic feet (the square and cubic yard); a long cylindrical piece of timber in a ship, slung crosswise to a mast, and supporting and extending a sail.—**Yard-arm, *n*. The end of a ship's mast.—**Yard-arm and yard-arm**, the extension of two ships lying alongside each other so near that their yard-arms cross or touch.—**Yard-land**, *n*. A quantity of land in England from 16 to**

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Zoophagous, zō-ō-fa-gus, a. [Gr. zōon, an animal, and phagō, to eat.] Feeding on animals; carnivorous; taking living prey. **Zoophilic**, zō-ō-fil, zō-ō-fil, zō-ō-fil, a. [Gr. zōon, an animal, philos, love.] A lover of animals. **Zoophily**, zō-ō-fil-i, n. Love of animals.

Zoophyte, zō-ō-fit, n. [Gr. zōon, an animal, phytōn, a plant.] A name loosely applied to many plant-like animals, as sponges, corals, sea-anemones, sea-mats, and the like. **Zoophytic**, zō-ō-fit-ik, a. Relating to zoophytes. **Zoophytoid**, zō-ō-fit-oid, a. Like a zoophyte. **Zoophytological**, zō-ō-fit-ol-ō-jik, a. Pertaining to zoophytology. **Zoophytology**, zō-ō-fit-ol-ō-j-i, n. The natural history of zoophytes.

Zoosperm, zō-ō-sperm, n. [Gr. zōon, an animal, and sperma, seed.] One of the spermatozoa of animals.

Zoospore, zō-ō-spōr, n. [Gr. zōon, an animal, spora, a sowing, seed.] A spore of algae, fungi, &c., which can move spontaneously to some extent by its cilia or long filiform processes. **Zoosporeic**, zō-ō-spōr-ik, a. Pertaining to zoospores.

Zootheria, zō-ō-thēr-i-a, [Gr. zōon, an animal, thetē, a case.] Bot. A cell containing a spermatocyte.

Zootomy, zō-ō-tō-m-i, n. [Gr. zōon, an animal, tomē, a cutting, from temō, to cut.] The anatomy of the lower animals; that branch of anatomical science which re-

lates to the structure of the lower animals. **Zootomical**, zō-ō-tō-m-i-kal, a. Pertaining to zootomy. **Zootomist**, zō-ō-tō-m-i-st, n. One who dissects animals.

Zoroastrian, zō-ō-as-tri-an, a. Pertaining to Zoroaster, whose system of religion was the national faith of ancient Persia. It is embodied in the Zend-Avesta. **Zoroastrianism**, zō-ō-as-tri-an-izm, n. The religion founded by Zoroaster, one feature of which was a belief in a good and an evil power or deity perpetually striving against each other.

Zouave, zwāv, n. [Fr., from the name of a tribe inhabiting Algeria.] A soldier belonging to certain light-infantry corps in the French army, originally organized in Algeria, and having a dress of a somewhat Turkish fashion.

Zounds, zoundz, An exclamation contracted from God's wounds, formerly used. **Zula**, zūlo or zūlv, n. A member of a warlike branch of the Kafir race dwelling north of Natal.

Zumbooruk, zūm-bō-rūk, n. In the East a small cannon fired from a camel's back. **Zygapophysis**, zig-ap-ō-fis, n. [Gr. zygon, a yoke, and epiphysis, Anat. one of the processes by which the vertebrae articulate with each other.]

Zygodactyl, zy-godak-til-us, n. [Gr. zygo, what joins, and daktylos, a finger or toe.] Hav-

ing the toes disposed in pairs, as the parrots; scansorial.

Zygoma, zi-gō-ma, n. [Gr. zygon, from zygon, a yoke.] Anat. the prominence of the cheek-bone, or the part that joins it, with the cranium. **Zygomat**, zi-gō-mat-ik, a. Pertaining to the cheek-bone.

Zymic, zim'ik, n. [Gr. zymē, leaven.] Pertaining to a ferment or to fermentation, or causing fermentation. **Zymologic**, zim-ol-ō-jik, zi-mō-l-ō-jik, a. Pertaining to zymology. **Zymologist**, zi-mol-ō-jist, n. One skilled in zymology. **Zymology**, zi-mol-ō-j-i, n. The doctrine of ferments and fermentation. **Zymometer**, zi-mō-mē-ter, n. An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation of a fermenting liquor. **Zymosis**, zi-mō-sis, n. [Gr., fermentation.] Fermentation; a zymotic disease; the origin or production of such diseases. **Zymotic**, zi-mō-tik, a. [Gr. zymōtikos, from zymōs, to ferment, from zymē, ferment, and tik, pertaining to or produced by fermentation.] **Zymotic diseases**, epidemic, endemic, contagious, or sporadic diseases, supposed to be produced by some morbid principle acting on the system like a ferment. **Zymurgy**, zim-ur-j-i, n. [Gr. zymē, ferment, and ergon, work.] That part of chemistry which treats of the principles of wine-making, brewing, distilling, and the preparation of yeast and vinegar.

SUPPLEMENT.

Abalone, ab-a-lō-ne, n. [Spanish, of unknown origin.] A name in California for a marine mollusk, a species of ear-shell which furnishes pearl-pearl.

Acanthocephalus, a-kan-thō-se-fa-lus, a. [Gr. akantha, thorn, kephālē, head.] Zool. having spines or hooks on the head, as certain intestinal worms (the Acanthocephala), which are thus attached within the bodies of animals.

Acaroid, ā-kar-oid, ā-kar-oid. A resin that exudes from the grass-trees of Australia, and is used in varnishes, &c.

Acarus, ā-kar-us, n. [Gr. akaris, in Dict.] The genus to which the true mites belong; a mite or tick generally.

Acetylene, a-set-i-len, n. [From acetic, and Gr. ἔλεν, matter.] An inflammable gas made with carbon carbide and water and used as an illuminant.

Acholia, ā-kō-li-a, n. [Gr. a, not, cholē, bile.] Med. absence of bile.

Acidic, ā-sid-ik, a. Chem. pertaining to acid; containing a large amount of an acid constituent.

Acerage, ā-sē-er-aj, n. [Fr. acer, steel, from L. acer, sharp edge, same root as in acid.] A process by which an engraved copper-plate, or an electrolyte from an engraved plate, has a film of iron deposited over its surface by electricity, in order to protect the engraving from wear in printing.

Acerophagy. See **AKROPHAGY**.

Adenitis, ā-dē-ni-tis, n. [Gr. aden, a gland, and -itis, denoting inflammation.] Med. inflammation of one or more of the lymphatic glands. **Adenoma**, ā-dē-nō-ma, n. A tumor originating in a gland.

Agophony, ā-gō-fō-n-i, n. [Gr. agē, a goat, phōnē, voice.] Pathol. a sound heard in certain chest diseases when auscultation is employed.

Aerophor, ā-ēr-ō-for, n. [Gr. aer, air, and phor, to bring.] An apparatus for condensing the air in textile factories, to counteract the electricity generated by the machinery. **Aeroplane**, ā-ēr-ō-plan, n. A flying machine, a sort of gigantic kite.

After-image, n. An image of a bright object still remaining after the eye is removed from the object.

Agnus castus, ā-gnūs-kas-tus, n. [Gr. agnos, the name of the shrub, and L. castus, chaste; it was supposed to be preservative of chastity.] A shrub of the verbenaceae family, a native of the Mediterranean countries, with white flowers and acid aromatic fruit.

Agouti, ā-gō-ti, n. [W. Indian name.] An insectivorous animal peculiar to Hayti, of the tanais family, and rather larger than a rat.

Akroephagy, ā-kro-ē-faj, n. [Gr. a, not, and kreas, flesh.] The practice of abstaining from eating flesh. **Akroephagist**, ā-kro-ē-faj-st, n. One who abstains from flesh.

Alactaga, ā-lak-ta-ga, n. A rodent allied to the jerboa, inhabiting southern Russia and Asia.

Alalia, ā-lā-li-a, n. [Gr. alalos, not speaking, a, not, lala, to talk.] Med. loss of the power of speaking from paralysis of the muscles concerned.

Albugo, al-bū-gō, n. [L. from albus, white, whence album, &c.] An affection of the eye, consisting in a white opacity of the cornea; also called *leucoma*.

Albumin, al-bū-min, n. Same as *Albumen*, but used more strictly as a chemical term.

Albuminuria, al-bū-mi-ni-ū-ri-a, n. [From albumin, al-bū-mi-n, & uria, n. (From ur, a condition in which the urine contains albumen, evidencing a diseased state of the kidneys.)]

Alewile, ā-lē-wi-lē, n. A fish of the shad genus existing in the Severn, also a similar N. American fish much used as food.

Alfalfa, al-fā-lfa, n. [Sp.] A common name in the U. States for the fodder plant lucerne.

Alloy, ā-lōi-fō-nē, n. [Origin doubtful.] An alloy of nickel plated with silver, used for spoons, forks, candlesticks, tea-spoons, &c.

Algine, ā-jī-n, n. [From L. alga, sea-weed.] A substance obtained from sea-weeds and used for such purposes as born is used for.

Algist, ā-ljst, n. One who scientific studies algae.

Allentment, ā-lēn-izm, n. The scientific study and treatment of mental alienation.

Allotment, ā-lōt-izm, n. One who studies or practices allotment.

Allotment, ā-lōt-izm, n. The system of allotting small portions of land, say an acre or less, to farm labourers or other

workers, to be cultivated after their regular work by themselves and their families.

Altitude, ālt-az-i-tūth, n. [From altitudo, and altitudo, a.] An astronomical instrument for determining the altitude and azimuth of heavenly bodies, consisting of a vertical circle and attached telescope, the two having both a vertical and a horizontal motion.

Aluminium, ā-lū-mi-ni-ū-m, n. A metal of aluminium and copper, possesses of great tenacity, and used for various industrial purposes.

Amadavat, ā-ma-da-vat, n. [An East Indian name.] A small granivorous bird of India, having a red conical beak and red and black plumage, often brought to Europe as a cage-bird.

Amaryllis, ā-ma-ril-lis, n. [Greek female name.] A genus of bulbous-rooted plants with fine flowers, some of them called lilies, forming the type of a natural order of plants, the Amaryllidaceae.

Ambrach, ā-mbrach, n. [African name.] A very leguminous shrub with yellow flowers, growing in tropical African rivers, with light spongy wood, often made into rafts.

Amblyopia, ām-bly-ō-pi-a, ām-bly-ō-pi, n. [From Gr. amblyō, dull, and ops, the eye.] Dullness or dimness of eyesight without any apparent defect in the organs—the first stage in amaurosis.

Amenancher, ā-mēn-an-cher, n. [Fr.] A genus of small trees allied to the medlars, natives of Europe and N. America, cultivated both for flowers and fruit.

Amenorrhoea, ā-mēn-ō-rē-ā, n. [Gr. priv., mēn, mēnos, month, rheō, to flow.] Med. a morbid or unnatural suppression of menstruation.

Ammoniacum, ā-mō-ni-ā-kūm, ā-mō-ni-ā-kūm, n. An exudation of an umbelliferous plant with a fetid smell, used as an antispasmodic and expectorant and in plasters.

Anammonia, ā-mō-ni-ā-fōn, n. [From anammonia, and Gr. phōnē, voice.] A contrivance by means of which ammonia is inhaled, in order to strengthen the voice and make it fuller, richer, and clearer.

Amore, ā-mō-rē, n. [Fr. amore, from L. ad, to, morare, moratus, to detain.] A sort of percussion cap; a toy detonator con-

sisting of a small quantity of explosive matter between two bits of paper gummed together.

Amoretto, am-o-re'to (pl. Amoretts); **Amorino**, am-o-ré-no (pl. Amorini), *n*. [It. from *L. amor*, love. *Amoroni*.] Terms in art for loves or cupids.

Ampère, am-pär, *n*. [From *Ampère*, the name of a French electrician.] *Elect*, the unit employed in measuring the strength of an electric current.

Ampiphrine, am-fi-rin, *a*. [Gr *amphi*, and, *phris*, rhinos, nose.] *Zool*, having the nostrils double.

Amphistomous, am-fis-to-mus, *a*. [Gr *amphi*, on both sides, *stoma*, mouth.] *Zool*, having a mouth or equivalent orifice at either end of the body, said of certain parasitic worms.

Analgesia, an-al-jé-si-a, *n*. [Gr *analgésia*—*an*, priv., and *algos*, pain.] *Pathol*, incapacity for feeling pain in some part of the body.—**Analgetic**, an-al-jet-ik, *a*. Pertaining to analgesia; insensible to pain.

Alantanto, al-an'tan-to-ik, *a*. [Prefix *an*, not, and *alantans*.] Not possessing an alantans.

Anatomism, an-af-o-miz-m, *n*. Anatomical structure or analysis; exhibition of anatomical details; explanation of vital phenomena by anatomical structure.

Anergy, an-er-jí, *n*. [Gr *an*, prefix, *er*, not, *er*, *en*, work.] *Pathol*, a morbid want or loss of energy more or less permanent.—**Anergic**, an-er-jik, *a*. Pertaining to anergy.

Angioma, an-jí-ma, *n*. [Gr *angion*, a vessel.] *Med*, a tumour produced by the enlargement of a blood vessel.

Ankyloblephar, an-ki'-blef'-a-ron, *n*. [Gr *ankylosis*, and *blepharon*, eyelid.] Adhesions of the eyelids to one another. Also written *Anchyloblepharon*.

Anoplisthograph, an-op-is-tho-gráf-ik, *n*. [Gr *an*, priv., *opisthen*, behind, *grapho*, to write.] Not having writing on the reverse side.

Antepast, an-ti-pást, *n*. [L. *ante*, before, *pastus*, food. *Pastor*.] A fore-dish.

Anthracene, an-thrú-sen, *n*. [From *ANTHRACITE*.] A hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar and furnishing alizarine.

Anthropoglot, an-thro-po-glot, *n*. [Gr *anthropos*, man, *glossa*, tongue.] An animal with a tongue like that of man, as the parrot.

Antigugler, an-ti-gug'ler, *n*. A small tube admitting air into a vessel from which liquid is poured, to prevent a gurgling sound.

Antimer, an-ti-mér, *n*. [Gr *anti*, opposite, *meros*, part.] *Biol*, one of two or more corresponding parts on opposite sides of an animal.

Antipyrrin, an-ti-pírrin, *n*. [From *Gr anti*, against, and *pyrr*, fire, referring to the heat in fevers. *Pyretic*.] A drug obtained from coal-tar products, valuable in reducing fever and in relieving pain, being much used in nervous headache and neuralgia.

Antonym, an-to-nim, *n*. [Gr *anti*, against, opposite, *onoma*, name.] A word of directly contrary signification to another; the opposite of a synonym.

Apartment-house, *n*. A house built to accommodate a number of families, each with its own set of rooms and separate entrance, but not usually with separate cooking facilities.

Aphasia, af-á-zí-a, *n*. [Gr, from *a*, not, *phrasia*, to speak.] Loss of the faculty of speech, or of connecting words and ideas, owing to morbid conditions of the brain, while the speech-organ and general intelligence remain unimpaired.

Aphesia, af-é-sis, *n*. [Gr *aphesia*, a losing go; *apo*, from, *hémí*, to send.] *Philol*, loss of a short unaccented syllable at the beginning of a word, as in *aspure* for *aspure*.

Aphetic, af-é-tik, *a*. Pertaining to aphesia.

Aphettize, af'-é-tíz, *vt*. To shorten by aphesia.

Aquarelle, ak-wa-rél, *n*. [Fr. from *L. aqua*, water.] Water-colour painting or a painting in water-colours.

Arbitrage, ar-bi-tráz or ar-bi-tráj, *n*. The calculation of the best mode in any par-

ticular case by which advantage may be taken of differences in the value of money, stocks, &c., at different places at the same time; also the dealing in bills of exchange, stocks, &c., for the purpose of making profit by such calculations. Arbitrageur, ar-bi-tráz-her, *n*. One whose business is to make such calculations.

Archæan, ar-ké-an, *a*. [Gr *archaios*, ancient.] *Geol*, applied to the oldest rocks of the earth's crust, crystalline, syenitic, and enduring granite, gneiss, &c.—**Archæolithic**, ar-ké'-lith-ik, *a*. [Gr *archaios*, ancient, *lithos*, stone.] Pertaining to the early stone period of prehistoric times; palæolithic.

Archebiosis, ar-ké-bí-osis, *n*. [Gr *arché*, beginning, *bios*, life.] The origin of life; the origin of living from non-living matter.

Argyria, ar-jí-ri-a, ar-jí-ri-zm, *n*. [Gr *argyros*, silver.] Discoloration of the skin from the use of preparations of silver as medicine.

Army-worm, *n*. The larva of a moth so called from its habit of marching in company, the bodies of enormous numbers, devouring almost every green thing particularly destructive in N. America.

Aurigation, ú-ri-gi'-shon, *n*. [L. *aurigatio*, from *auriga*, a charioteer.] The art of driving vehicles. [See *Quincy*.]

Azedarak, az-ed'-a-rák, *n*. [Fr. *azedarac*, from Pers. *azad*, noble, *arak*, tree.] An Asiatic tree and a drug obtained from it, used as a vermifuge emetic and purgative.

Bacteriology, bak-tér-i-ol'-o-jí, *n*. The doctrine or study of bacteria.—**Bacteriologic**, Bacteriologist, bak-tér-i-ol'-o-j-ik, bak-tér-i-ol'-o-j-í-kal, *a*. Pertaining to bacteriology.—**Bacteriologist**, bak-tér-i-ol'-o-j-ist, *n*. One who investigates the phenomena of bacteria, especially in relation to disease.

Badger-dog, Dacisus, *n*. A small tree, used for similar purposes to India-rubber, and in the States as a chewing gum. BULLET-TREE.

Ballade, ba-lád, *n*. [Fr. *ballade*.] A poem consisting in its normal form of three stanzas of eight lines each, with a closing stanza or envoy of four lines, the rhymes throughout being not more than three.

Baroscope, bar'-o-skóp, *n*. [Gr. *baros*, weight, *skopos*, to see.] An instrument for exhibiting changes of atmospheric pressure, a kind of weather-glass.

Basic.—**Basic slag**, the slag or refuse matter got in making basic steel, a valuable fertilizer from the phosphate of lime it contains.—**Basic steel**, steel made in a Bessemer converter, which is lined with lime or other similar substance to absorb impurities in the iron.

Bay-rum, *n*. A spirituous liquor containing the oil of the bayberry of Jamaica, a species of *Pimenta*, and used for the hair.

Beam-tree, *n*. [Fr. *ray*, is short for *rayon*, beam, the full name, that is *rayon*, from the white under surface of the leaves.]

Beam, *n*. A British tree of the same genus as the mountain-ash and apple, having edible berries of a sweet flavour.

Bear-berry, *n*. An evergreen shrub of the heath family growing on barren moors in the colder parts of the northern hemisphere, the leaves being used as an astringent and tonic under the name *ursaria*.

Belletter, bel-ét-er, *n*. A belt.

Bellite, bel-ít, *n*. [From the name *Bell*.] An explosive substance recently introduced and fired by means of a detonator, the chief ingredient being ammonium nitrate.

Belted.—**Belted cruisers**, a class of British ship of war protected by a belt of armour at the water-line and with an armoured deck.

Benedictine, ben-e-dik'tin, *n*. A liqueur made by Benedictine monks at Fécamp in Normandy, consisting of spirits containing juices of certain plants.

Berberi, ber-é-ber-i, *n*. [Singhalese *berri*, weak.] A dangerous disease and epidemic in parts of India, Ceylon, &c., charac-

terized by paralysis, numbness, difficult breathing, and often other symptoms. **Biophan**, bi-ol'-o-fon, *n*. [Prefix *bi*, double, *phos*, light, *phos*, *phos*, *phos*, a torch.] Double-crested, said of teeth. **Biventral**, bi-ven'tral, *a*. [Prefix *bi*, and *lenter*, belly.] Having two bellies: a term applied to a muscle at the back of the neck in man and certain other animals.

Black-fish, *n*. A name applied to fishes of various species; also to the salmon after spawning, hence the terms *black-fisher*, *black-fishing*, and to a small species of whale.

Blastula, blas'tú-la, *n*. [From *Gr blastos*, a germ.] An embryo so far developed from a germ or ovum as to consist of a sack formed of a single layer of cells.—**Blastulation**, blas-tú-lá-shon, *n*. The process by which a germ becomes a blastula.

Bliepharitis, blie-fá-rít-is, *n*. [Gr. *blepharon*, eyelid, and *term*, -itis.] Inflammation of the eyelids.

Blizzard, blíz-ér, *n*. [Akin to *blaze*, *blast*.] Originally provincial English, but used first in literature in America.] A wintry storm, with high wind, intense cold, and fine drifting snow.

Blue-coat, *n*. A person wearing a blue coat as a special dress.—**Blue-coat boy**, a boy attending one of certain charity schools in England, especially Christ's Hospital, London, where the boys are dressed in a long blue coat with yellow stockings. *See blue-coat schools*, *blue-coat hospitals* are spoken of.—**Blue-fish**, *n*. A name of certain American fishes, one of them a food fish allied to the mackerel, common on the Atlantic coast of N. America.—**Blue-grass**, *n*. A name of several kinds of grasses, more especially a grass of Kentucky highly valued for pasture and hay.—**Blue-gum**, *n*. A species of eucalyptus or gum-tree with valuable medicinal properties, and now planted in many localities in various countries with beneficial results. It yields the drug eucalyptol.

Bonassus, bó-nás-us, *n*. [L. *bonasus*, Gr. *bonos*, *bonos*, a wild ox.] The aurochs or wild ox.

Bonder, bon-der, *n*. [From Dan. *bonde*, *bínder*, a yeoman, a peasant, same as A.-Sax. *bonda*, a household, the band of husband.] In Scandinavia, a yeoman; a small landholder.

Bond-holder, *n*. A person who holds a bond for money lent.

Boodle, bó-ú, *n*. [D. *boedel*, goods, lumber.] Goods fraudulently obtained; gain made by cheating in public office; lot, crowd, or pack. [American.]

Boon, bóm, *n*. [Same as *boon*, noise.] A sudden briskness or rise of prices in some branch of trade or commerce.

Boroglycerine, bó-ro-gly-sér-ín, *n*. [From *boron* and *glycerine*.] A substance composed of boric acid and glycerine, now used as an antiseptic.

Bottle-tree, *n*. An Australian tree allied to the baobab, with a stem which bulges out enormously in the middle, and contains much nutritive sap.

Boza, bó-za, *n*. [Of oriental origin.] An intoxicating fermented drink made in Egypt or elsewhere from millet-seed, or from barley and hops-seed.

Brachistochrone, brak-is-to-kron, *n*. [Gr. *brachistos*, shortest, and *chronos*, time.] *Math*, the curve of shortest descent, or that along which a body will move in the least possible time from a point to another.

Brae, brá, *n*. [Icel. *breg*, eyelid; akin G. *brave*, eyebrow.] A sloping bank; slope; acclivity. [Chiefly Scotch.]

Brique, brí-ke't, *n*. [Dim. of Fr. *brique*, a brick.] A lump of fuel in the form of a brick, made from coal-dust, with some binding material such as coal-tar.

Brittle, brít-ú, *a*.—**Brittled**, *brít-ú-d*. [Same origin as *ad. brittle*.] To cut up a deer: an old term in terms.

Brome, bróm, *n*.—**Brome-grass**, *n*. [Gr. *bromos*, *bróm*.] A name of several oat-like species of grass.

Brontosaurus, brón-to-sá-rus, *n*. [Gr. *brontos*, thunder, *saurus*, lizard.] A fossil reptile of huge size with a remarkably small skull.

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Brookline, *brook'lin*, *n.* (*Brook*, stream, and *Lin*, *brookline*, *brookline*: A water-loving species of speedwell with small blue flowers.

Bruine, *bru'sin*, *n.* (*From the name Bruce*.) A vegetable alkaloid akin to strychnine, bitter and acrid, but less powerful in its action.

Bucka, *buk'a*, *n.* (*See African*.) Medicinal plants of the Congo used in disorders of the urino-genital organs.

Bullet-tree, *bul'et*, *Bully-tree*, *bul'i*, *n.* (*Corruption of some native name*.) The name of several tropical American trees, one of which yields a balata gum.

Burette, *bu-ri-et*, *n.* (*From J. B. Burette*, a dagon, from *L. biber*, to drink.) A tube used in chemistry for accurately measuring out quantities of fluids.

Cable, *ka-bl*, *v.t.* *cabled*, *cabling*. To send a message by electric cable.

Cachucha, *ka-cho'cha*, *n.* (*Sp.*) A Spanish dance similar to the bolero; a piece of music for it.

Cacodyle, *ka-kod'il*, *n.* *CACODYLE*.

Cacoon, *ka-koon*, *n.* (*African*.) The large seeds of a climbing tropical leguminous plant, often made into scent-boxes, &c.

Caddie, *ka-di*, *n.* (*Same as cadet*.) One engaged to carry clubs for a golfer.

Cadge, *ka-j*, *v.t.* and *i.* (*Perhaps from the noun cadge*.) To carry about for sale; to hawk; to go about begging.

Cadre, *ka-dr*, *n.* (*Fr.* from *L. quadrum*, a square.) The permanent skeleton or framework of a regiment, which may be filled up as need requires.

Calamint, *ka-la-mint*, *n.* (*Gr. kalamintha, kalamintha*.) A name for labiate plants allied to mint.

Camelry, *ka-mel'ri*, *n.* Troops mounted on camels; a camel corps.

Camel's-thorn, *n.* A spiny leguminous shrub which camels browse, and which yields a kind of gum.

Campylotermous, *ka-m-pi-lot-er'mous*, *n.* (*Gr. kampylus, curved, sperma, seed*.) *Bot.* Having the albumen curved so as to present a longitudinal furrow: said of seeds. — *Campylotropal*, *ka-m-pi-lot-ro-pal*, *v.t.* *Bot.* Curved so that the edge of an ovule or seed is brought close together.

Canalize, *ka-na-lize*, *v.t.* To make like a canal (to canalize a river).

Canular, *ka-nu-lar*, *n.* Having the form of a canula or small tube.

Canta-loupe, *Cantaloupe*, *kan-ta-lou-pe*, *n.* (*From Cantalupo in Italy*.) A variety of the muskmelon.

Canthus, *kan-thus*, *n.* Canthi, *kan-thi*, *n.* (*Gr. kanthos*.) The angle formed by the meeting of the upper and lower eyelids.

Cantor, *kan-tor*, *n.* (*Lat.* a singer, *CHANT*.) A leader of the singing in a cathedral or other church.

Canzone, *ka-nzon*, *n.* (*It.* from *L. cantio*, *cantio*, from *canto*, to sing, *CHANT*.) A certain form of song or air of Provencal origin.

Capeline, *Capelline*, *ka-pe-lin*, *n.* (*Fr. capeline*, a dimin. from *L. capra*, *capra*, a cap or hood, *CAP*, *CHAPPEL*.) A kind of hood worn by ladies when going to evening entertainments; a surgical bandage for the head.

Carambole, *ka-ram-bol*, *n.* (*Fr.* origin unknown.) In billiards, the stroke often, well called a cannon. Also used as a *v.t.*

Cardigan, *ka-rdi-gan*, *n.* (*After a recent Earl of Cardigan*.) A kind of knitted waistcoat or garment to be worn over or instead of the waistcoat.

Cardiograph, *ka-rdi-o-graf*, *n.* (*Gr. kardia, the heart, grapho, to write*.) An instrument by which the movements of the heart are traced and recorded.

Cardioid, *ka-rdi-oid*, *n.* A curve of a heart shape.

Carpet-bagger, *n.* A new-comer to a place, having all his property in a carpet-bag; a new-comer who takes part in public, especially political affairs, without having property in a community.

Cascara, *ka-ska-ra*, *n.* A mild purgative medicine obtained from the bark of an American tree.

Casserole, *kas-sa-rol*, *n.* (*Fr.* ultimately of same origin as *E. kettle*.) A kind of stew-pan or saucepan; a kind of stew, rice, potatoes, &c. formed into a cup, to hold some other sort of food; a small dish with a handle used in chemical operations.

Cassiole, *kas-siole*, *n.* (*Fr.* skin to *deserole*.) A small box for holding perfumes, with a perforated lid to allow them to exhale.

Cassone, *kas-on-ol*, *n.* (*Fr.* from *O. Fr. casson*, a large chest, being inserted in large chest.) *CASSON*. Raw or unrefined sugar.

Cat-bird, *n.* A N. American singing-bird, a species of thrush, which utters a cry of alarm like the new of a cat.

Cat-tail, *Cat-tail*. Same as *Rubus-nuez*.

Cavezon, *ka-ve-zon*, *n.* (*Fr. cavezon*, from *L. cavezona*, from *caveza*, a halter, from *L. caput*, the head, *CAPITAL*.) A kind of collar used in breaking horses.

Cavvie, *ka-vee*, *n.* (*Am.* Indian.) A pony, especially an American Indian pony. (*Cataste*.)

Centesimal, *sen-tes-i-mal*, *n.* (*L. centesimus, hundredth, from centum, hundred*.) Hundred parts, meaning division into a hundred parts. — *Centesimal*, *sen-tes-i-mal*, *adv.* By division into hundredths. — *Centesimal*, *sen-tes-i-mal*, *v.t.* To punish every hundredth man of. — *Centesimal*, *sen-tes-i-mal*, *n.*

Centre-board, *n.* A sort of movable keel used especially in American yachts, and capable of being raised and lowered in, so as to extend longitudinally on ships.

Cephalic, *ka-peh-lik*, *n.* (*Gr. kephale, head*.) *Cephalic index*, a number denoting the ratio of the transverse to the longitudinal (front to back) diameter of the skull, and according to which skulls and races of people are called brachycephalic or dolichocephalic.

Ceratodus, *se-ra-tod-us*, *n.* (*Gr. keras, keratos, horn, and odon, tooth*.) A fish of Australia, one of the few that have lungs, said to be able to leave the water for a time.

Cerebrum, *se-ra-bris*, *n.* (*L. cerebrum, brain*.) Indivision of the brain.

Ceroplasty, *se-ro-plas-ti*, *n.* (*Gr. keras, wax, plasio, to mould*.) *PLASTIC*. The art of modelling in wax.

Chicopee, *ka-ko-pee*, *n.* (*Fr. châté, mane, point, peak*.) *Chicopee*, a name for a great many animals, a kind of marine worms having feet provided with bristles.

Chenomom, *ka-no-mom*, *n.* (*Gr. chen, chen, morpho, form*.) *Ornith*, any bird of the duck tribe.

Cherimoyer, *che-rim-oi-er*, *n.* (*From Peruvian name*.) A fruit of S. America allied to the custard-apple.

Child-crowing, *n.* A nervous disease of children, consisting in a spasm of the larynx, causing a peculiar crowing sound.

Chinkapin, *ching-ka-pin*, *n.* (*Fr. American Indian origin*.) The dwarf chestnut of the U. States, yielding edible nuts, also an American tree allied to the oak.

Chitosma, *chi-to-sma*, (*Fr. chole, yellow, ish-green, verdure*.) An affection of the skin in which it shows yellowish or brownish spots.

Cholestra, *cho-le-stria*, *n.* (*Gr. cholé, bile, hauma, blood*.) A morbid accumulation of bile in the blood.

Chrysoclore, *kris-ok-lor*, *n.* (*Fr. chrysa, gold, animal, S. Africa*.) A mole, like animal of S. Africa, having fur with a gold and green lustre, the golden mole.

Chrysophanic Acid, *kris-o-fa-nik*, *n.* (*Fr. chrysa, gold, phano, to shine*.) A yellow ochreous vegetable origin used as an emollient in skin diseases.

Chthonian, *Chthonic*, *chi-ton-i-an*, *chi-ton-i-c*, *n.* (*Gr. chthonia, from chthon, chthon, the earth*.) Pertaining to the earth, belonging to the under world or subterranean region (*chthonic divinites*).

Chyluria, *chi-lu-ri-a*, *n.* (*From chyle, and uria*.) The presence of chyle in the urine.

Cicely, *si-si-li*, *n.* (*L. cicely, from Cicely*.) A popular name applied to several umbelliferous plants, said to be of sweet chervil, being an aromatic plant with fine fern-like foliage.

Cinch, *sinch*, *n.* (*Sp. cincho, cincho; same origin as cinchura*.) A saddle-girth. (*U. States*.)

Clamp, *klamp*, *n.* (*A form of clump*.) A heap of turnips, potatoes, &c. covered over with straw and earth for winter keeping; a pile of bricks for burning.

Clearing-nut, *n.* A tree of the *Clusia* genus, the seeds of which are said to clear turbid water.

Cloud-burst, *n.* A tremendous down-pour of rain over a limited area.

Clutch, *kluch*, *n.* (*From the cry of a brooding hen*.) The eggs laid and hatched by a bird at one time.

Cnidaria, *ni-dar-i-a*, *p. Cnidus*, *ni-de*, (*Gr. knide, a nettle*.) One of the cells by which the jelly-fishes cause a stinging sensation.

Cocaine, *ko-ka-in*, *n.* (*Active principle of coca*, which has invigorating properties, and is also used as a local anesthetic in minor surgical operations.

Cocosteus, *ko-kos-te-us*, *n.* (*Gr. kokkos, berry, edon, bone*.) A fossil fish with berry-like scales on the bony plates covering its body.

Cockle, *kol-i*, *v.t.* and *t.* *cockled*, *cockling*. (*Perhaps from cockle*, the shell, which is marked with wrinkles.) To wrinkle or wridge; to give or assume a wrinkled or ridged surface; a piece of poetry. (*Fr. coquille, a shell, a stove*.) A kind of stove; a stove in which the fuel-chamber is surrounded by an air-space.

Cognovit, *ko-gno-vit*, *n.* (*L. he acknowledges*.) *Lat.* A written acknowledgment by a deponent that the action of the plaintiff is just, thus allowing judgment to be given against him.

Cobobate, *ko-ho-bat*, *v.t.* *co-bobated*, *co-bobating*. (*Fr. co-bobate, perhaps of Arabic origin*.) To redistil or subject to several distillations. — *Cobobation*, *ko-ho-ba-shun*, *n.* The act of cobobating.

Colonial, *n.* A person belonging to a colony.

Colonialize, *ko-lo-ni-al-ize*, *v.t.* To invest with a colonial character or attributes.

Colombarium, *ko-lom-bar-i-um*, *n.* (*L. a pigeon-house, from columba, a pigeon*.) An ancient sepulchre, with recesses for urns containing the ashes of the dead.

Columnella, *ko-l-u-mel-la*, *n.* (*L. dim. of columna, a column*.) A name for various parts in plants and animals resembling what the appearance of a small column.

Condensed Milk. Milk reserved by evaporating part of its moisture, and packing in air-tight cans.

Co-opt, *ko-opt*, *v.t.* *co-opted*, *co-opting*. (*Lat. co-opto*—prefix *co*, and *opto*, to elect, to choose. *ORRATIVE*.) To elect into some body of which the electors are members.

Co-optation, *ko-opta-shun*, *n.* The act of co-opting.

Copology, *ko-polo-ji*, *n.* (*Gr. kopos, dung, logos, discourse*.) Literary treatment of base or dunglike topics. — *Copologist*, *ko-polo-jist*, *n.* One who writes on nasty topics.

Cordite, *kor-dit*, *n.* (*From being made in cord-like forms*.) A new smokeless gunpowder for use in ordnance.

Cortez, *kor-tez*, *n.* Also a gentleman who does the work in a ship as a friend or a friend's yacht, as opposed to a paid hand; a gentleman who rides his own horse in a race.

Cormogen, *kor-mo-jen*, *n.* *Cormophyte*, *kor-mo-fit*, *n.* (*Gr. kormos, stem, root, gen, to produce*.) *Phylo*, plant.) *Bot.* A name for plants with regular stem and root, as opposed to *thallophyte*.

Cordy, *kor-di*, *n.* (*Origin obscure*.) Formerly a night which a layman might have to maintainance from the funds of a religious house.

Corpus, *kor-pus*; *pl.* *Corpora*, *kor-po-ra*, *n.* (*L. A body; a selected whole; a material substance; and a name for certain small bodies of various kinds*.)

Coulomb, *ko-lomb*, *n.* (*Fr. An Coulomb, a French physicist*.) A unit of quantity in measurements of current electricity.

Couva-de, *ko-va-de*, *n.* (*Fr.* from *couver*, to breed, to cherish, from *L. cubare*, to lie, to cover.) A period of confinement among primitive races, such as by which at the birth of a child the father takes the bed and is attended as if he were the mother.

Fate, far, fat, fgl; met, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, bull;

oil, pound; u. So. Abame—the Fr. a.

Cow-boy, n. A boy who takes charge of cows; a man who has to look after cattle on a large stock farm and does this work on horseback.

Crocodile, krō-sid'ō-ēt, n. [Gr. *khrolis, krolis*, nap. of cloth, *lithos*, stone.] A sort of fibrous quartz brought from the Cape Colony, and made into tripicks, &c.

Crocheta, krō-mor'na, n. [From G. *crocheta*, lit. crooked horn.] A stop or set of pipes in an organ with a tone like that of a clarinet.

Crop, n. A kind of riding-whip which has a top at the end but no lash, also called a *hunting crop*.

Cubicle, kū-bī-kl, n. [L. *cubiculum*, = bed-chamber, from *cubare*, to lie. *LOCATIVE*.]

A sleeping-place; a compartment in a dormitory for one bed.

Cynce, kus'kus, n. [Native name.] A name of several marsupial animals, about the size of a cat, resembling opossums, having prehensile tails, living in trees and eating leaves, natives of the smaller Australasian islands.

Caspador, kō-spi-dor, n. [Pg. from *caspior*, to spit.] A spittoon. [U. States.]

Cycle, n. Now means also a bicycle, tricycle, or similar conveyance—*n.t.*—*cycled, cycling*. To use a cycle—*Cyclist*, *sik'ist*, *n.* One who uses a cycle.

Dachshund, duk'shūnt, n. [Ger. 'badger-dog'—*dach*, badger, *hund*, dog. *E. hound*.]

The badger-dog; a long-bodied, short-legged dog, with pendulous ears, and short hair, black with yellow extremities.

Dacryom, duk-ri-ō-ma, n. [Gr. *dakry*, a tear.] *Med.*, the stoppage of one or both of the tear-passages to the nose, thus causing the tears to overflow on the cheek.

Dartre, dā'tr, n. [Fr.] A name for herpes or other skin disease. —*Dartrous*, *dā'trus, a.* Pertaining to dartre.

Dash-pot, dā'sh-pōt, a. A cylinder partly filled with water or other liquid, and having a loosely-fitted piston working in it, and used serving to prevent shock to some piece of mechanism.

Date-plum, dā'te-plūm, n. [The name of several trees of the ebony family with more or less edible fruits.]

Daturine, dā'tā-rīn, n. [From *Datura Stramonium*, the botanic name of the plant.] A poison as alkaloid found in the thorn-apple.

Deadhead, ded'hed, n. A person who is allowed to travel by a public conveyance, or to attend a theatre or other entertainment without paying. [American.]

Dead fish, dēd'fīsh, n. [In sense of board.] A name for a fish of the marine seas with an extremely compressed body.

Deaspirate, dē-ā-spi-rāt, n.t.—*deaspirated, deaspirating*. To deprive of the aspirate, to pronounce without an aspirate.

Del credere, dē-lēd'rē-dē, n. [It.] A guarantee which an agent or factor gives his principal that the persons to whom he sells goods or transfers property are solvent.

Deliriant, dē-lī-rī-ant, a. Causing or tending to cause delirium.—*Delirifacient*, *dē-lī-rī-fā-si-ent, a.* [L. *facere*, facientis, pres. part. of *facere*, to make.] Causing delirium.

Demography, dē-mō-grā-fī, n. [Gr. *dēmos*, people, and *graphō*, to write.] The description of peoples or communities in regard to their social relations and institutions, especially as compared with other communities.—*Demographic*, *dē-mō-grā-fī, a.* Pertaining to demography.

Dene-hole, dē-nē-hōl, n. A name of certain ancient artificial pits dug in the chalk formation in England, perhaps for storage purposes or to obtain lime.

Depululation, dē-pul'ū-lā-shon, n. [L. *de*, intens., and *pulvis*, to sprout, *pallidus*, pulvis, = young animal, a sprout.]

sprouting with vigour or abundance of growth. [De Quincy.]

Deuterocopy, dē-ū'tēr-ō's kō-pī, n. [Gr. *deuteros*, second, *kopos*, to see. Second-seeing.]

Diapnoea, di-ā-pnō-dē-sis, n. [Gr. *diapnoea*—*di*, through, *pnoia*, to leap.] The passing of blood corpuscles through the

walls of the vessels without rupture of tissue.

Diatom, di-ā-thet'ik, a. Pertaining to diatoms; constitutional.

Diatomeaceous, di-ā-tō-mē-ū's, a. Pertaining to diatoms; containing or made up of the siliceous parts of diatoms.

Diatomite, di-ā-tō-mīt, n. A name for certain earthy deposits, consisting of the minute siliceous parts of diatoms, forming when dry a fine powder and used in making dynamite, glaze for pottery, polishing, &c.

Didonid, di-kōn-dī-lī-ān, a. [Prefix *di*, double, and *costyle*.] Zool. having two conyles at the base of the skull.

Didunculus, di-dūng'kū-lus, n. [From *di*, double, the generic name of the dodo, the tooth-leaved pigeon of Samoa.]

Dinocera, di-nō'sē-ras, n. [Gr. *dinōs*, terrible, *ceras*, horn.] A fossil animal as large as an elephant and with three pairs of horns.

Diphrasie, di-frā-sī-ē, n. [Gr. *diphrasie*, of vehicles.] Pertaining to the driving of vehicles. [De Quincy.]

Dipolar, di-pō-lar, a. [Prefix *di*, double, and *polar*.] Having two poles; doubly polar, as certain crystals.

Dias, di-ās, n. A grass growing wild in Algeria, and now beginning to be used in the manufacture of paper.

Ditokea, di-tō-kus, a. [G. *ditokea*—prefix *di*, and *tiko*, to bring forth.] Zool. producing two young; laying two eggs.

Dogbane, dō-gān, n. A American plant with an intensely bitter root used instead of ipecacuanha.

Doob, doob, n. [Hindustani.] A kind of fodder grass of India now acclimated in the States.

Dooly, Doole, dō-lī, n. [Hindustani.] A kind of lighter built used in India.

Dorse, dōrs, n. [L. G. and G. *dorsch*, the dorse; a form equivalent to the Scandinavian *torsk*.] A small variety of the cod-fish.

Dosage, dō'sāj, n. *Med.* the act of dosing; administering of medicine by doses.

Doubling, dō-ūng'z-er, n. A name for the doubling rod.

Dropwort, drōp'wōrt, n. A species of Spirea or meadow-sweet with finely-cut-leaved foliage; double root.

Dualin, dū-ā-līn, n. [Probably from the duality of its chief ingredients.] An explosive compound of nitro-glycerine, salt-petre, and sawdust.

Dude, dūd, n. [A colloq. term of recent introduction and unknown derivation; whether a product of England or America is uncertain.] A dandy of the first water; a brainless exquisite.

Dukhin, dū-kin, n. A kind of millet cultivated in Egypt, Spain, and elsewhere.

Dunder, dūnder, n. [West Indian.] The lees or dregs of the juice of the sugarcane used for distilling rum.

Dyarchy, di-ār-ki, n. [Gr. *dyo*, two, *archē*, rule.] The rule or government of two acting together; double rule.

Dynamo, di-nā-mō, Dynamo-machine, n. A dynamo-electric machine; a machine for producing an electric current by means of mechanical power, that is for converting energy into a mechanical into an electrical form, by the use of electro-magnets.

Dysmenorrhoea, di-smen-ō-rē-ā, n. [Gr. *dys*, difficult, *mēn*, month, *rheo*, to flow.] Zool. difficult or painful menstruation.

Ectology, ēk-tō-lō-jī, n. [Prefix *ēk*, out, and *logos*.] The doctrine of the absence of purpose or intention in the structure of animals, as seen in the existence of rudimentary organs that can be of no use in the animal economy.

Earth tremor, n. A slight shaking of part of the earth's surface that may be noted by special instruments; cause unknown.

Ecaudate, ē-kā-dit, a. [L. *cauda*, tail.] Not having a tail; tailless; used in descriptions in natural history.

Echatic, ēk-bat'ik, a. [Gr. *ekhatis*, event-ek, out, *ekatis*, to go.] Gram. pertaining to an event that has happened; denoting a mere sequence or result, as opposed to *to be*.

Echolic, ēk-bō-lik, a. and *n.* [Gr. *echōle*, a throwing out-ek, out, *ballo*, to cast.] Promoting parturition; a drug that aids child-birth.

Echinococcus, ē-kī-nō-kōk-us, n. [Gr. *echinos*, urchin, *kokkos*, berry.] The hydatid of a certain tapeworm occurring in man and other animals.

Echinoid, ē-kī-nōid, a. Resembling an echinus or sea-urchin.

Ectopia, ēk-tō-pī-ā, n. [Gr. *ēk*, out, *topos*, place.] Pathol. a displacement of internal parts of the body.

Ectoplasm, ēk-tō-plāzm, n. [Gr. *ēk*, out, without, and *plasma*, Plasm.] Biol. the exterior portion of a cell; matter forming a cell-wall.

Ectrotic, ēk-trot'ik, a. [Gr. *ēk*, out, and *troto*, to wound.] Med. preventing development, especially preventing a disease from developing.

Edehweiz, ē-dē-wīz, n. [G. *edel*, noble, *weiz*, white.] A composite plant inhabiting the Alps, and having a woolly foliage and involucre; now cultivated in Britain and elsewhere, but apt to lose its peculiar appearance.

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wards of an organ owing to the more rapid growth of its upper than its under surface. So Epipneustic, Epipneustically.

Epiphragm, epi-fra-gm, n. [Gr. *epi*, *epigma*, a lid—*fra*, on, *phragma*, to fence off.] A lid-like organ in animals or plants; the disc or plate with which certain snails close the aperture of their shell.

Epithelioma, epi-thi-li'-ma, n. [Erm. *epithelion*.] Cancer of the skin.

Equanimously, e-kw'-an-i-mu-si, adv. With equanimity. [Th-w't.]

Erythrite, e-ri-thrit, n. [Gr. *erythros*, red.] A mineral, a hydrous arsenate of cobalt; also a roserved felspar.

Etager, e-ta-zhar, n. [Fr., from *etage*, stage.] A piece of cabinet furniture with shelves for holding ornamental articles.

Etymical, Etypic, e-ti-pi-kal, e-ti-p'ik, a. Diving into, or not conforming to, a type.

Eucalyptol, e-ka-li-ptol, n. [From *eucalyptus*, and *L. oleum*, oil.] The oil of the blue-gum tree [*Eucalyptus globulus*], used as a remedy for asthma and other ailments.

Euchology, e-ko-lo-gi, n. [Gr. *euchē*, prayer, *logos*, to say.] A book of prayers; a liturgy.

Eugenic, e-ju-ni'-a, a. [Gr. *eue*, well, *root*, *gen*, to produce.] Pertaining to the production of fine offspring.—*Eugenic*, e-ju-ni'-iks, n. The science or department dealing with this subject.

Eupnoea, e-ju-nē-a, n. [Gr. *eupnoia*—*eu*, well, *noia*, to breathe.] Easy and natural breathing.

Eurythmy, e-ur-i-th'i-mi, n. [Gr. *eu*, well, *rhythmos*, rhythm.] A poetic harmony; a proportion in anything; harmonious movement; well, regularity of the pulse.

Eversion, e-ver-si'-shon, n. [L. *e*, out, *vertere*, the belly.] The act of opening the belly; protrusion of an organ from the abdomen.

Exocarp, e-k's-karp, n. [Gr. *exo*, outside, *carpos*, fruit.] Bot. the outer layer of a pericarp.

Exoculate, e-k's-ko-lat, v.t. To put out the eyes of.—*Exoculation*, n.

Exophthalmia, e-k's-of-thal-mi-a, n. [Gr. *ex*, out, *ophthalmos*, eye.] A protrusion of the eyeball from disease.

Exsicc, e-k's-i-si, v.t. [*L. exsiccō*—*ex*, out, *siccō*, to cut.] To cut out or off.

Exsect, e-k's-ek-si, v.t. [*L. exsecō*, *excutum*—*ex*, out, *seco*, to cut.] To cut out or away.

Faddy, fad-i-st, n. One who deals in fads. Also *Faddomani*—*Paddah*, fad-i-sh, a. Pertaining or given to fads; faddy.—*Faddishness*, n.

Fag master, n. At cert. in public schools, one who has a fag or fags under him.

Fan palm, n. A name for the talipot and one or two other palms.

Felicitic, fel-i-sit'ik, a. [*L. felix*, *felicia*, happy, *facio*, to make.] Making to be happy; causing happiness.

Felsite, fel-i-sit, n. [From *L. fels*, *felspar*, *felstone*.] An eruptive rock, made up of quartz and orthoclase felspar and very hard.—*Felitic*, fel-i-sit'ik, a. Pertaining to or containing felsite.

Ferula, fer-u-la, n. [*L.*] A ferule; a genus of plants, members of which yield anise, galbanum, &c.

Ferulaceous, fer-u-la-shus, a. [*L. ferula*, a reed.] Pertaining to reeds or canes, growing similar to a reed.

Fibroid, fi-broid, a. [From *L. fibra*, fibre.] Of a fibrous character.—*Fibroid phthisis*, a form of consumption characterized by the growth of fibrous matter in the lungs.

Fibrosis, fi-bro-i-sis, n. [*Lat.*] A morbid growth or development of fibrous matter.

Fibroma, fi-bro-ma, n. *Pathol.* A tumour or growth consisting largely of fibrous matter.

Fibrovascular, fi-bro-vas-kul-er, a. Bot. consisting of woody fibres and vessels.

Fico, fe-ko, n. [*It.*, from *L. ficus*, a fig.] A fig, as used in expressions of scorn or contempt. [*Shak*]

Fid, fid, n. [Origin and connections obscure.] A bar or short piece of wood or metal; a square bar helping to support a

topmast; a wooden pin for various purposes of board ship.

Figurine, fig-u-rē-n', n. [Fr., dim. of *figure*.] A small ornamental figure or piece of statuary; a statuette.

Flonplume, flo-nlom, n. [*L. flum*, *hav*, *plume*, feather.] Ornith. one of the kind-like hair-like feathers of a bird.

Florin, flo-rin, n. [Comp. *fr. flor*, *ann*, a kind of grass *fr* and *Gael. farr*, grass.] A common British grass not of much agricultural value.

Fire-crest, n. A small British bird very similar to the gold-crest, and so named from the colour of the feathers on the top of the head; also called *Fire-crested Wren*.

Fissilingual, fis-i-ling-gwal, a. [*L. fissus*, *dis*, *lingua*, tongue.] Having the tongue cleft or forked, as certain lizards.

Flabbergast, flab-er-gast, v.t. [Of doubtful origin; but *flabby*, *and* *aghast*, may have had some influence in its formation.] To strike with astonishment, consternation, &c. [Coll.]

Fleche, blash, n. [Fr.] *Fort.* a simple field-work with two faces forming an angle pointing forward; *arch.* a slender spire such as may be often seen at the intersection of two rivers and prospects of a church.

Fluorite, flu-or-it, n. A name equivalent to fluo-spar.

Fourchette, for-shef, n. [Fr. dim. of *fourche*, a fork. *Fork.*] A small fork-shaped piece of implement; the furcula of merrymouth of a bird.

Fractional—*Fractional distillation*, the distillation of a mixture of liquids that have different boiling-points, so that the most volatile comes over first, the other or others as more heat is applied; *as*, in refining shale-oil or petroleum.—*Fractionize*, *Fractionate*, frak-shon-iz, frak-shon-at, v.t. To subject to this process.

Frangulin, frang-gu-lin, n. A yellow colouring matter, used in dyeing, and obtained from the bark of the alder-buckthorn [*Rhamnus frangula*].

French berries, Yellow berries (which see).—*French Honey-suckle*, a leguminous plant grown in the gardens for its scarlet flowers, and in Europe as a fodder plant.

Frictative, frik-tiv, n. [From *L. frico*, to rub. *Frictions*.] A sound, or letter representing it, characterized by a rubbing or rasping of the breath as it passes through a narrow opening made by the vocal organs; *as*, *f*, *s*, or *th*.

Frigatone, frig-a-ton', n. [*FRIGATE*.] A ship-rigged sloe-of-war.

Fusareole, fu-sa-ro-le, n. [Fr. *fusa*, *ile*, ultimately from *L. fesus*, a spindle.] Arch. a kind of moulding used in the capitals of pillars; an astragal.

Gadolinite, gad'-o-lin-it, n. [From *Gadolin*, a Prussian chemist.] A blackish mineral, a silicate of yttrium and cerium.

Galago, ga-la-go, n. A name given to certain animals of the *lepi* family.

Galago car, n. [*le*] A place where automobiles may be kept temporarily.

Gastrocnemius, gas-tro-kne-mi-us, n. [Gr. *gastrocnemius*, the calf, from *gaster*, belly, and *knein*, lower half of the leg.] A muscle which forms the calf of the leg.

Gastroenteritis, gas-tro-en-ter-i-tis, n. [*Gr. gaster*, stomach, *enteron*, intestines.] Pertaining to the stomach and intestines.—*Gastro-enteritis*, gas-tro-en-ter-i-tis, n. Inflammation of the stomach and intestines.—*Gastro-tolith*, gas-tro-lith, n. [Gr. *gaster*, and *lithos*, stone.] A calculous or stone in the stomach.—*Gastrophrenic*, gas-tro-fre-nik, n. [Gr. *phren*, diaphragm.] Pertaining to the stomach and diaphragm.

Gastrovascular, gas-tro-vas-kul-er, a. Belonging alike to digestion and circulation in the gastrovascular body cavity of certain animals.

Gastrula, gas-tre-la, n. [A dim. of *L. gaster*, *Gr. gaster*, belly.] A germ or embryo, one first developed by invagination from a morula or blastula, and having the character of a double-walled sac, with an orifice leading into it.—*Gastrulation*, gas-

tri-la'-shon, n. The process by which a gastrula is produced.

Gelsemium, jel-sē-mi-um, n. [*It. gelsomino*, jasmine.] A twining shrub; the yellow jasmine of the U. States; a drug derived from this plant and used in various diseases, but rather dangerous.

Genipap, jen'-pap, n. [From *genipap*, the name in Guiana.] The fruit of a tree, American and W. Indian tree of the madrer family, about the size of an orange.

Georgia, jor-ji-a, n. The name of a small state of the southern U. States belonging to the cinchona family, used in fevers.

Germanium, jer-mā-ni-um, n. [From *Germania*, Germany.] A metallic element discovered in 1869, of a grayish-white colour and fine lustre.

Germicide, jer-mi-si-dē, n. [*E. germ*, *n.* *L. cido*, to kill.] A substance that destroys germs, especially disease germs.

Geropigia, Jerupigia, jer-o-pi'-gi-a, jer-u-pi'-gi-a, n. [*Sp. geropigia*, *zeropigia*.] A mixture of grape-juice, brandy, coloring matter, &c., used by sophisticated port-wine.

Giallo-antico, jial'-lo-an-tē-ko, n. [*It. giallo*, yellow, *antico*, ancient.] A fine yellow marble used in ancient Rome and obtained from Numidia.

Gilt Toys, The trade term for trinkets of copper or other metal with a thin coating of gold or silver.

Gingelly-oil, jin-jel', n. [*Indian name*.] The oil of Indian sesame.

Gissade, glis'-ad, n. [Fr. *gissade*, from *gisser*, to glide, to slide, from *D. glijzen*, to slide, allied to *E. glide*.] A sliding or gliding; a sliding down a slope.

Globigerina, glo-bi-je-rē-ma, n. [*L. globus*, a ball, *gero*, to bear.] One of the Foraminifera, a microscopic animal having a many-celled shell, both found fossil and still so abundant in our seas that its shells form great calcareous deposits called "globigerina ooze."

Glossy, glō-si, n. A leguminous plant of Australia with fine scarlet blossoms.

Glossic, glō-sik, n. [Fr. *glossa*, tongue.] A system of phonetic spelling introduced by the late Mr. A. J. Ellis, whereby the same sound is invariably represented by the same letter or letters.

Glossopharynx, glōs-o-fa-ri'-je-al, n. Pertaining to the tongue and pharynx (the glossopharyngeal nerve).

Gloxinia, glōk-sin'-i-a, n. [After *Gloxia*, a German botanist.] A genus of almost stemless plants with fine bell-shaped flowers, native of tropical America.

Glucoaria, Glucoaria, glō-kos'-a-ri-a, glō-kis'-a-ri-a, n. [From *glucose*, and *Gr. ouron*, urine.] *Pathol.* the presence of glucose in the urine.

Gluteus, glō-tē-us; *pl.* *Glutei*, glō-tē-i, n. [*Gr. gluteus*.] A muscle common to three muscles of the buttocks.

Gnathic, bath'-ik, a. [Gr. *gnathos*, jaw.] Pertaining to the jaw organs.

Goat-moth, n. A large British moth the larvae of which bore 3 inches long, do much injury to trees by hollowing out galleries in them.

Gold-crest, n. The smallest British bird; the golden-crested wren.

Golden-rod, n. A name of certain composite plants with rod-like stems and terminal spikes or racemes of small yellow flowers.

Gold-mole, n. *CHYLIVOROR.*

Gorgonzola, gor-gon-ze'-la, n. A kind of Italian cheese named after Gorgonzola, a village near Milan.

Gouache, gwash, n. [Fr.] A method of painting in water-colours so mixed as to present a dead or opaque surface.

Gour, gour, n. [*Native name*.] The name of pigeon with a large crest inhabiting New Guinea.

Gram, n. The name of a chick-pea extensively cultivated in the E. Indies, and used as food and fodder.

Grippe, gri-pi, n. [Fr.] A name for influenza.

Ground-nut, *ARACHIS*, *EARTH-NUT*.

Gruyere, grū-yā-r, n. A kind of cheese

made from a mixture of goats' and ewes' milk, so named from *Gryus* in Switzerland.
Gyrus, jī'rus, pl. Gyrī, jī'ri, n. [Gr. *gyros*, a circle.] Anat. a name given to the ridges or raised convolutions on the surface of the brain.

Hæmatophila, hæmofīlā, hæ'mat-o-fīl'-ā, hæ-mo-fīl'-ā, n. [Gr. *haima*, haimatos, blood; and *philos*, loving.] Med. a constitutional tendency to excessive bleeding from very slight injuries, or even spontaneously, the result often being death.

Haze, hāz, n. [O Fr. *hazer*, to annoy.] To harass with overwork; to badger.

Hazeline, hāzel-in, n. A drug obtained from the American witch-hazel, applied for staunching bleeding and promoting healing in wounds, bruises, piles, &c.
Heelball, hēl'bal, n. A composition for blackening the heels of shoes, and used also for taking impressions from engraved plates, monumental brasses, &c.

Helbah, hel'be, n. The seeds of a species of fenugreek used in Egypt for food.

Heliogravure, hel-i-o-grāv'ū, n. [Fr. *héliogravure*—Gr. *helios*, the sun, and *gravure*, engraving.] A process by which a photographic print is mechanically etched on a copper-plate, from which impressions are then taken.

Heli-ken, heli-ken, n. The Mexican name for sisal-grass (which see).

Hepatica, hæ-pat-i-kā, n. [HEPATIC.] A species of anemone with trilobed leaves; any one of an order of plants (Hepaticæ) allied to the mosses, and called liverwort.

Hepatocystic, hep-a-to-'sis'tik, n. [Gr. *hepar*, *hepatos* = liver, *cystis*, bladder.] Pertaining to the liver and gall-bladder jointly.

Hepato-gastric, hep-a-to-'gas'trik, a. [Gr. *gaster*, stomach.] Pertaining both to the liver and stomach.

Hepatotomy, hep-a-to'tō-mī, n. [Gr. *tomē*, a cutting.] The operation of cutting into the liver.

Hesperomris, hes-per-o'mis, n. [Gr. *hesperos*, evening, western, *ornis*, bird.] A fossil swimming bird of the Cretaceous age, with wings, and with strong teeth in both jaws.

Heterodont, het'er-o-dont, a. [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, *odontos*, a tooth.] Having teeth of different kinds, as molars, incisors, and canines; opposed to homodont.

Heteronym, het'er-o-nim, n. [Gr. *heteros*, other, *onyma*, name.] A word having the same spelling with another but a different pronunciation; a different name for the same thing.

Heterophemy, het'er-o-'o-mī, n. [Gr. *heteros*, other, *phēmē*, speech.] The saying or writing of one thing when another is intended, sometimes resulting from mental disorder.

Heteroplastic, het'er-o-'plas'tik, a. [Gr. *heteros*, other, *plasticos*, to form.] Dissimilar or abnormal in structure.

Heterotopy, het'er-o'tō-pī, n. [Gr. *heteros*, other, *topos*, place.] Biol. displacement in position; abnormal position of an organ or structure.

Hiera-picra, hī'e-ra-pik'-ra, n. [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, *picra*, bitter.] A cathartic medicine composed of aloes and canella.

Hipparion, hip-a-ri-on, n. [Gr. *hipparion*, a small horse, from *hippos*, a horse.] A small species of fossil horse with three-toed feet.

Hippurite, hip-a-rit, n. [Gr. *hippos*, horse, *oura*, tail.] The name of certain fossil bivalves characteristic of the Cretaceous epoch.—**Hippuritic**, hip-a-rit'ik, a. Pertaining to or abounding in hippurites.

Holcus, hol'kus, n. [L. *holcus*, Gr. *holkos*, a kind of grain.] A genus of soft hair grasses of little economic value, though one of them is very fragrant.

Homodont, hō-mo-dont, a. [Gr. *homos*, same, *odontos*, tooth.] Having teeth all similar; opposed to heterodont.

Homoplasmy, hō-mo-'plāz-mī, n. [Gr. *homos*, same, *plasma*, form.] Biol. resemblance in form or structure, though difference in origin.—**Homoplastic**, hō-mo-'plastik, a. Similar in form or general structure.

Hordeolum, hor-'dō-lum, n. [a dim. from L. *hordeum*, barley, as resembling a grain of barley.] A sty on the eyelid.

House-boat, n. A boat carrying a wooden house built upon and as a part of it.

House-carl, n. A member of the body-guard of a king or nobleman in early England.

Hotchkerberry, huk't-ber-i, n. [A corruption of *cherry*.] A name for S. American plants allied to the whortleberry.

Hypermetropia, Hypermetropia, hip-per-mē'trō-pī, hip-per-mē'trō-pī, n. [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, *metron*, measure, *opsis*, the eye.] A defect of the eyesight in which the focus for all objects falls behind the retina, and which is corrected by convex glasses; long-sightedness.—**Hypermetropic**, hip-per-mē'trō-pik, a.

Hyperphysical, hip-per-fiz-i-kal, a. Beyond what is merely physical; immaterial; supernatural.

Hyperplasia, hip-per-plā-si-a, n. [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, *plasis*, to form.] Pathol. excessive growth of a part by multiplication of cells.

Hyperprexia, hip-per-pi-ek'-si-a, n. [Prefix *hyper*, and *prexia*.] An excessive degree of fever.

Hyphe, hīf, a. n. pl. *Hyphe*, hīfē, [Gr. *hyphe*, a web.] The thread of filamentous matter forming the mycelium of a fungus.

Hyphal, hīfal, a. Pertaining to.

Hypnosis, hip-nō-sis, n. The hypnotic state; a sort of sleep artificially induced, often by the person fixing his attention steadfastly upon some bright object, being accompanied with more or less unconsciousness; mesmeric sleep.—**Hypnotist**, hip-nō-tist, n. One who hypnotizes.—**Hypnotize**, hip-nō-tī-'zā-bl, a. Capable of being hypnotized.

Hypnasy, hip-pō-nas-tī, n. [Gr. *hypno*, under, *nastos*, pressed.] Bot. excessive growth of the under surface of an organ, causing it to bend upwards, as opposed to *epinasty*.

Hypophosphite, hip-pō-fos'fit, n. The name of certain bodies containing phosphorus, some of which are used medicinally.

Hypophosphite, hip-pō-fos'fit, n. The name of certain substances containing sulphur, of which the hypophosphite of sodium is used in medicine and the arts.

Iatrochemical, i-a-'trō-ken'īkal, a. [From Gr. *iater*, physician.] Pertaining to an old medical theory in which chemistry was relied on as explaining physiological or pathological phenomena.—**Iatrophysical**, i-a-'trō-fiz'īkal, a. Med. explaining phenomena by physics or natural philosophy.

Idiomorphic, i-dī-o-mor'fik, a. [Gr. *idios*, one's own, *morphē*, form.] Having a peculiar or distinctive form.

Imperial, im-per-a-tō-ri-al, a. [From L. *imperator*, a commander, an emperor.] Pertaining to a commander or an emperor; commanding; imperial.

Impignorate, im-pig-nō-rāt, v. t. [L. *in*, and *pignus*, pignoris, a pledge.] To pledge or pawn; to transfer as security.

Impression, im-presh-on, n. The views or lays much stress on impressions, an artist who tries to depict scenes by their general and most striking characteristics as they first impress the spectator.—**Impressionism**, im-presh-on-izm, n. The views or practice of an impressionist.—**Impressionistic**, a.

Infix, in-fiks, n. A part of a word similar to a prefix or suffix, but inserted in the body of the word.

Ingesta, in-jest-a, n. pl. [Lit. things carried in. Igest.] Substances absorbed by an organism, or entering the alimentary canal; things taken into the mind.

Inosite, in-ō-sit, n. [Gr. *isos*, strength.] A saccharine substance found in human body and also in plants.

Interrenal, in-ter-sen'al, a. [Prefix *inter*, among, *renes*, two kidneys.] Coming between two kidneys.

Intercavicle, in-ter-kav'īkl, n. [Prefix *inter*, among, *cavicle*.] A bone between the clavicles or in front of the breast-bone in many vertebrates.—**Intercavicular**, in-ter-kav'ī-rik'ul-er, a. Pertaining to the space between the clavicles.

Interferal, in-ter-fen'ō-ral, a. [L. *inter*,

between, *femora*, the thighs.] Between the thighs (the *interfemoral* membrane, &c.).

Interrenal, in-ter-sen'al, a. [L. *inter*, between, *renes*, kidney, a kidney.] Made or carried on between kidneys.

Intervocalic, in-ter-vō-kal'īk, a. Placed between two vowels in a word.

Isobaththerm, i-so-bath'therm, i-sō-bath'therm, i-so-bath'mo-bath', n. [Gr. *isos*, equal, *bathos*, deep, *thermē*, heat.] A line of equal temperatures at different depths in the ocean.

Isonephelic, i-sō-nēf'e-lik, a. [Gr. *isos*, equal, *nephelē*, cloud.] Showing an equal degree of cloudiness in the sky.

Isoptic, i-sō-pik'īk, a. [Gr. *isos*, equal, *ptikos*, dense.] Showing an equal degree of density.

Ixtle, iks'tle, n. A name for a kind of fibre obtained in Mexico from a species of agave.

Jaborandi, jab-o-ran-di, n. [Brazilian.] A drug obtained from a Brazilian plant of the rue family, causing increase of saliva and profuse sweating.

Jaborine, jab'o-rin, n. An alkaloid extracted from jaborandi.

Jeroboam, jer-o-bō-am, n. A fanciful name for a large old-fashioned bottle or jar for liquor.

Jettec, jet'e, n. A strong silky fibre produced by an Indian plant (genus *Marsdenia*, order *Asclepiadaceæ*).

Jinrikisha, jin-rik'i-sha, n. [Japanese.] A small two-wheeled carriage with an adjustable hood or cover, drawn by one or more men, and extensively used in Japan.

Jougs, jōz, n. pl. [Fr. *joug*, L. *jugum*, a yoke.] An instrument of punishment formerly used in Scotland, consisting of an iron collar with a short chain attached, which chain was fastened to a wall or post.

Jubate, jū'bāt, a. [L. *juba*, a mane.] Having a mane, or hair similar to a mane.

Jube, jūbe, n. [Fr. *jube*.] Aroh, a name given to a road-leaf, or *Arachis*.

Jumping-hare, n. A South African rodent animal, allied to the jerboa.

Junker, yung'ker, n. [Ger., equivalent to *young hero*, young master.] A young German nobleman, especially one who cherishes aristocratic and feudal prejudices.

Jupatī-palm, jū-pa-tī, n. The S. American palm that yields the raphia fibre.

Jussive, jus'iv, a. [From L. *jussum*, an order, from *jubeo*, *jussim*, to order.] Pertaining to or having the effect of an order; expressive of command.

Kafir-bread, n. A kind of sago produced by one or two cereals of S. Africa.—**Kafir-corn**, n. A variety of millet (sorghum) cultivated in parts of Africa.—**Kafir-ox**, n. The Cape ox.

Kairin, kī'rin, n. [Gr. *kairios*, the nick of time.] An alkaloid drug used with marked effect in reducing fever.

Kaka, kākā, n. [From its cry.] A New Zealand bird, a species of *Caprimulgus*, the ke which latter attacks sheep and tears out portions of flesh from their backs.

Kakemono, kak-e-mō-nō, n. A Japanese name for a painting on paper or silk, hung on a wall like a tapestry.

Kakodyle, kakō-dīl, n. [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *odolē*, smell, and *hyle*, matter.] A compound of hydrocarbon and arsenic; a clear liquid with an unpleasantly offensive smell and poisonous vapour.

Kalmia, kal'mi-a, n. [From Peter Kalm, a botanist.] A genus of American evergreen shrubs of the heath family, with showy flowers in cymes.

Kamala, kam'ālā, n. [Of Asiatic origin.] A drug obtained from an Asiatic tree, used as a vermifuge and also as a dye-stuff.

Karma, kar'mā, n. [Skr. *kar*, to do, *ma*, in the Buddhist religion, the quality belonging to actions, the virtue of which they entail upon the actor a certain fate or condition in a future state of existence; a term used also in theosophy.

Kava, ka'vā, n. A Polynesian shrub of the pepper family, and a beverage made from it.

Misocarpic, mi-sō-kap'nik, *a.* [Gr. *misō*,

CC-O. Nanaji Deshmukh Library, BJP, Jammu. An eGangotri Initiative

to hate, at. *kapnos*, smoke. Hating smoke, especially tobacco-smoke. (*C. Kinges*.)

Molendinary, *mol'en-di-na-ri*, a. [*L. molendinarius*, a mill, from *molere*, to grind.] Pertaining to a mill or milling. —Also **Molinary**, *mol'i-na-ri*, a. [*L. molina*, a mill.]

Moncondiuous, *mon-o-kon-di-lu-a*, a. [*Pre-K. mona*, and *condi*, Hating a single capital condole, as birds and reptiles.]

Monagore, *mon-ag-or*, non-sen-yo'ra, non-sen-yo'ra. [*It.*] Same as *Monagore* (in Dict.).

Morva, *mor'va*, a. [*Skr.*] A strong silky fibre, obtained from an E. Indian plant of the lily family.

Morpork, *mor'pork*, a. [*From* 's cry.] An Australian bird of the goat-sucker family.

Morning-glory, *a*. A name given to several climbing plants of the convolvulus family with handsome flowers.

Morphomania, *Morphomania*, *mor'fin-o-ma'ni-a*, *mor'fin-o-ma'ni-a*, a. [*From* *morphine*, *morphia*, and *mania*.] A morbid and uncontrollable craving for morphia, the practice of taking morphia habitually, especially by subcutaneous injection. —**Morphomaniac**, *mor'fin-o-ma'ni-a-k*, *a*. One given to this practice.

Morula, *mor'u-la*, a. [*A* dim. from *L. morum*, mulberry, from the appearance of the mass of cells.] *Pathol.* A roundish mass of cells (called blastomeres), resulting from the division or segmentation of an ovum or its yolk in the process of development.

Mowburn, *mo'burn*, *v.t.* To heat and ferment when in the mow, and thus receive injury: said of hay or grain.

Mucopurulent, *mu'ko-pu'ru-lent*, *a*. [*From* *mucus* and *purulent*.] Consisting of mucus and pus (a mucopurulent discharge from a sore).

Mugump, *mu'g-ump*, *a*. [*Algonkin*, a great man, a chief.] A person who takes an independent position in politics, or in any question; one who thinks himself a person of importance.

Murra, *mur'a*, *a*. [*Etymology* doubtful.] A name for the cappon rock-mot.

Muzang, *mu'ang*, *a*. [*Malay*.] A small of south-eastern Asia allied to the civet.

Musculoneurotic, *mus'ku-lo-neu'ra-tik*, *a*. [*From* *musculus*, muscle, and *neurotic*.] Pertaining to the muscles and skin; said of nerves that give off motor branches to muscles, but terminate in the skin as nerves of sensation.

Myosin, *my'o-sin*, *a*. [*From* *mys*, *myos*, a muscle.] A peculiar constituent of muscle.

Myothesis, *my'o-thi-sis*, *a*. [*From* *mys*, to close the eye.] *Pathol.* An abnormal contraction of the pupil of the eye. —**Myotic**, *my'o-tik*, *a*. and *c.* Causing such contraction, or a drug that causes it.

Nainsook, *na'in'suk*, *a*. [*Hindustani*.] A kind of muslin, plain and striped, originally made in India.

Nasberry, *na's-ber-ri*, *a*. [*From* *S. nispera*, medlar, from *L. nespium*, medlar; modified so as to have an English form, like *barberry*.] The fruit of the sapodilla.

Natal, *na'tal*, *a*. [*L. natus*, the buttocks.] Pertaining to the buttocks (the natal callosities of monkeys).

Necrograph, *nek-ro'gra'f-a*, *a*. [*From* *nekros*, dead, *grapho*, to write.] One who writes an obituary notice. [*Thackeray*.]

Neoplatonism, *neo-pla'ton-izm*, *a*. [*From* *Platon*, new, and *Platon*.] A philosophical system that grew up in Alexandria, and prevailed chiefly from the 3d to the 5th century A.D. or Christ, deriving elements from the philosophy of Plato, and from Christianity, Gnosticism, and oriental beliefs.

Neurasthenia, *neu-ras'the-ni-a*, *a*. [*From* *neuron*, nerve, *asthenia*, weakness, *ASTHENIA*.] Med. nervous debility or exhaustion.

Neuromuscular, *neu-ro-mus'cu-lar*, *a*. Pertaining to or having the character of both nerves and muscles.

Neuropathology, *neu-ro'pa-thol'o-ji*, *a*. [*From* *neuron*, a nerve.] That branch of

pathology which treats of ailments of the nervous system.

Noils, *noils*, *a*. *pl*. [*Origin* doubtful.] The knots and short wool separated out from the long wool in combing.

Notoryctes, *no-to-rik'tez*, *a*. [*From* *notos*, south, *erctes*, a digger.] A mole-like wingless marsupial living in sandy tracts in the centre of Australia.

Noxious, *no'xious*, *a*. [*L. noxa*, injury.] Pertaining to damage or injury: a legal word.

Nuri, *neri*, *v.t.* [*Same* as *knuri*, *knuri*, *knuri*.] To mill or indent on the edge.

Nurling, *ner'ling*, *a*. The milling on the back of a coin or the head of a screw.

Nyctitropic, *nyk-ti'tro'pik*, *a*. [*From* *nyx*, night, *tropos*, a turn.] *Bot.* said of certain plants, the leaves of which assume certain positions at night.

Nystagmus, *nis-ta'g-mus*, *a*. [*From* *nystagmos*, a nodding.] Med. an involuntary rolling motion of the eyes.

Oak-leather, *a*. A fungus growth of leathery appearance in the fissures of old oak.

Occultism, *ok-ult-izm*, *a*. A system of occult or mysterious doctrine, the beliefs of the theosophists.

Oceanography, *o-sean-o'gra'fi*, *a*. The department of knowledge that deals with oceanic phenomena.

Ocula-wax, *ok-u-la'wa*, *a*. A vegetable wax, obtained from trees of the nutmeg genus.

Odonotossam, *o-don-to'so'sam*, *a*. [*From* *odon*, a tooth, and *tosam*, a glossary.] A genus of tropical American orchids, prized by cultivators for their magnificent flowers.

Oestrus, *es'trus*, *a*. [*From* *oistros*, gadfly, vehement desire.] Irresistible impulse; heat; sexual impulse of animals.

Okro, *ok'ro*, *a*. A plant of the mallow family (genus *Abelmoschus*), cultivated as a vegetable in the East and West Indies, and elsewhere.

Okram, *ok'ram*, *a*. [*Indian name*.] A strong, white, silky fibre, obtained from the stem of an Indian plant.

Opeidopeid, *o-pi'do-skop*, *a*. [*From* *ops*, voice, *eidos*, form, *skopos*, to see.] An instrument for rendering visible the objects of the eye, caused by sound, by means of a small mirror attached to a membrane and reflecting rays of light on a screen.

Ophure, *of'u-reen*, *of-i-ur*, *of-i-ur*, *a*. [*From* *ophis*, serpent, *ura*, tail.] A name for a cobra with a central disc very distinct from the surrounding arms.

Opisthographic, *o-pi'stho'gra'fik*, *a*. [*From* *opistha*, behind, *grapho*, to write.] Having writing on the back as well as the front.

Orache, *o'ra-ach*, *a*. [*Formerly* *orach*, from *Fr. arache*, orache; origin unknown.] A name of several British plants of which a garden species is used like spinach.

Ormer, *o'm-er*, *a*. [*From* *ormier*, *L. avis maris*, lit. ear of the sea.] An ear-shell or sea-ear, especially one of economic importance.

Ornis, *or'nis*, *a*. [*From* *ornis*, a bird.] The bird of a region, or its avifauna. —**Ornithomy**, *or-ni-tho'mi*, *a*. [*From* *ornis*, *ornithos*, bird, *tomé*, a cutting.] The anatomy of birds.

Orogeny, *o-ro'je-ni*, *a*. [*From* *oros*, mountain, and *roge*, *gen*.] The origin and formation of mountains.

Osteomalacia, *os'te-o-ma-la'cia*, *a*. [*From* *osteon*, bone, *malakia*, softness.] *Pathol.* a diseased softening of the bones.

Ostiole, *os'ti-ol*, *a*. [*From* *ostium*, dim. of *ostium*, door.] A small orifice or opening, as in certain spores or cells in plants.

Ostiole, *os'ti-ol-er*, *a*. Pertaining to an ostiole. —**Ostiole**, *os'ti-ol-er*, *a*. Furnished with an ostiole.

Otocyst, *o-to-sist*, *a*. [*From* *otos*, ear, and *cystis*, bladder.] A sac, vessel, or cavity containing the hearing apparatus of an animal, especially one of the invertebrates.

Ozonoscope, *o-zo'n-o-skop*, *a*. [*From* *ozone*, and *skopos*, to view.] A contrivance for

showing the presence of ozone in the atmosphere, usually a test-paper impregnated with iodide of potassium.

Pademelou, *pad'e-mel-on*, *a*. [*Australian word*.] A name of certain kangaroos that live in the bush.

Paisle, *pa'sl*, *a*. [*Compare* Welsh *pipl*, a plant-name.] The cowslip or primrose.

Palatal, *pa-la'tal*, *a*. [*From* *palatum*, the roof of the mouth.] Pertaining to the palate.

Palmarian, *Palmarian*, *pal-ma'ri-an*, *pal-ma'ri*, *a*. Worthy of obtaining the palm; said of a person.

Palm-cat, *See* *PARADOXURE*.

Paludal, *pal'u-dal*, *a*. [*From* *L. palus*, *paludis*, a marsh.] Pertaining to marshes; generated by marshes (*paludal* fever).

Papayograph, *pa-pa-yo'gra'f*, *a*. [*From* *papaya*, *papyrus*, paper, and *grapho*, to write.] An apparatus for producing a number of copies of a written document.

Parabasis, *pa-ra-ba'sis*, *a*. [*From* *para*, an old Greek comedy in which the chorus addressed the audience in name of the poet.

Paradoxura, *pa-ra-doks'ur*, *a*. [*Paradox*, and *ura*, tail.] An animal of south-eastern Asia allied to the civet, living on the fruit of palm-trees, and about its tail into a tight spiral: called also *Palm-cat*.

Parapodium, *pa-ra-po'di-um*, *a*; *pl.* *Parapodia*, [*From* *para*, beside, *pous*, foot.] A name for the rudimentary limbs of many worms.

Pauldron, *pal'dron*, *a*. [*From* *Fr. espallero*, from *espalle*, shoulder. *PAULLE*.] A piece of armour covering the shoulder.

Pediceur, *ped'i-keur*, *a*. [*From* *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, *cur*, cure.] A person who practices the cure-taking of other people's feet, cutting their corns, trimming their nails, &c.

Pelastie, *pe-la'stik*, *a*. [*From* *pelastikos*, from *peira*, trial.] Making trial or test; tentative.

Pelage, *pe-la'je*, *a*. [*From* *pelage*, hair, from *L. pilus*, hair. *PILE*.] *Zool.* the hairy covering of an animal.

Peleceid, *pe'l-e-koid*, *a*. [*From* *peleceus*, an ace.] A mathematical figure somewhat in the shape of the blade of a battle-axe.

Pentad, *pen'tad*, *a*. [*From* *pentas*, *pentakos*, from *pen*, five.] An aggregate of five; a period of five years.

Peplos, *pe'plos*, *a*. [*From* *peplos*.] A kind of large shawl worn as an outer garment by ancient Greek women.

Periap, *pe-ri-ap*, *a*. [*From* *peripnea*, *peri*, around, *hapne*, to fasten.] An armband worn about a person.

Pes, *pe's*, [*From* *L. pes*, foot.] The foot; the part of any vertebrate corresponding to the human foot, any foot-like organ.

Peziza, *pe-z'iza*, *a*. [*From* *pezis*, a mushroom.] A generic name of numerous cup-shaped fungi.

Philately, *phi-la'te-li*, *a*. [*From* *philatelia*, a ridiculous exemption, from *Fr. philos*, loving, and *ateleia*, exemption from payment.] The practice of collecting all sorts of postage-stamps. —**Philatelist**, *phi-la'te-list*, *a*. One who collects postage-stamps.

Phloem, *phi'o-em*, *a*. [*From* *phlois*, bark.] Bot. the liber or bark tissue in plants.

Phonation, *fo-na'shon*, *a*. [*From* *phono*, voice.] The act of uttering vocal sounds.

Photoglyph, *fo-to'g-lif*, *a*. [*From* *phos*, light, and *Fr. graveur*, engraving.] A process by which an engraving is produced on a metal plate by light acting on a sensitive surface.

Photoculture, *fo-to'kulp-tur*, *a*. A process by which sculpture is assisted by photography, a person whose portrait is to be produced in sculpture being photographed all round by a number of cameras, the pictures being successively shown to the artist by a magic lantern as he makes the clay model.

Phylum, *phi-lum*, *a*; *pl.* *Phyla*. [*From* *phylon*, a tribe.] One of the grand subdivisions of the animal or vegetable kingdom.

Physic-nut, *a*. The seed of one or two tropical plants (genus *Jatropha*), having strong purgative and emetic properties.

Piciform, pi-si'-form, n. [*L. picus*, woodpecker, and *forma*, form.] *Ornithol.* Having the form or characters of the woodpecker and kindred birds.

Picric, pik-rik, a. [*Gr. pikros*, sharp, bitter.] Same as *Carbazotic*. Picric acid is now much used as an explosive, as for instance, in Lyddite shells. *Melinite*.

Piney-tallow, n. A kind of vegetable wax obtained from the fruit of an Indian tree [*Vernia indica*]. *Piney-varnish*, a. A resinous varnish obtained from the same tree.

Platinotype, plat-i-ni'-up, n. [From *platinum* and *type*.] A permanent photographic print produced by a process in which platinum is used.

Plumicorn, pli-mi'-korn, n. [*L. pluma*, feather, *cornu*, horn.] One of the so-called horns or ear-tuffs of owls.

Podalgia, po-dal'-ja, n. [*Gr. pous*, *podos*, the foot, *algos*, pain.] Pain in the foot, especially neuralgic pain.

Podarthrum, po-dar-thrum, n. [*Gr. pous*, *podos*, foot, *arthron*, joint.] *Ornithol.* The foot joint; the joint uniting the toes to the rest of the leg.

Pokeweed, pok-i-weed, n. [Of American Indian origin.] A N. American plant (genus *Phytolacca*) whose berries and root have emetic and purgative properties.

Polypody, pol-i-pod-i, n. [*Gr. polypodium*, a kind of fern, from *polys*, many, and *podon*, foot, from its spreading root-stock.] A name of various ferns, one of them common to Britain and N. America.

Pon, pon, n. [Indian name.] The name of several valuable timber-trees of India (genus *Eulophyllum*).

Poonac, po-nak, n. [A Tamil word.] The substance left after the oil is expressed from coconuts, used for feeding stock and for manure.

Porgie, Por-ji, por-ji, n. [Origin doubtful.] The name given to a number of different fishes, some of which are used as food.

Pornography, por-no-gra-fi, n. [*Gr. porne*, a prostitute, *grapho*, to write.] Literature in which prostitutes figure; obscene writing. — **Pornographer**, por-nog'-ra-fer, n. One who treats such subjects. — **Pornography**, por-no-gra-fi, a. Pertaining to the literary treatment of such subjects.

Post-tonic, post-ton'-ik, a. Following the tonic or accented syllable.

Potentille, poten-ti-le, n. [*L. potens*, potentis, powerful.] A blasting substance recently introduced.

Poundal, pou-n'dal, n. [From *pound*.] A unit of force, being the force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one pound, gives it a velocity of one foot per second.

Præconize, Præ-con-ize, pr'-kon-iz, v. t. [*L. præcon*, -ous, a herald or public crier.] To summon publicly; to proclaim publicly or officially.

Predella, pre-del'-a, n. [It.] The basal part of an altar-piece; a sort of shelf or ledge above and at the back of an altar.

Prognosis, prog-no'-sis, n. [*Gr. prognôsis*, fore-pro, before, *gnôsis*, a knowing, *gnôstic*.] Foreknowledge; forecast; a forecast of the probable course of a disease.

Proencephalon, pro-en-see-fa-lon, n. [Prefix *pro*, and *encephalon*.] The fore-brain or anterior part of the brain.

Protemporeous, pro-tem'-po-ré-us, n. [*L. pro tempore*, for the time being.] For the time being; temporary. (*Thackeray*.)

Psychometry, si-kom-e-tri, n. [*Gr. psyché*, soul, mind, *metron*, measure.] The estimation of the relative strength of mental faculties.

Pterylotis, ter-i-b'-sis, n. [*Gr. pteron*, feather, *hyla*, a wood.] *Ornithol.* The peculiar disposition or arrangement of a bird's feathers on the different parts.

Pullicate, pul-i'-kat, n. [Probably of Indian origin.] A kind of coloured cotton handkerchief made originally in India.

Purpurosus, pur-pu-ro-sus, a. [From *pupa*, and *L. vireo*, to devour.] Eating or living on the pupæ of other insects.

Pyuria, pi-ur'-ia, n. [*Gr. pyon*, pus, *uron*, urine.] *Pathol.* The presence of pus in the urine.

Quadriceps, kwod'-ri-seps, n. [*L. quadrus* = *quattuor*, four, and *caput*, head.] A large muscle in the front of the thigh. — **Quadriceptal**, kwod'-ri-sep-tal, a. Four-headed; pertaining to the quadriceps.

Quadrifid, kwod'-ri-fid, a. [*L. quadrus* = *quattuor*, four, *fidus*, a digit.] Having four fingers or toes.

Quadriform, kwod'-ri-form, a. [*L. quadrus* = *quattuor*, four, *forma*, form.] Fourfold as regards form or shape.

Quadriliteral, kwod'-ri-lit'-er-al, a. [*L. quadrus* = *quattuor*, four, and *litera*, a letter.] Consisting of four letters.

Quatercentenary, qua-ter-sen'-te-na-ri, n. [*L. quater*, four times, *centum*, a hundred.] A four-hundredth anniversary.

Quebracho, le-brach'-o, n. The name of S. American timber trees, the bark of one of which is used in tanning, that of another in medicine.

Quezal, kwet-zal, kwet-zal, n. [Native name.] A magnificent bird of Central America, one of the trogons.

Quincentenary, quin-sen'-te-na-ri, n. [*L. quinque*, five, *centum*, a hundred.] A five-hundredth anniversary.

Quintennial, kwint'-en-ni-al, n. The giving up of a claim; a deed or document resigning some claim in favour of another.

Rackarock, rak'-a-rok, n. [From verb to rack, and *rock*.] An explosive substance used in mining, &c., consisting of potassium chlorate and nitro-benzole.

Raffia, raf-i'-a, n. [Name in Madagascar.] A fibrous substance obtained from a palm of Madagascar and another of S. America, used for agricultural tie-bands, &c.

Ragee, Rag-gee, rag-é, n. [Indian word.] A grain-plant cultivated in India and elsewhere.

Ranchero, ran-cho-ro, n. [See *Ranch* in *Dict.*] A person employed on a ranch, or who owns or manages a ranch. — **Rancheria**, ran-cho-ri'-a, n. The abode of labourers or herdsmen employed on a ranch.

Range-finder, n. An instrument for finding the distance of objects, especially for the guidance of the fire of artillery. Also called a *telemeter*.

Rapala, ra-lá'-a, n. Same as *Rapla*.

Re, re, used as prep. [Abb. of *L. re*, thing.] In the matter of; as regards; touching.

Real-school, n. [*G. realschule*, that is, real or practical school.] The name of secondary schools in Germany in which the so-called modern subjects are chiefly taught.

Recto, rek-tó, n. [*L. rectus*, right.] A right-hand page, when a book is open; the first page of a folio or leaf, always odd in number, opposed to *verso*.

Referendum, ref-er-en-dum, n. [*L.*, something to be referred.] The reference to a public vote of measures passed by a representative assembly for final approval or rejection, practised in Switzerland.

Also means a kind of weak sentimentality in religion, readiness to be swayed by superficial religious sentiment which not really aided by religious dictates.

Refract, re-frak'-t, n. Same as *Lithofracteur*.

Re-orient, re-orient, a. Prefix *re*, and *orient*.] Rising again. [*Tea*.]

Retroschoir, ré-tro-kwir or ré-t', n. [Prefix *re*, and *choir*.] That part of a church which is situated behind the choir or on the other side of it from the body of the building.

Revising-barrister, n. In England, one of those barristers appointed annually to revise the lists of parliamentary voters and the holding cards for the purpose.

Rhexus, ré-us, n. A small monkey held sacred in India.

Rhinolith, rin-lith, n. [*Gr. rhis*, rhinos, the nose, -lithos, stone.] A concretion formed in the nose. — **Rhinologist**, ri-nol'-jist, n. One who has a special knowledge of diseases of the nose.

Rhodium, ri-d-i-um, n. A volatile oil obtained from plants of the convolvulus genus growing in the Caucasus and used as a perfume; also an oil prepared artificially.

Rider's-bone, n. A hard lump, which sometimes forms on the inside of the thigh of persons who ride much.

Right of Way, The right of passing over land not one's own; the right of the public to a road or path over a certain piece of ground.

Roburite, rô-bur-it, n. [*L. robur*, strength.] An explosive substance of recent introduction having ammonium nitrate as its basis.

Roccon, rô-kón, n. Same as *Anatto*.

Rosaniline, rô-zan'-lin, n. [*Ross* and *aniline*.] A substance derived from aniline, and when mixed with certain substance yielding yellow dyes.

Rosolic Acid, rô-zol'-ik, n. A dyestuff akin to rosaniline.

Rubella, rô-bel'-a, n. [*L. rubellus*, reddish, from *ruber*, red.] A disease resembling measles, accompanied by a reddish rash and other symptoms, but less serious than measles; called often *German Measles*.

Runnig, run'-rig, Run-dal, n. A successive system of holding land in which successive strips or ridges belong to different owners or occupiers, an old custom in connection with villages in Scotland and Ireland.

Rutabaga, rô-ta-ba'-ga, n. [Origin doubtful.] A name for the Swedish turnip.

Sabianism, sâ-bi-an-izm, n. Same as *Sabianism*.

Saccharin, sak'-a-rin, n. A substance of intense sweetness artificially obtained from coal-tar, of no nutritive value but apparently harmless when taken into the system.

Sacro-lilac, sak-rô-lil'-ak, a. *Anat.* pertaining to both the sacrum and the ilium (*sacro-lilac ligament*).

Sacro-sacnet, sak-rô-sang, a. [*L. sacro-sacnetus* = *sacer*, sacred, *sacnetus*, holy.] Sacred and inviolable; holy and venerable.

— **Sacro-sacnetary**, sak-rô-sang'-ti-fi, v. t. = *sacred*, *flyng*. To render sacrosacnet or sacred an inviolable.

Sacro-sciatic, sak-rô-sat'-ik, a. [From *sacrum* and *sciatic*.] *Anat.* pertaining jointly to the sacrum and ischium.

Salangane, sa-lan'-gan, n. [Of Eastern origin.] The species of swift which makes the edible nests prized by the Chinese.

Salt-bush, n. A name for Australian plants of the *Horro* genus which flourish in dry regions and are browsed by sheep.

Samovar, sam-o'-var, n. [*Russian*.] A tea-urn used in Russia in which the water is heated by a tube passing through it containing live coals.

Sapolegia, sap-to-le'-gi-a, n. [*Gr. sapros*, rotten, *legon*, ed.] The fungus which causes the well-known salmon disease.

Saree, sâ-ré, n. [Hindustani.] The chief garment of a Hindu woman, consisting of a long piece of cloth wound round the waist, with the one end hanging down in front, the other taken up and thrown over the head.

Scad, skad, n. [Same as *shad*.] A food-fish of Britain. Also called *horse-mackerel*.

Scaturient, ski-ek-tur'-ient, a. [*L. scaturiens*, ppr. of *scaturio*, to gush forth.] Gushing forth, as water from a spring. [*Tea*.]

Scenario, se-nâ-ri-o; Ital. pron. she-nâ-rô, n. [It.] An abstract of the chief incidents in any dramatic work arranged according to act and scene, giving a sort of skeleton of the piece.

Schizocarp, shiz-o-karp or skiz-, n. [*Gr. schizo*, to split, *karp*, fruit.] Bot. a dry fruit which splits at maturity into distinct one-seeded carpels.

Schizognathous, shiz-ô-gnâ-thus or skiz-, a. [*Gr. schizo*, and *gnâthos*, jaw.] *Ornithol.* Having the bony palatal cleft in a particular position.

Schizocystes, shiz-mi-se'-téz, n. pl. [*Gr. schizo*, and *kytos*, cyst.] A division of minute vegetable organisms known as microbes, bacteria, &c.

Schizorhinal, shiz-o-rin-al or skiz-, a. [*Gr. rhis*, rhinos, nose.] *Ornithol.* Having the nasal bones cleft in a particular way.

Scorzonera, skor-zô-nê-ra, n. [*L. Scorus* of composite plants, one of which is cultivated for its carrot-shaped edible root.

Scrawl, skrōl, n. [Perhaps from *scrui*, a form of *cravai*.] A young crab. (*Scraui*.)
 Scrophularia, skrof-ū-lā-rī-a, n. [Because used as a remedy for *scrofula*.] A genus of gametophyllous plants common in Britain, types of a family containing the foxglove, atropine, calceolaria, &c.
 Seborrhoea, se-bō-rō-e-a, n. [*Sebium*, tallow, *rhoeo*, to flow.] Excess of the fatty secretion of the skin.
 Sematology, se-mā-si-ol-ō-jī, n. [*Gr. se-ma*, signification, from *sema*, sign.] The signification of words.
 Sepsis, sepsis, n. [*Gr. sepsis*, putrefaction, *sepsis*, to rot.] Putrefaction; blood-poisoning; streptococcus.
 Sheat-fish, shī-t-fish, n. Same as *Shirius*.
 Shippon, Shippen, ship'en, n. [*O.E. scheyne*, *scheyne*, a Sax. *scypen*, akin to *shop*.] A house for cattle or sheep; a stable.
 Ship-railway, n. A railway by which a ship may be conveyed from one piece of water to another.
 Simulacrum, sim-ū-lāk-rum, n.; pl. Simulacra, sim-ū-lāk-ri. [*L.*] An unreal or mock image or likeness; a phantom.
 Sippe, sip'et, n. [A dimin. form from *sip* or *sip*.] A small family, a little bit of something; a table; a small piece of bread served along with soup, broth, &c.
 Ski, skē, n. [*Dan.*] A long narrow snow-shoe for running at high speed.
 Skirt-dance, n. A dance which the performers accompany by waving their flowing skirts. So also Skirt-dancer.
 Sloyd, sloid, n. [*Sw. sloyd*; akin to *E. sleight*.] A system of manual training for pupils in schools, originating in Sweden.
 Sow-bread, n. [From the roots being eaten by swine.] The common British species of cyclamen.
 Sow-thistle, n. A genus of composite plants common in Britain, somewhat resembling thistles, and greedily eaten by various animals.
 Spindle-tree, n. A small tree (genus *Eucymus*) found wild in Britain.
 Spine-tail, n. A name of several birds having stiff pointed feathers in the tail.
 Spinifex, spin'ī-fēks, n. An excessively spiny grass growing in tufts, and covering large areas in Australia, where it forms a great impediment to travellers.
 Spirlum, spi-ril'um, n.; pl. Spirlilla, spirilla. [From its spiral growth.] A microscopic germ of the bacteria.
 Splenology, splē-nol-ō-jī, n. [*Gr. splēn*, the spleen, *logos*, doctrine.] Knowledge or body of facts regarding the spleen.
 Splenotomy, splē-nōt-ō-mī, n. [*Gr. tomē*, cutting.] A cutting into, or the anatomy of, the spleen.
 Splurge, spler, n. [Probably a coined word, suggested by *splash*, *surge*, or the like.] A showing-off; a great display or ostentation. [*Collog.*]
 Spode, spōd, n. [*Gr. spodos*, ashes.] A material composed of calcined ivory, of which vases and ornaments are made.
 Spodumene, spōd-ū-mēn, n. [*Gr. spodomenos*, converted into ashes, from *spodos*, ashes.] A mineral, a silicate, an aluminium and lithium, an emerald-green variety of which is used as a gem.
 Spoil-five, n. A game of cards played with the whole pack, each player getting five cards, when no one takes three tricks the game is said to be spoiled.
 Sputum, spū'tum, n.; pl. Sputa. [*L. spatium*, spittle, from *spuo*, to spit.] Spittle; matter expectorated.
 Staphyloia, Staphyloia, staf-ī-lō-mā, staf-ī-lō-mā, n. [*Gr. staphyloia*, a great cluster.] Pathol. a tumour or bulging out of the eyeball in front.
 Star-shoot, n. Same as *Vulcan*.—Starwort, star'wert, n. The popular name of British plants, some of them of the chickweed genus.
 Steatopygus, stē-tā-pī-gus, n. [*Gr. steat*, *steat*, fat, *pygē*, buttocks.] Having an accumulation of fat on the buttocks, a peculiarity of Hottentots and other nomads.
 Steel-toys, n. A technical name for small articles of steel, as buttons, buckles, &c.
 Steganopodus, steg-a-nō-pō-dus, n. [*Gr. steganos*, covered, *pōs*, pōdos, foot.] Ornithol. having all four toes webbed, as the gannet and pelican.

Stereobate, ster'e-o-bāt, n. [*Gr. stereobate*, *stereos*, firm, solid, and *batein*, to go.] Arch. a kind of continuous pedestal at the bottom of a wall.
 Stereopticon, ster'e-op'ti-kōn, n. [*Gr. stereos*, solid, *optikos*, optic.] An apparatus in which two magic lanterns are combined.
 Stodge, stoj, v.t.—stodged, stojding. [Perhaps akin to *stock*, *stick*, *stoke*.] To stuff or cram.—n. A mass jumbled together.—Stodgy, stoj'ī, a. Cramped together—roughly; crude and indigestible.
 Stomach-stagers, n. pl. A disease in horses depending on a paralytic affection of the stomach.
 Strabology, stra-bō-lō-mī, n. [*Gr. strabos*, squinting, *logos*, cutting.] A surgical operation for the cure of squinting (strabismus).
 Stramonium, stra-mō-ni-um, n. The thorn-apple (*Atropa Stramonium*) and a drug obtained from it with similar properties to belladonna.
 Strophanthin, strō-fan'thin, n. [From *Strophanthus*, the genus to which the plant belongs.—*Gr. strophō*, to twist, *anthos*, flower.] A drug obtained from the seeds of an African plant, a mild poison, but used in heart disease.
 Sudamina, sū-dā-mī-nā, n. pl. [From *L. sudo*, *sudare*, to sweat.] Minute vesicles appearing on the skin in certain cases.
 Sudd, sudd, n. [*Ar.*] Floating vegetation obstructing boats in the Nile or other river.
 Symbiosis, sim-bi-ō-sis, n. [*Gr. sym*, together, and *bios*, life.] A sort of parasitism in which two kinds of animals or plants, or plant and animal, live in close relationship, the one being of service to the other for protection or food.

TALLEGALLA. TALEGALLA.

Tallow-tree, n. A tree yielding vegetable tallow, especially a tree belonging to China introduced into India and America.
 Tank-car, n. A car or railway wagon carrying a large tank for the conveyance of petroleum.
 Taoism, Taoism, tā'ō-izm, tā'ō-izm, n. [From Chinese *tāo*, way or path.] A Chinese religion introduced by Lao-tse, non-theistic, but teaching a pure morality, latterly associated with beliefs in magic and other superstitions.
 Taqua-nut, tak'wā, n. The ivory-nut.
 Tara-fern, tā-rā, n. A New Zealand fern of the bracken genus with an edible rhizome.
 Tarantass, tar-an-tas', n. A covered Russian carriage without springs.
 Tarpon, Tarpum, tar'pūn, n. [Origin unknown.] A fine large sea-fish of the Southern United States and the W. Indies, belonging to the herring family, and giving excellent sport to the angler.
 Tarsia, tar-si-a, n. [*It.*] A kind of Italian mosaic woodwork or marquetry.
 Tarsus, tar-sus, n. [*Gr. meta-tar-sus*, n. *Ornithol.* same as *Tarsus*.]
 Taxel, tak'sel, n. The N. American badger.
 Teel, tel, n. [*Indian name*.] Indian sesame.
 Teknonymy, tek-nō-nī-mī, n. [*Gr. teknon*, child, *onymos*, name.] The custom of naming a parent after his child, prevalent among some uncivilized peoples.—Teknonymous, tek-nō-nī-mus, a. Pertaining to or practising teknonymy.
 Telegraph, tel-ē-grāf, n. [*Gr. tele*, far, and *graphein*, to write.] A telegraph that reproduces a facsimile of the person's handwriting who sends a message.
 Telemeter, [See in Dict.] Also an apparatus by which the variations recorded by any physical or other instrument furnished with an index can be shown at a distance by means of electricity.—Telemetric, tel-em-ē-trī, n. Measurement or observation by means of a telemeter.
 Telepathy, tel-ē-pā-thī, n. [*Gr. tele*, far, *pathos*, feeling.] The communication of feelings or impressions between persons at some distance from each other.—Telepathic, tel-ē-pā-thī'k, a. Pertaining to telepathy.

Telpherage, tel'fer-āj, n. [Badly formed from *Gr. tele*, far, *pherein*, to carry.] A system of automatically transporting goods on a kind of elevated railway by means of electricity.—Telpher-line, Telpher-rail-way, n. A railway of this kind.
 Terre-plein, tār-plan, n. [*Fr.*] Fort. that part of a rampart on which the guns are placed.
 Theatrophone, thē-āt-rō-fōn, n. [From *theatre*, and the *phone* of telephone.] A telephone to enable a person to hear what is said or sung in a theatre though not present at the performance.
 Theriomorphic, thē-rī-ō-mōr'fīk, n. [*Gr. therion*, animal, *mōrphē*, shape.] Having the form of an animal.
 Thrrips, thrīps, n. [*Gr.* a kind of worm.] A genus of minute insects, one of them very destructive to wheat.
 Thymol, tim'ol, n. [From *thyon*, and *L. oleum*, oil.] A crystalline substance obtained from oil of thyme, a strong antiseptic and disinfectant, used as a gargle, for inhalation in skin diseases, &c.
 Tiger-flower, n. A Mexican plant of the iris family with magnificent flowers.
 Til, til, n. Indian sesame.
 Tillandsia, til-lān-dsi-a, n. [After a botanist Tillandsia.] A tropical genus of tropical American epiphytes of the bromeliad family.
 Timothy-grass, n. [First recommended by Timothy Huxson.] A kind of hard, coarse pasture grass extensively cultivated.
 Toad-flax, n. The name of several indigenous British plants allied to the antirrhinum.
 Tombois, tom-bō-lē, n. [*It.*] A kind of lottery, in which articles of various kinds are the prizes.
 Traveller's-tree, n. A characteristic tree of Madagascar belonging to the banana family, so named because the traveller may stay his thirst from water in the hollow at the base of the leaf-stem.
 Trigger-fish, n. A name of certain fishes which have a dorsal fin with a strong ray or spine in front that cannot be pressed down, and the second ray is depressed.
 Tropaeum, trō-pē-ū-m, n. [*L.*] A medicine, a trophy, the leaves being shield-shaped, the flowers helmet-shaped.] A genus of S. American trailing or climbing plants of the geranium family, some of them well known as Indian *esch* and nasturtium.
 Tuba, tū-bā, n. [*L.* a trumpet, *tūbn*.] A large musical instrument of brass, low in pitch and resembling the bombard.
 Tubercule, tū-bēr-kū-lē, n. A medicine introduced by Dr. Koch for the treatment of tuberculosis.—Tuberculosis, tū-bēr-kū-lō-sis, n. A disease due to the formation of tubercles in various organs of the body; a consumptive disease of the system.
 Tucum, tū-kūm, n. A S. American palm, yielding a valuable fibre and oil.
 Tug-of-war, n. A trial of strength between two parties of men who tug at opposite ends of a rope, each side trying to pull the other over a given mark.
 Turps, turps, n. A name now often used as short for spirits or oil of turpentine, which is popularly, but incorrectly, called turpentine.
 Twist, twist, n. [Akin to *two*, *twig*, *twine*, verb to twist, &c., two-twess being the idea involved in all.] The part of the body where the less divide or bifurcate: a good old word. [*Deleg.*]
 Twin-nature, tūn-nā-tūr, a. Double natured; having an animal and non-animal nature combined. [*Term.*]
 Typhilitis, tif-lī-tis, n. [*Gr. typhlos*, blind (referring to cecum, from *typhlos*, blind, and term. *-itis*, inflaming inflammation.)] Med. inflammation of the cecum.
 Typhomalarial, tif-ō-mā-lā-rī-al, a. Med. having the character both of typhus and malarial fever.

Ule, ū-lā, n. [American.] A tree of tropical America which supplies large quantities of rubber.
 Ultrared, ul-trā-red', a. Belonging to that part of the solar spectrum which is con-

tinued beyond the red rays. Similarly Ultraviolet, said of the opposite end of the spectrum.—Ultratropical, tropi-kal, a. [Outside of the tropics; extratropical; also, extremely tropical (as heat).] Ultra-zodiacal, ultra-zō-dī-ak, a. Situated outside of the zodiac; belonging to parts of the heavens beyond the Zodiac.

Umbellule, um-bel-ul, n. [Dim. of umbel.] Bot. A small or partial umbel.

Umiak, ū-mī-ak, n. [Eskimo.] A flat-bottomed boat of skin rowed by the Eskimo women.

Unau, ū-nōu, n. [S. American.] The two-toed sloth, a native of Brazil.

Understudy, ūn-der-stū-dī, n. A player who makes a special study of some theatrical part so as to be able to take it in the absence of the regular performer.

Unlearned.—Unlearned lacernator, the increase of the value of land which is not due to any expenditure on the part of the owner, as when it arises from growth of population.

Unguis, ūng-gwis, a; pl. Ungues, ūng-gwēz. [L., a nail or claw.] A nail, claw, or hoof of an animal; something resembling this; bot. a claw-like portion of a petal.

Up-to-date, a. Having the latest information or improvements; of the most recent stamp or character.

Uredo, ū-rē-dō, n. [L., blight of plants, from urō, to burn.] A genus of parasitic fungi which cause such diseases in plants as smut, rust, &c.

Uropod, ū-ro-pod, n. [Gr. *oura*, tail, *pous*, foot, foot.] A name of certain posterior appendages of the abdomen in crustaceans serving as feet.

Uropygium, ū-ro-pjī-um, n. [Gr. *oro*, *pygion*.] Gravid, the rump of birds.—Uropygial, ū-ro-pjī-al, a.

Vagus, vā-gus, n. [L. *vagus*, wandering, from its course.] Vagus. Same as *Pneumogastri Vagus*.

Valence, vā-len-sy, vā-len-sī, n. [From L.L. *valentia*, strength, from *l.* *valere*, to be strong. VALID.] Chem. the combining strength or capacity of atoms, referred to hydrogen as a standard; the force which determines with how many atoms of an element an atom of another element will combine.

Vallisneria, val-bē-rī-a, n. [After *Vallisneria*, an Italian naturalist.] A genus of plants that grow at the bottom of water.

Vaseline, vā-sē-līn, n. [Apparently a fancy name.] substance of a greasy appearance and yellowish color obtained from petroleum and used in ointments, pomades, &c.

Velarium, vel-ā-rī-um, n. [L., from *velum*, a veil.] An awning stretched over an ancient Roman theatre or amphitheatre, these buildings being open to the sky.

Verso, vē-rsō, n. [L. *versus*, to be turned, to turn. Versē.] A left-hand page; the second page of a leaf or folio; opposed to *recto*.

Victorian, vik-tō-rī-an, a. Pertaining to Queen Victoria or her reign; pertaining to the colony of Victoria.—*Regal Victorian Order*, an order of knighthood instituted by Queen Victoria in 1896, and bestowed upon especially for services rendered to the sovereign.

View-point, a. Point of view; point from which a prospect may be obtained.

Vigneron, ven-yē-rōn, n. [Fr. from *vigne*, vine.] A vine-grower; a wine-grower.

Virelay, vir-ē-lā, n. [Fr. *virelay*, from *vire*, to turn, to veer, and *lay*, a lay.] In French literature a short poem, in short lines, with a refrain, and only two rhymes throughout.

Vitrine, vit-rin, n. [L. *vitrum*, glass. Vir-uous.] A glass show-case for articles requiring protection.

Vley, vlei, vi or di, n. [D.] In S. Africa a name for a swampy hollow or pool that dries up at certain seasons.

Volapük, vō-lā-pük, n. [An invented name based on the words world and speak: 'world-speech'.] An artificial language intended for international use; its vocabulary being based on English and other words, changed so as to be easily uttered, and its grammar and syntax being of the simplest and most regular kind.

Volar, vō-lar, n. [L. *volare*, to fly. VOLARITY.] Pertaining to flight; used in flying (as the *lar* membranes of bats).

Voodoo, vō-dō, n. [Perhaps of African origin.] Among the West Indian and United States negroes a person who professes to be a sorcerer or to possess mysterious powers; such mysterious and malignant powers collectively; an evil spirit, misused adjectively.—Voodooism, vō-dō-izm, n. Voodoo beliefs or practices.

Wallaby, wō-lā-bī, n. [Native Australian.] A name in Australia for several kangaroos of small size.

Wattle, wāt-tle, wēt-l, n. A name in Australia for various species of acacia, some of them with beautiful flowers.

Wattle-bird, n. A name of certain Australian birds of the honey-eater family, having wattles hanging below the ear.

Welwitschia, wel-witch-ī, n. [From the German *Welwitsch*, who discovered it.] A curious plant of S. Africa, growing in dry regions, and having the form of a stumpy mass of wood with two corymbose leaves, and several short flower stalks.

Whale-back, n. A steam cargo-vessel of peculiar shape, having the upper surface arched or rounded so as to somewhat resemble a whale's back.

Wistaria, wis-tā-rī-a, n. [After Caspar Wistar, an American anatomist.] A genus of climbing and twining leguminous plants, of which a N. American and a Chinese species are now well known in Europe.

Woodite, wō-dīt, n. [From the inventor, Mrs. Wood.] A recently introduced material, one form of which consists mainly of India-rubber specially treated, and is recommended as a backing to a ship's armour-plates, another more buoyant variety being intended for raft purposes in ship construction.

Xanthoma, zan-thō-mā, n. [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.] An affection of the skin, consisting in the appearance of irregular yellow patches on it, especially in the eyelids.

Xenian, zē-rī-an, a. [Gr. *xenos*, from *zenōs*, guest, stranger.] Pertaining to the bond of hospitality and friendship established between persons living in different states or countries. [*Gladstone*.]

Xenogamy, ze-nō-gā-mī, n. [Gr. *xenos*, strange, *gamos*, marriage.] In bot. cross-fertilization.

X-rays, n. pl. Rays, obtained by using a glass vessel exhausted of air and an electric current, of such peculiar character that they can pass through many solid substances though impeded by others; so that for example by using a photographic plate we can by them obtain a picture (called a radiograph) of the bones of the hand, which obstruct their passage, and may also locate a foreign object, as a rifle bullet, that has entered the human body. Called also *Röntgen rays*, from their discoverer.

Xylem, xī-lēm, n. [Gr. *xylon*, wood.] In vegetable histology that portion of a fibro-vascular bundle which develops into wood.

Xylene, xī-lēm, n. A name of certain hydrocarbons found in coal-tar and wood-tar.

Xylidine, xī-lī-dīn, n. A name for several coal-tar hydrocarbons resembling aniline, one of them yielding a fine red colour.

Xylobalsamum, xī-lō-bal-sā-mūm, [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *balsam*.] A kind of balsam obtained from a tree of Western Asia.

Xylophone, xī-lō-fōn, n. [Gr. *xylon*, wood, *phōnē*, sound.] A musical instrument in which the notes are given by pieces of wood struck with hammers.

Yamen, Yamun, yā'men, yā'mun, n. [Chinese.] A Chinese government department or official residence, as the Teung Yamen or department of foreign affairs.

Yashmak, yash-mak, n. [Ar.] The veil which Moslem women wear in public, covering most of the face except the eyes.

Yeast-plant, n. A plant or vegetable organism of which yeast consists; a simple cellular growth.

Yen, yen, n. The unit of account in Japanese money, of the value of 25 sterling.

Yiddish, yid-īsh, n. [G. *jüdisch*, Jewish.] A Jargon or dialect of German and Hebrew spoken among Jews.

Ytterbium, it-ter-bī-um, n. [From *Ytterby* in Sweden.] A rare chemical element allied to cerium and terbium.

Yulan, yū-lan, n. [Chinese.] A Chinese species of magnolia with large white blossoms now cultivated in Europe and America.

Zoea, zō-ā, n. [From Gr. *zōē*, life.] The name given to an embryonic stage in the development of crustaceans.

Zochemistry, zō-ō-ke-mī-strī, n. [Gr. *zōon*, animal, and *chemistry*.] Animal chemistry; the chemistry of animal substances.

Zoecium, zō-ō-sī-um, n. [Gr. *zōon*, animal, *oikos*, house.] The chamber or receptacle in which resides one of the semi-independent animals of the polypus in company with others in similar chambers.

Zoogamy, zō-ō-gā-mī, n. [Gr. *zōon*, animal, and *gamos*, marriage.] The sexual union of animals to produce young.

Zoogeography, zō-ō-jē-ō-grā-fī, n. [Gr. *zōon*, animal, and *geography*.] The geographical distribution of animals, or branch of knowledge dealing with it.

Zymogen, zī-mō-jen, n. [Gr. *zymē*, leaven, and *root gen.* to be raised.] Any substance which gives rise to a ferment without being itself a ferment.

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hēr; pine, pin; nōte, not, move; tubē, tub, bull; oil, pound; u, Sc. ab. use—the Fr. u.

KEY

TO NOTED NAMES IN FICTION, MYTHOLOGY, &c.

[Certain other names not entered here will be found in the Dictionary itself.]

Abdell, abd-el. A seraph in Milton's *Paradise Lost* who witnessed the revolt of Satan. 'Faithful found among the faithless, faithful only he.'

Abon Hassan, abo' has'an. A young man of Bagdad in the Arabian Nights, who is carried while asleep to the bed of the Caliph Haroun-al-Rasheed, and next morning is persuaded that he really is the caliph.

Absolute, Sir Anthony. A hot-tempered and domineering but good-hearted and generous old gentleman, in Sheridan's comedy of *The Rivals*. His son, the gallant and spirited **Captain Absolute**, is in love with Lydia Languish, and has Bob Acres for his rival.

Abudab. A merchant in the *Tales of the Genii*, almost driven distracted by an odd hag that haunts him every night.

Achates, a-k-a-tis. The faithful companion of Aeneas in Virgil's *Aeneid*, adopted as a type of staunch companionship.

Acheron, a-k-e-r-on. In classical fable a river of the infernal regions.

Achilles, a-k-i-lis. The chief Greek hero in the siege of Troy as told in Homer's *Iliad*. He slew Hector, but according to later writers, was himself slain by Paris, who wounded him in the right heel, where alone he was vulnerable. His best friend was Patroclus, who was killed by Hector. See *Iliad*, *Hector*, &c.

Acis, a-sis. According to Ovid a Sicilian shepherd beloved by Galatea, who killed by the Cyclops Polyphemus and wished Galatea for himself.

Acrasia, a-k-r-a-sia. A beautiful enchantress in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, typifying uncontrolled indulgence in sensual pleasures.

Acres, Bob. A blustering, swearing, but cowardly character in Sheridan's comedy of *The Rivals*. See *Absolute*.

Acteon, a-k-ti-on. A huntsman who, having surprised Diana bathing, was turned by her into a stag and torn by his own dogs.

Adams, ad-a-mas. The spirit of the Cape of Storms and Hope, described by Camoens in his poem the *Lusiads*.

Adams, Parson. A country curate in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*, pious, learned, absent-minded, and extremely ignorant of the world.

Admetus, ad-me-tus. A mythological king of Thessaly under whom, for a year, Apollo served as a shepherd. See *Alcetas*.

Adonis, ad-o-nis. In Greek myth a beautiful youth beloved by Venus and killed by a wild boar. The myths connected with Adonis are of Eastern origin, and he himself appears to be personification of the sun.

Aegus, a-jus. A legendary king of Athens, the father of Theseus.

Aeneas, a-ne-as. The hero of Virgil's poem the *Aeneid*, a Trojan warrior, who came to Italy after the fall of Troy, having passed through various adventures by the way, and was regarded as the remote founder of Rome. He was said to be the son of Anchises and Venus. See also *Dido*.

Eolus, eo-lus. God of the winds among the Greeks and Romans. He kept the winds confined in a cave in the Aeolian Islands.

Esculapius, es-ku-la-pi-us. The god of medicine among the Greeks and Romans.

Agamemnon, a-ga-me-m-n-on. A leader of the Greeks in the war against Troy, slain by his wife Clytemnestra and her paramour Egisthus. His brother was Menelaus, his son Orestes, and his daughters Iphigenia and Electra.

Aguecheek, Sir Andrew. A silly and cowardly character in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, a crony of Sir Toby Belch.

Anirran, Ahrimanes, a-ni-ran, a-ni-ma-nez. The evil principle or deity in the religious system of Zoroaster.

Atinwell, Viscount. In Farquhar's comedy *The Beaux' Stratagem* a gentleman who seeks the hand of Berinda, daughter of Lady Beautiful. He and his friend Archer are in disguise.

Ajax, a-jaks. A Greek hero of the war against Troy, and of a tragedy by Sophocles, who became frenzied and killed himself when the armour of Achilles was awarded to Ulysses.

Aladdin, a-lad-din. A well-known character in the Arabian Nights, son of a poor tailor in China, who gains possession of a magic ring and lamp, and thus has at his beck and call the Genii who are attached to them as slaves.

Alcinous, a-l-si-nus. A prince in the Arabian Nights, who possessed eight precious statues, but was led to seek for one still more precious, and found it in the person of a pure and beautiful woman. He got a magic mirror, which became dimmed when it reflected any damsel spiced with impurity.

Alastor, a-las-tor. In Greek a name for an avenging deity, adopted by Shelley as that of the Spirit of Solitude in his poem *Alastor*.

Al Borak. A celestial animal of wonderful form that carried Mohammed to the seventh heaven.

Alceste, al-ses-tis. The heroine of a drama of Euripides. She was the wife of Admetus, and gave herself up to death in his stead, but was brought back from the grave alive by Hercules.

Aleides, al-si-dez. A name of Hercules.

Alelus, al-si-no-us. In Homer's *Odyssey* king of the Phaeacians and father of Nausicaa, hospitably entertains Ulysses.

Alcmena, al-k-me-na. The mother of Hercules by Jupiter. See *Amphitryon*.

Aldiboroniphosphophornio. A character in Henry Carey's burlesque *Chronophotology* (1842), the name being humorous given by Sir Walter Scott to his friend and printer James Ballantyne.

Alecto. In classical myth, one of the three Furies.

Al Baba. The hero of the story of the Forty Thieves in the Arabian Nights. A treasure cave he is enabled to enter by overhearing their magic password 'Open sesame' ('sesame' being the grain of that name). His brother is Cassim.

Albany, Mr. A country gentleman in Fielding's *Tom Jones*, distinguished for benevolence, charity, rectitude, and modesty. He brings up Jones, who turns out to be the natural son of his sister.

Alnaschar, al-na-skar. A young man in the Arabian Nights who lays out all his money on a basket of glassware, and while dreaming of the fortune he is to make in trade with this as a foundation kicks it over and thus ruins his hopes.

Alpheus, al-fis. A river-god of Greek myth. See *Arctus*.

Alsatia, al-sa-tis. A popular name formerly given to the district of Whitefriars in London, a sanctuary for debtors and law-breakers. It figures in Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*.

Al Strat. In Mohammedan belief a bridge of incredible splendour leading across the abyss of hell into paradise, and which all must cross to get there.

Amadis de Gaul, am-a-dis de-gal. The hero of a famous romance of chivalry, supposed to have been originally written in Portugal, *Gaul* standing for Wales, and the romance belonging to those connected with King Arthur and his knights. His mistress was Oriana.

Amalthæa. A nymph of classic fable, with whose story is connected the cornucopia or horn of plenty.

Amariyllis, am-a-ri-lis. A country girl in ancient pastoral poetry; hence a rustic beauty in general.

Amelia. The heroine of Fielding's novel of same name, wife of the profligate Captain Booth, and a most perfect specimen of wickedness.

Ammon. An ancient Egyptian deity, regarded by the Greeks and Romans as identical with Jupiter, represented with the head or horns of a ram.

Amory, Blanche. A young lady in Thackeray's *Pendennis*, good-looking, clever, and pretending to sentiment, but shallow, selfish, and a vixen. She was at one time engaged to Pendennis, and also to Harry Fother.

Amphion, am-fion. A son of Zeus or Jupiter, at the sound of whose lyre the stones moved into their places so to form the walls of Thebes in Greece.

Amphitrite, am-fri-tis. A goddess of the sea, the wife of Poseidon.

Amphitryon, am-fri-ty-on. In Greek myth, a fabulous king of Thebes, husband of Alcmena, who became mother of Hercules by Jupiter when he assumed Amphitryon's form. There are comedies by Plautus and Molière on the incidents connected with this story.

Anchises, an-kis-es. The father of Aeneas by Venus.

Ancient Mariner. Hero of a famous poem by Coleridge, turning on the slaying of an albatross by the mariner.

Andrews, Joseph. A novel by Fielding, written to ridicule Richardson's *Pamela*, the hero being a virtuous footman who overcomes temptations.

Andromache, an-dro-ma-ke. The wife of Hector, a beautiful and touching figure in Homer's *Iliad*. See *Hector*, *Iliad*.

Andromeda, an-dro-me-da. In Greek fable the fair daughter of an Ethiopian queen, exposed to a sea monster at the command of an oracle, but rescued by Perseus.

Angelie Doctor. A name given to Thomas Aquinas.

Antaeus, an-ti-ous. A giant invincible so long as he touched the earth, killed by Hercules, who held him up and crushed him.

Antigone, an-ti-go-ne. The heroine of Sophocles' tragedy of this name, daughter of Oedipus, put to death by the tyrant Creon of Thebes for burying her father contrary to his orders.

Antipholus. The name of the twin brothers, exactly resembling each other, who are the chief characters in Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*.

Antiquary. See *Oldbuck*.

Antonio. The name of the merchant in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, hated by Shylock the Jew.

Anubis, an-u-bis. The dog-headed divinity of ancient Egypt.

Aphrodite, a-fro-di-tis. The Greek goddess identified by the Romans with Venus.

Apis, Apis. The sacred bull of ancient Egypt, worshipped as a symbol of the god Osiris.

Apollon. The Greek and Roman god of music and prophecy, the avenger of disease and suffering, originally a sun-god (his epithet Phœbus meaning radiant or beaming). He was a son of Zeus and Leto, and brother of Artemis (Diana).

Apollonius of Tyre. The hero of a tale which was very popular in the middle ages, and furnished the plot for Shakespeare's *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*.

Apostle of Germany. St. Boniface, an Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastic of the 8th century; of Ireland, St. Patrick; of Temperance, Father Matthew; of the English, St. Augustine, who introduced Christianity into Saxon England, and died in 604 or 605; of the Gauls, St. Irenæus (3rd century); of the Gentiles, St. Paul.

Arachne, ar-ak-né. In class. mythol. a maiden that, having surpassed Minerva in weaving, was changed by her into a spider.

Archimago, Archimago, ar-ki-má-gó, ar-ki-má. An enchanter in Spenser's *Fæerie Queene*, a type of hypocrisy.

Argo, ar-gó. The Greek god of war; same as Mars.

Aréthusa, ar-eth'ús-a. One of the Nereids, changed by Artemis into a fountain near Syracuse, to free her from the pursuit of the water-god Alpheus, whose waters, however, flowed under the sea from Greece to mingle with those of the nymph.

Argo. In Greek legend the ship in which Jason and his companion heroes the Argonauts sailed to bring back the golden fleece from Colchis at the eastern extremity of the Euxine. Jason obtained the fleece by the aid of Medea, daughter of the King of Colchis. See *Jason, Medea*.

Argus. A creature of Greek mythol. who had a hundred eyes and was ever watchful.

Ariadne, ar-iad-né. In Greek mythol. the daughter of Minos, king of Crete. She gave Theseus a clue of thread to guide him out of the labyrinth after killing the Minotaur. Theseus deserted her in the isle of Naxos, and she was commonly said to have been married by Bacchus.

Ariel, a-ri-el. A spirit of Jewish and middle-age fable, adopted by Shakespeare in *The Tempest*, and also by Pope in his *Rape of the Lock*.

Arión, a-ri-on. An ancient Greek poet (ab. 625 B.C.) fabled to have been flung into the sea by sailors, who coveted his treasures, but to have been carried safe to land by a dolphin.

Armida, ar-mé-da. A beautiful and seductive enchantress in Tasso's *Jerusalem*. Delivered, who allures the hero Rinaldo into her delightful palace and garden, where for a time he forgets his high calling as a crusader.

Artagal. A character in Spenser's *Fæerie Queene*, typifying justice.

Artemis. The Greek goddess identified by the Romans with Diana.

Artful Dodger. The youthful pick-pocket in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*.

Arthur. A British king at the time of the settlement of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain. Nothing is really known of him, but he has become the centre of a vast supergrowth of legend or fable, especially in regard to the exploits of his Knights of the Round Table.

Ascanius. In Virgil's *Æneid* the son of Æneas and his wife Creusa.

Asgard. In Scand. mythol. the abode of the gods, rising above Midgard, that is, the earth.

Atalanta. Lucy. The heroine of Scott's novel *The Bride of Lammermoor*, loving and loved by Edgar Ravenswood. Married against her inclination to Frank Hayston of Bucklaw, she goes mad on her marriage night.

Astarte, as-tar-té. An ancient Assyrian or Arabian evil spirit of the ancient Jews mentioned in the book of Tobit, and introduced by Le Sage in his *Diabla Boiteux*, or *Devil on Two Sticks*.

Astarte's. Phœnician goddess equivalent to the Asherah of the Hebrews. She

in some respects corresponded with the Greek Aphrodite or Roman Venus.

Astræa. In class. mythol. goddess of justice, the last of the deities to leave the earth at the close of the golden age.

Atalanta. A famous huntress of Greek mythol. who agreed to marry anyone who could outstrip her in running, the consequence of failing being death to the winner. She was vanquished by a wooer (Hippomenes), who dropped successively three golden apples as he ran, and thus led her to stop and pick them up.

Athê, a-thê. A Greek goddess of hatred, crime, and tribulation.

Athênê, a-thên-é. The Greek goddess of wisdom, usually identified with the Roman Minerva, and also called Pallas or Pallas Athênê.

Atlantis. A large island believed by the ancients to have existed in the Atlantic westward of the Straits of Gibraltar. Racon has left an allegorical fragment, *The New Atlantis*, in which he represents himself as having been wrecked on such an island and having found there an ideal community.

Atlas. In Greek myth. a Titan compelled to support the vault of heaven.

Atréus, a-tré-us. In Greek myth. the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who are hence called Atreides (Atreidæ).

Atropos. One of the three Fates among the Greeks; it was she who cut the thread of life. The others were Clotho and Lachesis.

Audrey, a-dri. A country wench in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*.

Aurora, a-ur-a. In Roman mythol. the goddess of the dawn, in Greek called *Eos*. See *Iduna*.

Autolycus, a-to-ly-kus. A roguish pedlar in Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*.

Avalon. A sort of fairyland or elysium mentioned in connection with the legends of King Arthur.

Avernius. A name for the lower world among the Romans, originally given to a gloomy lake regarded as the entrance to the lower regions.

Azazel. The angel of death among the Mohammedans.

Baal. See in Dict.

Bacchus, bak'us. The Greek and Roman god of wine, in Greek commonly called *Dionysus*.

Backbite, Sir Benjamin. A spiteful scandal-monger in Sheridan's *School for Scandal*.

Bagstock, Major. A triple-faced, pompous, and insouciant retired officer in Dickens's *Don Quixote*.

Bald. Bald and Son, always swaggering and boasting about himself as "Joey B." Old Joe B. &c.

Balder, Baldr. A Scand. deity, the son of Odin and Friga, beautiful, wise, amiable, and beloved of all the gods; slain through the guile of the evil god Loki.

Balderson, Caleb. A devoted but ridiculous old domestic in Scott's *Brutal*.

Ballad-monger. who think it his duty by the family in the direst scarcity of all external aids to assist him.

Banquo, bang'kwó. Athane in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, whom Macbeth causes to be murdered, and whose ghost haunts him.

Barataria. In Cervantes's romance of Don Quixote, the so-called island of which Sancho Panza believes himself to be appointed governor.

Bardell, Mr. Mr. Pickwick's landlady in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, who gets damages against Mr. Pickwick in a trumped-up case of breach of promise of marriage.

Bard of Avon—Shakespeare—of Ayreshire.

Barnes—of Hope, Campbell (Pleasures of Hope); of Memory, Rogers (Pleasures of Memory)—of Oliver, Cooper (from his residence)—of Twickenham, Pove.

Bartholomew. The red-nosed follower of Falstaff in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives* and *Henry IV.*—a swaggering, drunken, but amusing rascal.

Barkis. A carrier in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, who marries David's old nurse

Peggotty, expressing his proposal to do so by the words, "Barkis is willin'".

Barnacle, barn-idé. In the Arabian Nights a prince of the Barnacle family, who pretended so long a beggar named Shacabac to a sumptuous feast, pressing him to eat, though no dishes were on the table.

Barnwell, George. The hero of a tragedy by Lillo (1730), a London apprentice who is led by a base woman to rob his master, and then to rob and murder his uncle, and is betrayed by her to the scaffold.

Bassanio. The lover of Portia in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*. See *Portia*.

Bates, Chappley. A merry young pickpocket in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*.

Baucis and Philemon. A pious, simple, aged and affectionate couple, who, having hospitably entertained the gods Jupiter and Mercury, had their humble abode changed into a splendid temple; while they themselves, in response to their wish that they might die together, were changed into two trees.

Bayes, báz. The chief character in Buckingham's burlesque *The Rehearsal* (1671), intended as a caricature of Dryden.

Beatrice, bé-a-tris (it is bé-a-tré-chik). A young lady beloved by Dante, and celebrated in his *Divine Comedy*; also the heroine of Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*.

Beau Brummels. A vain, foppish, but hard-up character in Goldsmith's *Citizen of the World*.

Bede, Adam. The hero of a novel by George Eliot, a manly and straightforward artist in love with Hetty Sorrel, who is seduced by the young squire Arthur Donnithorne. He marries Drury Morris.

Bedivere, Sir. One of King Arthur's knights, the last who remained to him at his death, and who threw his famous sword into the mere, as described in Tennyson's *Morte d'Arthur*.

Belch, Sir Toby. A jolly porter, the uncle of Olivia in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, who plays on the folly of Sir Andrew.

Beelzebub. A devil.

Belial. A biblical word meaning worthless or wickedness, often treated as a proper name, and by Milton made one of the chief of the fallen angels.

Bellinda. The heroine of Pope's *Rape of the Lock*, and of a novel by Miss Edgeworth.

Bell, Adam. An archer and outlaw of northern England, a hero of ballad romance in association with Cym of the Clough and William of Mouselys.

Bell, Peter. The subject of a poem by Wordsworth, a hardened, uncultivated boor, whose heart, however, is touched by the fidelity of an ass to its dead master.

Befflaunt, Lady. An abandoned woman of rank in Fielding's *Tom Jones*.

Belviden, Lady Margaret. The mistress of Tillotstuden Castle in Scott's *Old Mortality*, a strong adherent of the Stuarts.

Bertram. A daughter of Edith Bellenden marries Henry Morton, who belongs to the Covenanter party.

Bellerophon. A hero of Greek myth, who killed the Chimæra when mounted on the winged horse Pegasus. He tried to mount to heaven on Pegasus, but fell and wandered about blind with grief.

Bellona. The goddess of war among the Romans.

Belphebe. A huntress in Spenser's *Fæerie Queene*, intended as a likeness of Queen Elizabeth.

Belvidera. The heroine of Italy's tragedy *Venice Preserved*, who is driven mad by grief.

Benedick. One of the chief characters in Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, who has many an exchange of wit with Beatrice, whom he at last marries. His name is frequently spelled Benedict.

Benedict. A name frequently spelled Benedict.

Beowulf. The hero of a celebrated Anglo-Saxon epic, who kills two men—slaying semi-human monsters, and at last slaying a fiery dragon, but dies from its poisonous bite.

Bertram. Count of Roussillon, the one worthy

husband of Helena in Shakspeare's *All's Well that Ends Well*. Also the name of the family to which belongs the hero, Harry Bertram, of *Scott's Guy Rannering*.

Beulah. In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* the land of sunshine and all delight, in which the pilgrims rest till called upon to cross the river to the Celestial City.

Bervance. English, French, and Italian.

Biglow, Hoses. The professional writer of several satirical poems on public affairs in the U. States, the real author being Prof. J. Russell Lowell.

Biron. A merry madcap youth, lord in the court of the King of Navarre, in Shakspeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*.

Biadud. A legendary king of England, said to have been the father of King Lear, and to have founded Bath.

Blanchecler, blanch'lor. A heroine of mediæval story, beloved by Flores.

Blatant Beast. A monster in Spenser's *Fæerie Queene*, supposed to typify the voice of the mob or popular outcry.

Blumber, Dr. In Dickens's *Dombey and Son*, the proprietor of a select academy at Brighton, where a few boys were crammed with knowledge, one of these being young Paul Dombey. His daughter Cornelia was an exceedingly learned young lady, who wrote spectacles and despised sentiment.

Blouzelinda, blouze-lin'da. A country girl in Gay's pastoral poems, natural and uncultivated, such as one might really meet, and not a figure from an ideal Arcadia.

Boadil, Captain. A cowardly braggart in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*. He proposes to annihilate a hostile army by selecting nineteen other warriors like himself, and challenging and killing the enemy by successive twelves.

Bois-Gilbert, Bô-né-de, bois-gilbert. A brave but cruel and irreligious leader of the Knights Templars in Scott's *Ivanhoe*, inspired with an evil passion for the Jewish maiden Rebecca. He falls dead when about to encounter Ivanhoe.

Bombastes, Furioso. The hero of a burlesque tragic opera by W. Barnes Rhodes, produced in 1790.

Bona Dea. A Roman female deity whose worship was exclusively confined to women.

Boon Gaul tier. The pretended author of a book of numerous ballads written by Prof. Aytoun and Theodore Martin.

Booby, Lolly. A lady of loose morals in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*, who tries to seduce Joseph Andrews.

Booth, Captain. The husband of Amelia, in Fielding's novel of that name, dissipated but good-natured.

Border Minstrel. Sir Walter Scott.

Boreas, bo-ré-as. In Greek and Roman myth, a personification of the north wind.

Bottom, Nick. The Athenian weaver in Shakspeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, upon whom the fairy queen Titania is made to dote, and whose head is changed by Puck into that of an ass.

Bountiful, Lady. A benevolent country lady in Farquhar's *Beaux Stratagem*.

Bowling, Tom, bô-ling. A naval character in Smollett's *Roderick Random*, an excellent piece of portraiture.

Boythorn, Laurence. A gentleman in Dickens's *Black House*, who expresses ferocious sentiments in regard to persons of whom he disapproves, but is really gentle and kind-hearted, and plays with a tame canary.

Bradamant, Br-damante, brad-a-man'ta. A 'virgin knight' in the Italian epics on Orlando, armed with an irresistible spear.

Brardardine, Baron, brad-war-in. A Scottish nobleman in Scott's *Waverley*, brave, radiant, and a devoted adherent of the exiled Stuarts. His daughter Rose is in love with, and latterly married to, Waverley.

Brag, Jack. The amusing hero of Theodore Hook's novel of this name, vulgar, boastful, and servile.

Bragi, brage. A Scand. deity, son of Odin and Frigg, the god of eloquence and poetry.

Brahma, bra'ma. The supreme god of the Hindu trinity, the creator, as opposed to Vishnu, the preserver, and Shiva the destroyer.

Bramble, Matthew. An elderly gentleman in Smollett's *Humphrey Clinker*, shrewd, cynical, and irascible, but generous and benevolent. His sister Tabitha is a misgirdly, malicious, vain, and ridiculous old maid, who finally weds Lisalago.

Brass, Sampson. In Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, a knavish attorney who has a sister Sally, a congenial spirit in law.

Breitmann, Hans, brit-man. The name under which the American writer C. G. Leland has published a number of humorous ballads in the *Pennsylvania Dutch* or German-English dialect.

Brentford, The Two Kings. Two characters in Buckingham's farce *The Rehearsal*, represented as living in the most perfect union.

Brian, bri-a-rin. In Greek fable, a giant with a hundred arms and fifty heads.

Brick, Jefferson. An American journalist in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, a slight pale young man, giving utterance to warlike and combative sentiments.

Britomart. A lady knight in Spenser's *Fæerie Queene*, typifying chastity, and armed with an irresistible magic spear.

Broddingnug. The country of the giants in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*: often written *Brodding*.

Brother Jonathan. A playful personification of the people of the United States collectively.

Brown, Tom. The hero of Thomas Hughes's stories *Tom Brown's School-days*, and *Tom Brown at Oxford*, a merry, natural fellow, noways over-fond of books.

Brunchin, brôn-hitt. A princess of extraordinary strength and prowess in the German epic the *Nibelungenlied*, overcome by the devices of Siegfried and married to Gunther, King of Burgundy.

Her vengeance on Siegfried, when she discovers how she has been tricked, leads to many important incidents in the poem.

Bucephalus, bu-sefa-lus. The famous horse of Alexander the Great.

Buddha, bud-a. The founder of Buddhism, an Indian sage who appears to have lived in the 6th century B.C.

Bull, John. The English nation personified, originally used in Arbuthnot's political satire *The History of John Bull*.

Bumble. The celebrated pompous parish be in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*.

Bunaby, Jack. In Dickens's *Dombey & Son* the skipper of a trading vessel, friend of Captain Cuttle, who regards him as an oracle; his words are few, and his ideas seem to be equally so.

Burchell, Mr. her-chol. A chief character in Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, who appears as a plain man of abrupt manners and no position in life, but is really the baronet Sir William Thornhill.

Burns, James. A bully, lawyer in the famous breach of promise trial in Dickens's *Pickwick*.

Byron, Miss Harriet. A beautiful and accomplished lady, who is married to Sir Charles Grandison in Richardson's novel of this name.

Cabiri, ka-bi-ri. Mystic deities of whom little is known, anciently worshipped in some of the Greek islands and elsewhere.

Cacus. A mythical robber and giant of ancient Italy, slain by Hercules for stealing his cattle.

Cade nus. A name assumed by Swift, being an anagram of *I. Deaneus deane*.

Cædæus. The reputed introducer of letters into ancient Greece, and the founder of Thebes in Boeotia, said to have been a Phœnician.

Cæsar, Dr. kî-yus. A French doctor in Shakspeare's *Merry Wives*.

Caliban. A deformed, brutal, and malignant creature in Shakspeare's *Tempest*, offspring of the hag Sycorax, and servant of Prospero.

Calidore, Sir, ka-li-dôr. A knight who typifies courtesy in Spenser's *Fæerie Queene*.

Calliope, ka-li-o-pê. The muse who presides over eloquence and heroic poetry.

Calydonian Boar. A fabulous monster of ancient Greece, which ravaged the district of Calydon, and was slain by the hero Meleager.

Calypso, ka-lip-sô. An ocean nymph who lived in the island Ogygia, where she detained Ulysses for seven years when on his return from Troy.

Cambuscan. A king of Tartary in Chaucer's *Squire's Tale*. Milton pronounces it kam-bu-skan erroneously.

Camelot. A locality associated with the legends of King Arthur.

Camilla. In Virgil's *Æneid* queen of the Volscians, swift of foot that she could fly over standing corn without treading it to bend.

Canace, kan-a-sê. In Chaucer's *Squire's Tale*, daughter of Cambuscan, possessor of a magic ring and mirror.

Candour, Mrs. A backbiting lady in Sheridan's *School for Scandal*.

Cantwell, Dr. The hypocritical hero of Berkestaff's play called *The Hypocrite* (1768).

Capulets. The noble house in Verona to which Juliet belonged in Shakspeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.

Carabas, Marquis of. A fanciful title standing for a great nobleman or grandee, most familiar from its occurrence in the story of *Puss in Boots*.

Carker, James. In Dickens's *Dombey & Son* Mr. Dombey's manager, conspicuous for his white teeth and snarling smile, treacherous to his employer.

Cassian, Cass. Daughter of King Priam of Troy, gifted with the power of prophecy, but condemned by Apollo to be always disbelieved.

Cassiopeia, pé-ya. In Greek fable a queen of Ethiopia, mother of Andromeda, made a constellation after her death.

Castle of Indolence. A poem by Thomson, the castle being a luxurious abode in a delightful land, inhabited by an enchanter who strives to drown all he can in sensual pleasures.

Castlewood. The title of a family in Thackeray's *Esmond*. See *Esmond*.

Castor and Pollux. Twin deities among the Greeks and Romans, sons of Jupiter, latterly placed among the stars as *Castor* or the Twins.

Caudie, Mrs. A lady who figures in a series of humorous papers by Douglas Jerrold, professing to give the Currier lectures she delivered to her patient spouse.

Cærops. The first king of Attica, the mythical introducer of civilization into the country.

Cedric, ced-rik. The wealthy Saxonthane in Scott's *Ivanhoe*. The name appears to be borrowed from a historic king Cedric (ker-dik).

Celia. Daughter of the usurping Duke in Shakspeare's *As You Like It*, and a boon friend of Rosalind, with whom she goes, both in disguise, to the forest of Arden.

Ceres, Cerberus. See in Dict.

Chadbad, Rev. Mr. A hypocritical clergyman in Dickens's *History of Mr. House*.

Charon, ka-rôn. The Greek and Roman god who ferried the souls of the dead across the Styx to Hades.

Charvada, ka-rvâ-dâ. See *Scylla*.

Cherybelle. Brothers and merchants in Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, alike in their kind and benevolent characters.

Cherry Chase. A famous old ballad describing a contest near the Cheriot Hills between Percy and Douglas and their followers, supposed to stand for the battle of Otterburn.

Chiron, kî-rôn. One of the Centaurs, famed for his knowledge of medicine, music, and other arts, the teacher of Achilles and other heroes of ancient Greece.

Chloe, klô-e. A shepherdess in the famous pastoral romance of Daphnis and Chloe by the Greek writer Longus (3rd century after Christ).

Chriemhild, kî-riem'hild. The wife of Sie-

fried in the Nibelungenlied, who exacts dreadful vengeance for the murder of her husband.
Chris tabelle. The heroine of a beautiful but unpublished romantic poem by Coleridge.
Christian. The hero of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, his wife being Christiana.

Chthonothothologos. The hero of the burlesque of same name. See *Aldobronthothothologos*.

Chuzzlewit, Martin. The hero of Dickens's novel of same name, a young man who goes to America with Mark Tapley, and meets with experiences that do much to improve his character. His grandfather, old Martin, has been filled with bitter feelings by he way his relatives plot to get his money, but is dead of young Martin. A relative, Jonas Chuzzlewit, is an odious second-hand, who poisons himself to escape the hangman. The famous Pecksniff is another relative. Tom Pinch, Sarah Gamp, and Betsy Prig also occur in this novel.

Cincinnatus. A people fabled by Homer to live in a land of darkness.
Cinderella. The heroine of a well-known and widely-spread fairy tale.
Circé, cēr-sē. A sorceress of Greek mythol. See *Circen in Dict.*

Communication Office. A term used by Dickens in *Little Dorrit* as a designation of one of the government offices, intended to satirize the management of such public departments.

Clelia. The name of Harriet's uncle.
Cleliotheoth, Jedediah, Klesli botham. The imaginary editor of Scott's *Tales of my Landlord*.

Clifford, Paul. A romantic highwayman, the hero of Lytton's novel of this name, reformed by virtuous love.

Clinker, Humphrey. The hero of a novel by Smollett, brought up in the work-house and latterly employed as a servant to Matthew Bramble. He turns out to be a natural son of his employer, and marries his fellow-servant, Winifred Jenkins.
Clio, klē-ō. One of the Nine Muses, having knowledge for her province.

Clytem. A lass and his conditioned court, the would-be lover of Iphigenia in Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*, son of Cymbeline's second wife.
Cletoth. One of the Fates or Parcae among the Greeks and Romans, the who spins the thread of life, the other two being Atropos and Lachesis.

Clondale, William of. A famous north-country squire and outlaw in English legend, whose companions were Clyn of the Clough and Adam Bane.

Clytemnestra, klēm-nēs-trā. The wife of Agamemnon, whom she and her accomplice Aegisthus murdered on his return from Troy. She was slain by her son Orestes.

Clytie, klī-tē. A nymph who fell in love with Apollo, and was changed into a sunflower.

Cocaine, Land of, ko-kān. An imaginary country where all sorts of good things are to be had for the taking, and exist in overflowing abundance, celebrated both in French and English literature.

Cocytus, ko-sī-tūs. In classical myth, a river of the infernal regions.

Collin and Short. Two French and July men in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, who render some service to Nell and her grandfather, under the impression that ultimately they will be well paid. Collin tries to represent himself as the real benefactor and not Short.

Coffin, Long Tom. A fine type of a seaman, character in Cooper's *Pilot*.

Coiffard. A Danish giant of romance.

Coine. A god of fertility among the ancients; in Milton's masque of same name, a lewd enchanter.

Coningsby. The hero of a novel by Disraeli (*Earl of Coningsby*), standing as a type of the Young England party.

Cophetah. A legendary king of Africa, celebrated in a ballad as having loved and married a beggar maid.

Copperfield, David. The hero of Dickens's novel of same name, in which are introduced also Mr. Stowater, David's aunt

Betsy Trotwood, the Peggotty, Steerforth, Brian Rook, Agnes, Wickfield, Mr. Dick, &c. Experiences of David's own early life are embodied in this novel.
Cordelia. In Shakespeare's *King Lear* the youngest and favourite daughter of the king, whose mind, however, is turned against her, so that he disinherits her, giving over his kingdom to her two sisters. See *Lear*.

Corydon. The name of a shepherd in the poems of Theocritus and Virgil; hence used for a shepherd or rustic in general.

Costard. A clown in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*.
Costigan, Captain. In Thackeray's *Pendennis*, a half-up Irish warrior, boastful and making a ridiculous show of dignity, but far too fond of liquor and rather disreputable. His daughter was an actress, about whom Pendennis went wild as a young fellow.

Cotytto. A goddess of licentiousness among the ancients.
Cotytto, Sir Roger de. An old knight and courtier, mentioned by Spenser and Addison in the pages of the *Spectator*, a delightful compound of simplicity, modesty, benevolence, harmless pomposity, sanctity, and whim.

Cressida. The name of an aristocratic family in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*. Old Sir Pitt is a sad reprobate, miserly, ignorant, coarse, and drunken, but not devoid of shrewdness. His son Pitt, latterly Sir Pitt, was the very reverse of this, but pompous, arrogant, and dull. His daughter Cressida was a heavy dragoon, a careless spendthrift always in debt. He married Becky Sharp, but her intimacy with Cressida, the fair but frail heroine of Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida*, and her love for Chaucer, the daughter of one of the Trojans. Her name does not occur in the classics.

Crispian. The native saint of shoemakers. He and his brother Crispin are said to have preached the gospel in Gaul, and supported themselves by making shoes.

Cronos. A Greek deity corresponding with Saturn.
Crumple, Sir Vincent. In Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, a kind-hearted, eccentric theatrical manager, in whose theatrical company Nicholas was engaged for a time.

Cruzo, Robinson, krō-sē. The hero of De foe's famous story which everyone has read.

Cuttle, Captain. A retired sea captain in Dickens's *Dombey & Son*; simple, credulous, ignorant, warm-hearted, and generous. He has an iron hook in place of one of his hands, and a favourite saying of his is, "When found, make a note of it."

Cybele, sī-bē-lē. A goddess of agriculture and settled life among the Greeks and Romans, represented with a sort of lowered crown on her head.

Cymbeline, sī-bē-līn. A semi-mythical king of Britain, standing for the historical Cymbelinus, whose name occurs on coins.

Cynthia, sīn-thī-a. A name for Diana or the moon.

Cytherea, sīth-ēr-ē-a. A name of Venus.

Dædalus. A mythical Greek sculptor and artificer, who fled from Crete by means of wings invented by himself. His son Icarus accompanied him, but was drowned.

Dagonet, Sir. The court fool of the famous King Arthur.

Dalgetty, Dugald, dal-gēt-tē. A soldier of fortune in Scott's *Legend of Montrose*, conceited, redoubtable, and always with an eye to the main chance.

Damocles, dam-ō-klēz. A courtier whom King Dionysius of Syracuse treated to a splendid feast, but over whose head he called a naked sword to be suspended by a horse hair, as a lesson that danger may overwhelm greatness and outward show.
Damon and Phintias (or Pythias). Two Greeks of Syracuse whose names have

become typical of friendship. When Phintias was condemned to death, but was allowed to go home to settle his affairs, Damon took his place as surety that he would return—so he did to meet his fate.

Danæ, dan-ā-ē. A Greek princess shut up in a brazen tower, to which Jove gained access in form of a golden shower, and thus became by her the father of Perseus.

Daphne, dā-fnē. A maiden pursued by Apollo, whom she escaped by being changed into a laurel.

Daphnia. See *Chloe*.

Darby and Joan. A married couple, the type of simple domestic happiness, celebrated in an old ballad.

Davus. A common name for a slave in Latin comedy.

Deans, denz, Jeanie and Effie. The heroines of *Robert's Heart*, of Midlothian, daughters of the peasant David Deans. Effie was condemned for child-murder, but Jeanie fringed all the way to London and obtained her pardon. Their father was very strict in religious matters and strong in the theological controversy.

Deedlock, Lady. The wife of Sir Leicester Dedlock in Dickens's *Bleak House*, mother out of wedlock to Esther Summerson.

Dejanira. The wife of Hercules, unintentionally the cause of the hero's death by giving him a garment poisoned with the blood of the centaur Nessus, who told her she would thus retain her husband's love.

Delectable Mountains. In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* a delightful range from which the Celestial City could be seen.

Delia. In classical literature, a name of Diana, from the island of Delos. Also a poetical name for a young woman generally.

Demeter, de-mē-tēr. The Greek goddess corresponding with the Roman Ceres. See in *Dict.*

Demogorgon. A mysterious divinity mentioned by some writers as greatly to be dreaded and as holding powerful sway in the unseen world.

Desdemona. The heroine of Shakespeare's *Othello*, killed by her husband Othello, who is led by the devilish malice of Iago to believe her unfaithful to him.

Deucalion and Pyrrha, dē-uk-ā-lē-on, pī-rā. In Greek myth, a man and wife who alone survived a deluge and were the originators of a new race of men.

Diana, di-ā-nā. The Roman goddess corresponding with the Greek Artemis, the sister of Apollo, a chaste virgin, goddess of hunting and of the moon.

Dick, Mr. An amiable half-witted gentleman in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, who thinks he is bound to prepare a certain memorial, but cannot keep himself from putting into it something about the head of Charles I.

Diddler, Jeremy. An artful swindling, but amusing, character in Keats's farce of *Raising the Wind* (1803).

Dido. The mythical queen of Carthage, described by Virgil in the *Æneid*, as capably entering into the shipwrecked Æneas, falling in love with him, and putting an end to her life when he deserted her.

Dinwiddie, Dan. (That is, Andrew.) A farmer in Scott's *Waverley*, haughty, brawny, pugnacious, generally hospitable, and kind-hearted.

Dionede, di-ō-nē-dē. A renowned Grecian chief at the siege of Troy.

Dionysus, di-ō-nī-sūs. A Greek name of the god Bacchus.

Discoeur, di-sē-kūr. A name of the twelve Castor and Pollux.

Ditrich, dī-trīch. The Latin word for a rich name, to be used as a sort of proper name at the rich man of the parable of Lazarus, and hence for a luxurious rich man generally.

Dobbin, Colonel. One of the chief characters in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, an excellent soldier and thorough gentleman, but somewhat slow and awkward, devoted to Amelia Sedley as he is to her late husband George Osborne.

Dods, Meg. The famous landlady of an inn in Scott's *St. Rollox's Well*.

Dodson and Poy. The pottfoggling lawyers who carried on the breach of promise action against Mr. Pickwick in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*.

Doe, John, Jr. An unimportant person whose name used to appear in certain English actions at law, along with that of Richard Roe, an equally shadowy personage.

Dogberry and Verges. Two ridiculous constables in Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*.

Donkey, Mr. In Dickens's *Donkey and Son* a wealthy London merchant full of pride and self-importance, cold and cruel to his daughter Florence, as being a mere girl, but built up in his young son Paul, whose death is a great blow to him, while the elopement of his wife and the loss of his fortune completely humiliate him. Captain Cuttle and his friend Bunslip, Dr. Blimber, Major Dagstock, &c., also appear in this novel.

Dondaniel. In oriental legend a vast subterranean cavern haunted by sorcerers, genii, &c.

Dominic Sampson. The profoundly learned tutor at Ellingwopen in Scott's *Guy Mannering*, exceedingly awkward and utterly ignorant of the world.

Don Belial's of Greece, bel-i-En's. The hero of an old romance of chivalry.

Don Juan. The hero of a Spanish legend which has been much employed for the dramatic and operatic stage, and furnished the name to Byron's poem. The don is the type of a finished and reckless libertine who is at last dragged down alive to the infernal regions. Byron's unfinished poem borrows little of nothing but the name from the old legend.

Don Quixote (Spanish, don, ke-ho-ta). The hero of the great Spanish romance of Cervantes, a Castilian country gentleman so crazed by reading books of chivalry that he sallies forth as a knight-errant to succour the oppressed and redress wrongs. As his squire he takes along with him Sancho Panza, an ignorant, credulous, and vulgar peasant, puffed with gauds, and, at last, yet faithful to his master, shrewd as a wise man. The knight, mounted on a steed Rosinante, equally gaunt with the rider, and the squire on his ass Dapple have various amusing adventures since the don has upon docks of sheep as mules, wind-mills as giants, and ladies as oppressed gentlemen.

Dotheboys Hall (that is, "do the boys," cheat the boys). The famous academy of the ignorant and brutal schoolmaster Squeers in Dickens's *Nickolas Nickleby*.

Doubling Castle. The castle of King Despair in the *Pilgrim's Progress*.

Dowdswivel, do-wer-siv-el. In Scott's *Antiquary*, a swivel gun which is supposed to be able to find hidden treasures by magical or alchemical means, and extracts sums of money from Sir Arthur Wardour.

Dowlas, Dick, do-las. A young scoundrel in Colman's comedy *The Heir-at-law*, son of a petty shopkeeper of Gosport, who, until the real heir-at-law appears, figures as a peer of the realm. Dr. Pangloss was Dick's tutor.

Draw-cansir. A bully and bargainer in Buckingham's satirical play *The Rehearsal* (1671).

Dromio. The name of the twin brothers in Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*, attendants on the brother Antipholus.

Fenella. A fairy-like damsel in Scott's *Laveril of the Peak*.

Femex and Porrex. Sons of a mythical British king Gordobue, appearing in an old English tragedy by T. Norton and T. Sackville Lord Buckhurst.

Ferumbras, Sir. The hero of an old English metrical romance.

Figaro. A sharp-witted barber and valet, the hero of Beaumarchais's French comedies the *Barber of Seville* and *Marriage of Figaro*, on which are based operas by Rossini and Mozart.

Fitz Booodle, George. A name under which Thackeray contributed a number of papers or articles to Fraser's Magazine, of varying character, but all marked by his humorous and characteristic features of style.

Flora', Paul de. In Thackeray's *Newcomes* a French nobleman married to an English wife, a kind-hearted prodigal who latterly settles in England and assumes the character of the English country gentleman while remaining as thoroughly French as ever. Colonel Newcome was passionately in love with Flora's mother in early life.

Florimel. A virtuous lady in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*. A witch made by sorcery a figure that was mistaken for her, but the false Florimel vanished away when the real one was brought side by side.

Florizel. The prince of Bohemia in Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*, in love with Perdita.

Fluellen. A brave but pedantic Welsh captain in Shakespeare's *Henry V.*, whose parallel between Monmouth and Macedonia is well known.

Flying Dutchman. A phantom ship seen in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, said to be commanded by a Dutch captain (Vanderdecken) who for his impenitence has to sail till the day of judgment.

Foker, Harry. In Thackeray's *Peter Rams* the son of a wealthy brewer, a sporting, slangy, wide-awake young sybarite, who for a time is captivated by the siren Blanche Amory.

Foppington, Lord. A coxcomb in Vanbrugh's comedy *The Relapse*, and Sheridan's *Trip to Scarborough*.

Ford, Mrs. One of Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, who betrays Falstaff for his evil intentions.

Fortunatus. The hero of a popular tale who obtained an inexhaustible purse and a cap that would carry him wherever he pleased.

Fra Diavolo, fra de-av-ro-lo. A brigand chief of Italy who has given name to a comic opera by Aulic, with words by Scribe.

Frankenstein, stin. A student of philosophy in Mrs. Shelley's romance of same name, who attains profound knowledge and constructs a hideous monster endued with the attributes of humanity. The monster, through craving sympathy and love, proves the curse and ruin of its creator.

Freischütz, frish-uts. A marksman of German legend who obtains seven magic balls, six of which hit whatever he aims at, but the seventh goes as the fabled directs.

Freya, frí-á. A Scandinavian goddess of love and song, often confounded with Frigg.

Friar John. In Rabelais's romance of *Gargantua and Pantagruel* a profane and debauched but bold and amusing character, always in the heart of everything that is going on.

Friar Tuck. The friar who is said to have been among Robin Hood's merry men.

Fribble. An effeminate and contemptible coxcomb in Garrick's *Mis* in his *Teens*.

Frigga. A Scandinavian goddess, wife of Odin, and corresponding in some respects with Venus.

Fudge Family. An English family whose doings and adventures in Paris are amusingly chronicled by the poet Moore in a series of letters in verse, supposed to be written by them.

Galahad, Sir. One of the knights of King

Arthur's Round Table, celebrated for his chastity.

Galatea, gala-té-a. A nymph of Greek fable beloved by and loving Acis, who was killed by the Cyclops Polyphemus from jealousy.

Gamp, Sarah. A monthly nurse in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, fond of liquor, carrying a big baggy umbrella, and making frequent references to a purely imaginary friend of hers named Mrs. Harris.

Gaolard. One of Charlemagne's knights, celebrated for malevolence and treachery.

Ganymede, gan'i-med. A beautiful youth of Greek fable, carried to heaven from Mount Ida by an eagle, and made cup-bearer to the gods.

Gareth. One of King Arthur's knights, who served as a scullion for a year before being knighted. His expedition in the company of Lynette to liberate her sister Lynors is the subject of one of Tennyson's *Idylls*.

Gargantua. The hero of the humorous and fantastic romance of same name by Rabelais. He was a giant of tremendous size who had a son equally wonderful named Pantagruel.

Gawain. One of the knights of the Round Table, a nephew of King Arthur, renowned for strength as well as courtesy.

Gawreys. Flying women described in the story of Peter Wilkins by Robert Paltock, 1726, who is shipwrecked and meets with them in a strange land of twilight. The winged men are called *Ghumans*.

Gelestin, Annof, gel-est-in. The heroine of early Scott's novels dealing with events of early Scottish history.

Gelet, gel-et. The faithful hound of *Llewellyn*, which kills a wolf that could have devoured its master's infant, and is rashly slain by him before he sees how matters really stand. Similar stories are of almost world-wide currency.

Gellatley, Davie, gel-at-ly. In Scott's *Waverley* a crazy domestic of the Baron Brouhardie, given to answer questions with a song.

Genevieve, St., jen-é-ve. An apocryphal saint, a lady who according to legend was falsely accused of adultery and condemned to death, but escaped and lived six years in a forest till her husband found her and took her home, convinced of her innocence.

George, a Green. The pinner or pound-keeper of Wakefield, one of the associates of Robin Hood.

Geraint, ge-rin't. A knight of the Round Table, married to Enid, and celebrated in one of Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*. See *Enid*.

Geryon, ge-ri-on. In ancient classical legend a monstrous king of Ispertia, who fed his oxen on human flesh and was slain by Hercules.

Giant Despair. A formidable giant of the Pilgrim's Progress who lived in Doubting Castle.

Gil Blas, zhi blas. The hero of a diverting novel by Le Sage, written in French, though the scene is laid in Spain and incidents are taken from Spanish writers.

Gilpin, John, gil-pin. A London draper and train-band captain, whose exploits on horseback are celebrated in Cowper's humorous poem of same name.

Ginevra, gi-nev-rá. The bride who, according to a well-known story, out of frolic shut herself into a chest on her wedding day and was thus entombed alive.

Giovanni, Don, jo-van-é. The Italian form of Don Juan and the title of a noble opera by Mozart based on the Don Juan legend.

Glaase, Mfs. A name attached to a famous cookery-book of 1747, in which the recipe for cooking a hare is said to begin with the words, 'First catch your hare', though this is not really the case.

Glaucus. A Greek divinity of the sea.

Gloriana. The queen of fairyland in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, intended to stand for Queen Elizabeth.

Glubbock, Grib. In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* an island inhabited by sorcerers or magicians, who called up at Gulliver's

desire the spirits of many personages of former times.

Glumdalclitch. An amiable girl giants forty feet high who has the care of Gulliver when he was in Brobdingnag.

Glumms. See *Gawreys*.

Gobbo, Lancelot. An amusing clown in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, at one time servant to Shylock.

Godiva, Lady. The wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, in the eleventh century. According to the story, obtained relief from burdensome taxes for the people of Coventry by riding naked through the town, as her rude husband challenged her to do before he would grant the favour. Only one person, hence called 'Peeping Tom', ventured to look out, and was immediately struck blind. The story has been verified by Tennyson.

Golden Asse. The name of a tale by the Latin writer Apuleius, relating to the adventures of a young man who for a time has been made to assume the form of an ass. The story of Cupid and Psyche occurs in it.

Golden Fleece. In class. myth, the fleece of a famous ram hung in a grove in Colchis, and guarded by a dragon. It was carried off by the Argonauts (which see in Dict.).

Con'eril. One of the two evil daughters of King Lear. See *Lear*.

Goodfellow, Robin. A tricksy imp or spirit of popular English tales, called also *Puck*.

Gorbodue. A fabulous British king. See *Ferrex*.

Gradgrind, Thomas. A successful businessman connected with the iron trade in Dickens's *Hard Times*, who is above all sentiment, and cares only for what is practical and matter-of-fact.

Grandison, Sir Charles. The hero of Richardson's novel, *The History of Sir Charles Grandison*, a somewhat tiresome character, intended to exemplify the perfect Christian gentleman.

Great Commoner. William Pitt.—**Great Duke.** The Duke of Wellington.—**Great Marston.** Sir Walter Scott.—**Great Rains.** Dr. Johnson.—**Great Unknown.** Sir Walter Scott.

Greathart. In the *Pilgrim's Progress* the guide of Christiana and her children to the Celestial City.

Graves, Sir Lancelot, gré-v. A sort of English Don Quixote, the hero of a novel by Smollett.

Green, Verdant. The hero of a story of Oxford life by Outburn Bede (Rev. E. Bracy). When he enters the university as a freshman he is a greenhorn, which implies, and has many jokes played on him.

Gretchen. A German diminutive of Margaret, often used of the heroine of Goethe's *Faust*. See *Faust*.

Griselda. The heroine of one of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, borrowed from the Italian. She was subjected to the cruellest trials by her husband in order to test her patience and obedience, but never complained or murmured.

Grub Street. The former name of a street in London which has become identified with hack writers and poor literature.

Grundy. Mrs. Grundy, a former wife frequently spoken of by Mrs. Ashfield, another farmer's wife, in Morton's comedy, *Spend the Plough* (1788). Mrs. Ashfield is much given to speculating about what Mrs. Grundy will say in such and such circumstances.

Gudrun, gud-run. The heroine of an old German epic, a princess who is carried off and is kept for years at servile drudgery, because she refuses to marry against her inclinations.

Gulnarez, gul-ne-er. The wife of King Arthur, notorious for her guilty attachment to Sir Lancelot, latterly betrothed to a nursery boy known from Tennyson's *Idylls*.

Gulliver, Lemua. The hero of Swift's famous *Gulliver's Travels*, who makes various voyages, and in one of them visits some remarkable countries, especially Lilliput, Brobdingnag, Laputa, and the land of the Houyhnhnms. See these

entries, also *Gubdubdub*, *Gumdalclitche*, *Strudbrugg*.

Gummidge, Mrs. The widow who keeps house for Daniel Pecksnott in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, always in the depths of melancholy as a lone house creature.

Gurth. The faithful and sturdy swineherd of Cedric in Scott's *Ivanhoe*.

Gurton, Gammer. The heroine of the second known Old English comedy, *Gammer Gurton's Needle* (1575), which turns on the loss of this interesting article and the finding of it sticking in her husband's breeches.

Guy of Warwick. A hero of English legend, one of whose exploits was the killing of a formidable red cow.

Gwyn, Sir, g'wn. A knight in Spenser's *Fairie Queene*, the personification of temperance and self-restraint.

Gyges, jigez. A king of ancient Lydia famed to have had a magic ring that rendered him invisible, and thus helped him to slay his predecessor Candaules.

Hagen, ha'gen. A warrior in the Nibelungenlied who kills Siegfried, and is himself killed by Chriemhild.

Haldee. In Byron's *Don Juan* the daughter of the pirate Lampro, a beautiful girl who rescues Juan when cast ashore, and drowns when her father drags him off to slavery.

Halcyone, hal-'sio-né. In Greek myth, daughter of Alcyon and wife of Ceyx, at whose death she threw herself into the sea and became a kingfisher.

Hamlet. The prince of Denmark, hero of Shakespeare's great tragedy, the substance of which is contained in the old chronicles.

Hardcastle, Squire. In Goldsmith's comedy, *The Stoops to Conquer*, an English country gentleman whose house Young Marlow mistakes for an inn, him, pretending to be the chambermaid. The squire is a jovial old gentleman, fond of telling stories, and has one special favourite of cronies in the "parlour."

Mrs. Hardcastle is a lady who is devoted to what is genteel. Tony Lumpkin is her son by a former marriage. See *Lumpkin*.

Harlowe, Clarissa. The heroine of Richardson's novel of this name, a girl of great sweetness, purity, and moral dignity, who is overcome by violence and betrayed by the man she loves, the libertine Lovelace, and latterly, scorning his offered repatriation of marriage, dies of grief and shame.

Harmônia. In classical myth, a daughter of Mars and Venus and wife of Cadmus. On her marriage day she received a necklace which proved dangerous to everyone that came into possession of it.

Harold, Childe. The hero of Byron's poem *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, the Childe being a man of birth, wealth, and intellect, who, while still young, has become sated with pleasure, and resolves to travel, thus giving the poet an opportunity for much fine description and reflective writing.

Harpagon. A wretched miser, the hero of Molière's comedy *L'Avare* (*The Miser*).

Harris, Mrs. Mrs. Gargery's oft-quoted but imaginary friend. See *Gargery*.

Hatchway, Lieutenant. An amusing half-pay naval officer, the companion of Commodore Truncheon in Smollett's *Periandro*.

Hattie. The captain of the Dutch smuggling vessel in Scott's *Guy Rattracker*, in whose lugger Harry Hamtram is carried off; a reckless desperado, but honest to his employers.

Hatto. In German legend, an archbishop of Mainz deposed by an army of rats (or mice) as a judgment upon him for having, during a severe famine, shut up a number of poor people in a barn and burned them.

The Mouse-lower, on an island of the Rhine near Bingen, is said to have been the scene of the bishop's death.

Hawk, Sir Mulberry. In Dickens's *Nickleby*, a worthless rascal who insults Kate Nickleby and kills in a duel the

young Lord Verisopht, who has been his associate and admirer.

Heart-egg, Cuddie (Cuthbert). A amusing farm-servant in Scott's *Old Mortality*.

Heart of Midlothian. A name for the old tolbooth or jail of Edinburgh, adorned by Sir W. Scott as the title of one of his *Deeds*, in which it makes a figure. See *Deeds*.

Hēbē. The Greek goddess of youth and cup-bearer to the gods (before Ganymede), represented as a very beautiful young girl.

Hecate, hek'ate. A Greek goddess whose powers were various, and who was sometimes confounded with Artemis (Diana) and Proserpine, but latterly becoming especially a goddess of the infernal regions and patroness of magicians and witches.

Hector. The son of Priam, King of Troy, and husband of Andromache, the most valiant hero among the Trojans, and the noblest hero described in the Iliad. He was latterly slain by Achilles, and his body dragged round the city walls in revenge for his having killed Patroclus. See *Lionel*.

Hecuba. The wife of King Priam of Troy, and mother of Hector, Paris, and Cassandra. After the fall of Troy she was given to Ulysses as a slave, and some say she hanged herself in despair.

Heep, Urish. Clerk Mr. Wickfield's lawyer, in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, a sneaking and malignant character, always proclaiming how "unlike" he is, but trying to ruin his employer and marry his daughter Agnes.

Hel or Hele. The Scandinavian goddess of the dead, daughter of Loki, a frightful being, half black and half of fair complexion.

Helen. The wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta, and daughter of Jupiter and Leda, the most beautiful woman of her time. She was carried off to Troy by Paris, and thus caused the Trojan war, the Greek princes having combined in a great expedition against Troy in order to recover her.

Helena. The heroine of Shakespeare's *All's Well that Ends Well*, married to Bertram, count of Roussillon, who neglects and deserts her till brought to a better frame of mind.

Helicon. A mountain of Greece anciently sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Helios. The Greek name for the sun and the sun-god, in the latter sense identified with Phoebus or Apollo.

Hephæstus. Same as *Vulcan*.

Hera. Same as *Juno*.

Hercules or Heracles. In classical myth, a hero or demi-god, son of Jupiter and Alcmæna, renowned for his wonderful achievements, twelve of which are especially singled out as the *twelve labours of Hercules*. He was for a time slave to Omphale, Queen of Lydia, and latterly married to Dejanira, which see. Being mortally poisoned by the garment of Nessus, he voluntarily ascended his funeral pile, and was received among the gods. See also *Hydra*, *Omphale*, *Cerberus*, &c.

Hermes. The Greek deity regarded as equivalent to the Roman Mercury, the messenger of the gods, the inventor of the lyre (which he resigned to Apollo), the god of commerce, and also of fraud and cunning. He is generally represented with small wings attached to his head and ankles, and with a winged rod—the *caduceus*.

Hermes Trismegistus. A mythical personage, the same as the Egyptian god Thoth, represented as the author of a great number of ancient writings.

Hermia. One of the heroines of Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Hermione, her-mi'o-né. In Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, the wife of King Leontes of Sicily, unjustly suspected by him of infidelity. She is an example of "dignity without pride, love without passion, and tenderness without weakness."

Hermione. The beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, to visit whom Leander used to swim the Hellespont. On his death she drowned herself. Another *Hermione* has an important part in Shakespeare's *Much Ado*.

Hesperes, hes-per-i-dez. In Greek myth, three nymphs who lived in pleasant gardens on an island of the western ocean, and had charge of a tree which produced golden apples. Hercules had to fetch apples from this tree, which was watched by a dragon.

Hesperus. In classical literature, a personification of the evening star (the planet Venus).

Hestia. The Greek name of the goddess of the hearth.

Hiawatha, hi-a-wa'tha. A mythical hero of the N. American Indians, subject of a poem by Longfellow.

Hippocrene, -kre-né or -krén. A fountain of the Muses in ancient Greece near Mount Helicon.

Hippolyta. In classical literature, a queen of the amazons, married to Theseus.

Hippolytus. In Greek fable, a chaste youth whose stepmother Phædra tries to seduce him, and finding her efforts vain accuses him to his father of asphyxiation, thus bringing about his death.

Hippomenes, hip-pom-e-néz. See *Atalanta*.

Rodgers. The godman of Gammer Gurton in the old comedy of this name, and also adopted as a name typical of a country rustic or farm labourer.

Holier than I. A pedant in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*.

Honeycomb, Will. One of the members of the club described in the Spectator, an oracle on matters of fashion.

Honeyman, Charles. A lacedaidical High Church clergyman in Thackeray's *Sketches*, an uncle to Clive Newcome, swarming of the humor of the ascetic.

Hood, Robin. The famous archer and outlaw of mediæval England, a mere creation of popular mythology.

Hopeful. A companion of Christian in the Pilgrim's Progress.

Horæ. Ancient deities personifying the changes of the seasons, usually called the English Hours.

Horatia. In Shakespeare's *Hamlet* the friend and intimate of the Prince of Denmark.

Foras. An ancient Egyptian deity personifying the sun.

Houyhnhams, hoimz. In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* the race of wonderful horses among whom his hero is thrown; they are endowed with reason and form a civilized community, their servants being the Yahoos (which see in Dict.).

Hudibras. The hero of the famous satire in verse by Samuel Butler directed against the Nonconformists, Hudibras being a ridiculous Presbyterian knight-errant with a square nose and staph.

Hugh of Lincoln. A young boy who, according to old English legend, the subject of Chaucer's *Friessess's Tale*, was murdered by the Jews and his fate miraculously made known.

Hunter, Mrs. Leo. A ridiculous matron in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, noted for hunting after any social "liar" within her reach.

Hyacinthus. A beautiful boy beloved by Apollo, by whom he was accidentally killed when playing at the discus; from his blood sprang the flower hyacinth.

Hydra. A many-headed monster slain by Hercules. See in Dict.

Hyas. A youth beloved by Hercules and carried off by water-nymphs charmed with his beauty.

Hyperion, hip-er'i-on. More strictly *hyperion*. In ancient myth, one of the Titans; sometimes a name equivalent to the sun.

Iachimo, yak'i-mó. An Italian villain in Shakespeare's *Cymbeline* who leads Posthumus to believe that his wife Imogen has been unfaithful to him.

Iago, i-a-gó. The "ancient" or ensign of Othello in Shakespeare's tragedy who, out of jealousy and devilish malignity, persuades Othello of Desdemona's unfaithfulness.

Icarus, the son of Daedalus, fled with his father out seaward too high, and the sun melted his artificial wings, so that he fell into the sea and was drowned. See *Daedalus*.

Idomeneus, I-dom-e-nus. A king of ancient Crete, who sacrificed his own son in fulfilment of a rash vow similar to that of Jephthah.

Ilium or Ilion. A poetic name of Troy, whence the name of Homer's Greek poem the *Iliad*. This poem (in twenty-four books) describes incidents that take place during part of the ten years' war waged by the Greeks against Troy, the cause of which was the abduction of Helen, wife of the Greek warrior Agamemnon, by Paris, son of Priam King of Troy. It begins with a quarrel and its important consequences between Achilles, the chief Greek warrior, and Agamemnon, the generalissimo of the Greek host, and ends with the funeral of Hector, who is slain by Achilles, and whose parting with his wife Andromache before the fatal contest is one of the most famous passages in the epic. Gods as well as heroes are freely introduced, and the whole sets before us a varied, richly-coloured, and impressive picture of antique life.

Imogen, Im-o-jen. The wife of Posthumus and heroine of Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*. She suffers cruel and undesignedly through her husband's belief in her infidelity (see *Jachino*), but is made happy in the end.

Indra. A Hindu god of the heavens.

Inevitable Doctor. A name for the English ecclesiastic philosopher William of Occam (1274-1347).

Io. In classical myth, a princess beloved by Jupiter, and temporarily changed into a cow to avert the enmity of Juno.

Iphigenia, I-f-i-ge-ni-a. A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who was sacrificed to avert the wrath of the gods, but was miraculously carried away from Aulis to Tauris.

Iris. The ancient goddess of the rainbow, also a messenger of the gods, especially of Juno.

Isaac of York. A wealthy Jew, father of Rebecca in Scott's *Ivanhoe*.

Isabella. The heroine of Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, for whom Angelo, the deputy of the Duke of Vienna, has an evil passion, and whose brother Claudio is willing to sacrifice her virtue in return for his own safety.

Isegrim, I-s-e-grim. The name of the wolf in the famous story of Reynard the Fox.

Isis. An Egyptian goddess of the moon, wife of Osiris and mother of Horus, often represented as veiled.

Islands of the Blest or Fortunate Islands. Islands believed by the Greeks to lie far out in the Atlantic and to form a sort of Elysium.

Isle, isle. A be-Ofine of medieval romance belonging to the Arthurian cycle, the beloved of Sir Tristan.

Israhel. In Mohammedan mythology, the angel who will blow the trumpet at the resurrection, and who himself has 'the sweetest voice of all God's creatures.'

Ithuriel. An angel in Milton's *Paradise Lost* who when he found Satan in shape of a toad touched him with his spear and thus at once restored him to his own proper shape.

Ivanhoe. The hero of Scott's well-known novel, son of Cedric the Saxon, and a favourite of Richard I.; loves and marries Rowena the Saxon beauty.

Ixion. In classical mythology, a Thessalian king who for his wickedness was punished in the infernal regions by being bound to a perpetually-revolving fiery wheel.

Jacq. Colonel. The hero of a fictitious biography by Defoe, who from a pick-pocket becomes a slave-owner in America.

Jaquus. A Roman deity represented with two faces turning opposite ways, and whose temple was called in times of pestilence *Jaques, jak-es* or *zhak*. A melancholy and contemplative lord in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*.

Jarley, Mrs. The proprietress of a travelling waxwork in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*.

Jarvis, Basil Nicol. A Glasgow magistrate

in Scott's *Rob Roy*, an admirably humorous creation.

Jason. An ancient Greek hero, the leader of the Argonauts and husband of Medea. James, Jean. James de la Pluche, the famous writer of an amusing diary, one of Thackeray's contributions to Punch, a footman who makes money by railway speculation and for a time is a man of consequence.

Jellyby, Mrs. Jell-by. In Dickens's *Black Hunter*, Miss Tabitha Bramble's maid, who writes letters amiss for her blunders, and becomes the wife of Humphrey.

Jenkins, Winfred. In Smollett's *Humphrey Clinker*, Miss Tabitha Bramble's maid, who writes letters amiss for her blunders, and becomes the wife of Humphrey.

Jenkinson, Ephraim. A swindler in Goldsmith's *Victor of Wakefield*, who cheats the vicar and his son Moses, and talks learnedly about the 'cosmography of the world.'

Jessica. The daughter of Shylock the Jew in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*.

Jingle, Alfred. An amusing scoundrel in Dickens's *Pickwick*, who takes in a peculiar elliptical style, and after cheating Mr. Pickwick is rescued by him from a debtors' prison. His henchman is Job Trotter.

John, Tom. See *Edipus*.

John, Tom. The hero of a novel by Fielding, manly and good-hearted, but disappointed and wanting in self-respect. He marries Sophia, daughter of Squire Western.

Johnnie, y'en-him. The abode of the frost giants in Scandinavian mythology.

Juno, Don. See *Don Juan*.

Juliet. The heroine of Shakespeare's famous tragedy *Romeo and Juliet*, a member of the Capulet family, while Romeo is one of the Montagues.

Juno. The supreme goddess among the Romans, identified with the Greek Hera.

Jupiter. The supreme Roman deity, identified with the Greek Zeus. See in *Dig.*

Kaf. In Mohammedan mythol., a mountain that surrounds and walls in the earth.

Kama. The Hindu god of love.

Kay, Sir. A rude boastful and mannerless knight at King Arthur's court.

Kehama. A great Indian rajah who obtains supernatural powers but meets a wretched doom, the subject of Southey's poem *The Curse of Kehama*.

Kew Lady. In Thackeray's *Newcomes* an aristocratic dowager, aunt of Ethel Newcome, even to disown over all the members of her family, though her niece Ethel is apt to rebel. Her son Lord Kew was at one time engaged to Ethel.

Kilmarnock, Miss. A rich heiress with an artificial leg of gold, celebrated in a comic play of 1764. She was married for her money, and her husband killed her with her precious leg.

Kite, Sergeant. The disreputable but amusing hero of Farquhar's *Recruiting Officer* (1705).

Klaus, Peter, Elons. The German prototype of Rip Van Winkle (see *Winkle*).

Knickerbocker, Diedrich, de' drick. An imaginary Dutchman put forward as the author of a fictitious history of New York written by Washington Irving.

Kriemhild. See *Chriemhild*.

Krook. In Dickens's *Black House*, a drunken old dealer in rags and bones who dies in a furious combustion.

Kuvera, Ku-v-e-ra. The Hindu god of wealth.

La Creevy, Miss. A kind-hearted sprightly little miniature painter in Dickens's *Little Dorrit*.

Lady Bountiful. See *Bountiful*.

Lady of Lyons. See *Medbath*.

Lady of the Lake. A female of supernatural powers who figures in the legend of the Loch Ness monster.

Lady of the Lake. Also the name of a poem by Sir Walter Scott from its heroine Ellen

Douglas, whose father had been banished from court by James V. of Scotland, and lives in retirement at Loch Katrine.

Laertes, la-e-r-tes. In Greek story the father of Oedipus in Shakespeare's *Hamlet* son of Polonius and brother of Ophelia.

Laga'do. In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, the capital of Bahibari, visited by Gulliver in his Laputa journey, with a celebrated academy of projectors, whose schemes for extracting saltpetre from cucumbers, converting ice into gunpowder, &c., are attempted to be carried to perfection.

Lalla Rookh. The heroine of Moore's poem, represented as a daughter of the emperor Aurangzeb, and as going to Cashmere to marry the King of Bucharia. On the way she is entertained by a series of tales told by a young poet, with whom she falls in love, and who turns out to be her betrothed.

Lambro. In Byron's *Don Juan*, a Greek pirate, father of Hecde, represented as having his headquarters in a small island of the Aegean, and as being 'the mildest-mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat.'

Lammermoor, Bride of. Lucy Ashton, heroine of a tragic novel by Scott. See *Ashton, Ravenswood*.

Lancelot or Lunelot. The most famous of King Arthur's knights, paragon of Queen Guinevere.

Lancelotti, Lydia. A very romantic young lady, the heroine of Sheridan's comedy *The Rivals*.

Laocon, la-o-koon. In Greek legend, a Trojan priest who along with his two sons was killed by two enormous serpents—an incident represented in a very famous group of statues.

Laodamia, la-o-da-mi-a. In classic fable the wife of Proteolus, whom she followed to Hades after his death.

Laputa. A sort of flying island visited by Gulliver, and called forth by means of a huge loadstone, and inhabited by persons engaged in the most abstruse studies. These philosophers were apt to become so deeply immersed in study as to be quite oblivious of everything else, and hence they had attendants called *flappers*, whose duty it was to rouse their attention by striking them with a blown bladder attached to a handle.

Larona. The mother of Apollo and Diana.

Lancee. An amusing clown in Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen*, with a favourite dog named Crab.

Lavinia. In Virgil's *Aeneid*, the second wife of Aeneas, previously betrothed to Turnus, King of Latium.

Lean Jer. In Greek story a young man of Athens who used to swim the Hellespont to visit Hero of Astos. See *Hero*.

Learn, Jer. A mythical king of Britain, the subject of Shakespeare's tragedy *King Lear*.

Belshazzar, the king. One of his daughters, Guenier, was Regan, his other daughter, thinking that his other daughter Cordelia is unfaithful; but the former drive him mad by ingratitude, and he on his knees learns the worth of Cordelia when too late.

Leda. In Greek mythol. the mother of Castor and Pollux, Helen, and Clytemnestra. She was visited by Jupiter, in the form of a swan.

Lefevre, Le-fay. A lieutenant whose death forms a very affecting scene in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*.

Legree. A brutal slave-owner in Mrs. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Leone, Le-on. The heroine of German ballad whose lover, who in spectral form carries her on her back with him to the graveyard.

Leontes, Le-on-t-es. In Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*, King of Sicily, and one of Hermyas, and father of Perdita. The play turns on his jealousy of his wife and the consequences following thereon.

Leporello. The valet of Don Giovanni, a cowardly fellow who aids him in his libertinism, though with qualms of conscience.

Lilith. In Jewish mythol. a sort of female demon who was Adam's wife before Eve was created.

Lilliput. The land of the Lilliputians, pignies about six inches high, in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*.

Linda brides, lin-da-brí-zel. A heroine of old romance, whose name became synonymous with that of a mistress or sweet-heart.

Lippit, Mrs. A kind-hearted and voluble London lodging-house keeper, who is the chief character in two of Dickens's Christmas stories.

Lisabach, go. In Smollett's *Humphrey Clinker* a Scotch half-pay officer, gaunt and grim, pedantic and disputatious, and full of national pride; he gets married to Tabitha Bramble and has 42000.

Little Dorrit. The heroine of a novel by Dickens, born and brought up in the Marshalsea Prison.

Lockit. An inhuman jailer in Gay's *Beggars' Opera*. His daughter Lucy is in love with Macheath, the dashing highwayman.

Loecine, lo-krin'. A mythical king of England, son of the equally mythical Brut or Brutus.

Loki. In Scandinavian mythol. the evil god who brought about the death of Balder.

Lorelei, lo-ré-li. In German legend a siren of the Rhine who lures men to destruction.

Loisir. The hero of a novel by Disraeli, a young nobleman who shows some favour for the Roman Catholic religion, but ultimately marries Lady Corsica and attaches himself to the English Church.

Lovelace. The libertine hero of Richardson's novel *Clarissa Harlowe*.

Lubberland. Same as Cockaigne.

Lucretia. The heroine of a legendary tale of early Rome, who stabbed herself after being defiled by Sextus Tarquinius.

Lud. A fabulous king of Britain.

Luggnagg. An island in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*. See *Struldbrugg*.

Lumpkin, Tony. The son of Mrs. Hardcastle by her first marriage in Goldsmith's comedy *She Stoops to Conquer*; an ignorant, idle, mischievous, but good-natured young booby.

Lycidas, li-si-das. A poetic name under which Milton in a celebrated elegy laments his deceased friend Edward King.

Lyndon, Barry. The hero of Thackeray's *Memoranda*. Barry Lyndon, an Irishman who relates his own adventures as an audacious sleeper and swindler.

Lyonesse, li-on-nez. A tract in the southwest of England said to be now covered by the sea.

Mab. The queen of the fairies according to Shakespeare and the English poets.

Macaire, Roget, má-kár. A round hero of certain popular French plays.

Macbeth. A historic personage who raised himself to be king of Scotland, and is celebrated, along with his wife Lady Macbeth, in Shakespeare's famous tragedy, the events of which, however, are almost entirely fictitious.

Maeduff. A Scottish thane who slays Macbeth. See preceding entry.

Mac Flecknoe, flek-nó. The name under which Dryden lampooned poet Shadwell in a poetical satire of same name.

Macheath, Captain, má-keeth. The highwayman hero of Gay's *Beggars' Opera*, who declared he could be so lumpy with both devils and the law.

Mac Ivor, Fergus and Flora. In Scott's *Waverley*, a Highland chief and his wife both devoted to the cause of Charles Edward Stuart. Waverley proposed to Flora, who was high-minded and beautiful. Fergus was executed.

Macnab, Sir Partin. The hero of Mackinnon's comedy *The Man of the World*, a Scotsman who raised his fortunes by 'boozing' (bowling) to the great and wealthy.

Madoc. A prince or king of Welsh tradition, who is said to have discovered Ame-

rica long before Columbus; the subject of a poem by Southey.

Maendred, mé-on-drez. A poetical designation of Homer.

Maid Marian. The wife of Robin Hood. See also *Brother Sir Mungo*. A peevish and bitter-tongued old courtier in Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*.

Malaprop, Mrs. A lady in Sheridan's comedy *The Rivals*, notorious for her amusing blunders in the use of words; aunt and guardian to Lydia Languish.

Mallolio. The pompous and conceited steward or major-domo of Olivia in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*.

Members of Her Majesty's Council. A watercolor helmet of a fashionable milliner, latterly claimed to have found, though his was merely a barber's basin.

Manfred. The hero of a drama by Byron, a man of sombre character who has dealings with the powers of evil.

Manning, Guy. The English officer and gentleman who gives name to Scott's well-known novel, and whose daughter is married to the hero Harry Bertram.

Man of Brass. See *Talos*.

Mansel. The hero of a sentimental and hacky novel by Henry Mackenzie (1771).

Mantelini, man-ta-lé-ni. A dissipated fop in Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, husband to a fashionable milliner, latterly tried to turn his wife's name.

Marchioness, The. A half-starved girl, maid of all work to Sampson Brass in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, latterly married to the Duke of Richmond.

Margaret. The heroine of Goethe's *Faust*. See *Faust*.

Marlow. The hero of Goldsmith's comedy *She Stoops to Conquer*, bashful with ladies, but a hero to a man so with chambermaids. See *Farquhar*.

Marston. A brave but profligate English lord, hero of Scott's poem of same name, the scene of which is partly in Scotland, slain at Eborac.

Mars, Silas. The character who gives name to a novel by George Eliot, a weaver who believes himself deserted by God, and has his small store of gold stolen, but is restored to heart and hope by a little of his missing child who comes to him.

Mars, The Roman god of war. See in Dict. *Marsyas, má-ris-as.* A satyr fabled to have been conquered by Apollo in a musical contest, and to have been flayed alive by the victor.

Margwort. A canting hypocrite in Bickerstaffs comedy *The Hypocrite*; a believer in Dr. Cautwell.

Medea. The daughter of a king of Colchis, in Greek legend, a famous sorceress, who helps Jason to carry off the golden fleece, is married but afterwards deserted by him, and in revenge murders their two children.

Mezara, mé-zé-ra. In classical myth, one of the Furies.

Melenger, mal-e-jér. A Greek legendary hero, slayer of the formidable Ceylonian boar and lover of Atalanta, his life depended on how long a firebrand remained in his hand.

Melnetto, Glande. The hero of Lytton's play *The Lady of Lyons*, a gardener's son, who marries a proud Lyons beauty under pretence of being a prince, then becomes a colonel in the army, and when misfortune overtakes her father finds happiness with her at last.

Melpomene, mel-pó-mé-né. The Muse who presided over tragedy.

Melusine, má-lú-sén. A fairy of French legend, is condemned to be home every Saturday a serpent from the waist downward.

Memnon. A king of Ethiopia slain in the Trojan war, where he fought on the Trojan side.

Melchior, mé-né-lá-us. A mythical king of Sparta, husband of Helen and brother of Agamemnon.

Mephistopheles, mé-fis-tó-fé-lé. A fiend or evil spirit who figures in the *Faust* story, and is made a striking personage by Goethe. See *Faust*.

Mercury. See *Hermes*.

Mercutio, mé-ku-ti-shi-o. The witty and elegant friend of Romeo in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.

Merlin. The famous enchanter of the legends connected with King Arthur.

Merrills, Meg, mé-rril-iz. The old gypsy woman who forms a striking character in Scott's *Guy Rannier*.

Micawber, Mr. Wilkins. A delightfully humorous character in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, given a high-down language, fond of good living, and carelessly imprudent; often, if one could believe him, in the deepest gloom, but generally hopeful and waiting 'for something to turn up.'

Midas. A legendary king of Phrygia, who having obtained from the gods the gift of turning everything he touched into gold, found it a curse. Apollo gave him an ass's ears for deciding a musical contest against him.

Mign. In Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge* the shrewd maid-servant of Mrs. Varden.

Minerva. See in Dict.

Minos. A legendary king and lawgiver of Crete, made after death one of the judges of the Greek world.

Minotaur. A monster of Greek fable, half man half bull, lived in the Cretan labyrinth, and was slain by Theseus.

Miranda. The daughter of Prospero in Shakespeare's *The Tempest*.

Mirza. A fictitious personage described in *The Spectator* (No. 129) as seeing a noble allegorical vision of human life.

Mordred. The nephew of King Arthur, against whom he rebelled; he was slain in the battle that ensued, and in King Arthur also received his death-wound.

Montague, mon-tá-gó. The noble house of Verona, to which Romeo belonged in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.

Morgiana, mé-ri-án-a. The clever female slave of Ali Baba in the famous story of *The Forty Thieves*.

Munchausen, mun-chá-sén. The name attached to a collection of most extravagant and amusing fictions, corrupted into the real name of a certain German officer.

Nancy. An unfortunate girl in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, kind-hearted, and faithful to Bill Sikes, who brutally murdered her.

Narcissus. A youth of Greek fable, who fell in love with his own image, as he saw it reflected in a fountain, and pined away and died.

Nausicaa, ná-si-ká-a. A princess of the Phaeacians in Homer's *Odyssey*, who takes compassion on Odysseus when shipwrecked.

Nemra, né-zá. A female name occurring in some of the Latin poets.

Nell. The child heroine of Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, living with her grandfather, who has a passion for gambling, and at last wanders with her into the country, where both die.

Nephelococcygia, nef-e-lé-kó-kó-yi-a. Cloud-cuckoo-town, the residence of the birds in Aristophanes's famous comedy *The Birds*, a satire upon Athens and the Athenians.

Neptune, Nereids. See in Dict.

Nessus. A centaur who brought about the death of Hercules. See *Esquaire*.

Nestor. A legendary king in southern Greece, one of those who went to Troy, wise, and the longest-lived among men.

Newcome, Colonel. One of the most prominent characters in Thackeray's novel *The Newcomes*, brave, simple, and good, though not overwise. He loses his fortune and retires to the Charterhouse, where he dies. His son Clive, a fine, handsome young fellow, who adopts the profession of an artist, long bankers in vain after his beautiful, clever, and spirited cousin Ethel Newcome, who is the daughter of a wealthy banker, and is intended to marry into the nobility.

is brought up to be wealthy and titled, but latterly is married to Clive. Other members of the Newcome family are introduced, especially the odious Sir Barnes, whose ill-treatment causes his wife to run

away from him. See also *Florax*, *Honeyman*, *Kate*.

Nibelungen, nî-be-lun-gen. A race or family in German legend possessed of a great treasure, and whose name is attached to the old German epic the *Nibelungenlied* or song of the Nibelungs. See *Stephrad*, *Christened*, *Brünhild*.

Nickleby, Nicholas. The hero of a novel of same name by Dickens, who teaches under Squeers at Dotheboys Hall, joins the theatrical company of Mr. Crummles, and is befriended by the brothers Cheeryble. His mother, with her rambling and inconsequent style of speaking, is very amusing. His sister Kate is a charming young lady; his uncle Ralph is a hard-hearted and miserly money-lender, who haunts himself when his schemes fail.

Niflheim, nî-fî-hîm. A region of cold and darkness in Scandinavian mythology.

Niobe, nî-bee. A queen of classic story, whose children were all slain by Apollo and Diana, and herself turned into stone. She is an accepted type of grief.

Nisus, nî-sus. In Virgil's *Æneid* Trojan youth who accompanied Æneas to Italy, and fell in attempting to rescue his intimate friend Eurypylus. The two are proverbial types of friendship.

Noggs, Newman. In Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, an extremely odd but kind-hearted character, clerk to Ralph Nickleby, once a country gentleman.

Norna, the three fates of Scandinavian mythology.

Novel. The hero of the last century tragedy Douglas, by the Rev. John Home. He was the son of Lord Douglas, but was brought up as a peasant, and was killed by his stepfather Lord Randolph, who was in ignorance of the relationship.

Nym. A follower of Falstaff in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives* and Henry V., an amusing rogue who waltzers gets hanged.

Ofelia. The king of the fairies, familiar to us from Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, celebrated also in a poem by Wieland and opera by Weber.

Ochiltree, Edle, ock-îl-trê. A blue-gown or boozed beggar, a shrewd and humorous character in Scott's *Antiquary*.

Odin. The supreme Scandinavian deity, king of gods and men. As god of war he holds his court in Valhalla, surrounded by warriors who have fallen in battle. He has two ravens that sit on his shoulders and bring him tidings of all that goes on in the world. His wife is Frigg, one of his sons is Balder the Beautiful.

Odysseus, ô-dis-sus. The Greek form of Ulysses; hence the name of the great Homeric epic, the *Odyssey*, which narrates the wanderings and adventures of Ulysses on his way home from the Trojan war. The poem, like the *Iliad*, is in the dactyl-four looks, and in it we read of the Lotus-eaters, the Cyclopes, Polyphemus, the enchantress Circe, the nymph Calypso, the descent of Ulysses to Hades, Polyphemus and Charibdis, the Sirens, the return of Ulysses to Ithaca, and his slaughter of the wooers who seduced his wife Penelope and wasted his substance.

Odysseus, ô-dis-sus. A legendary king of Thebes in Greece, son of Laius and Jocasta, celebrated in tragedy. Unaware of his parentage, he unwittingly killed his own father, and having obtained the riddle of the Sphinx obtained the throne of Thebes and his own mother as his wife. When the real state of matters became known Jocasta hanged herself, and Odysseus put out his eyes and left Thebes as a poor wanderer, attended by his daughter Antigone.

Odysseus, ô-dis-sus. A nymph of classic fable married to Paris, who deserted her for Helen, the famous beauty. See *Paris*.
Oldbuck, Jonathan. An elderly gentleman of antiquarian tastes, from whom Scott's *Antiquary* takes its name, a comical, sarcastic and whimsical, but shrewd and kind-hearted; an admirably humorous portrait.

Old Man of the Sea. In the Arabian Nights a malignant old wretch who managed to get himself planted on the shoulders of Siltbad, who only got rid of him by intoxicating him.

Old Mortality. A novel by Scott dealing with the persecution of the Covenanters. The real Old Mortality was an old man who made it his task to keep fresh the tombstones of the Covenanters in country churchyards.

Oliver. One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne. See *Rowland*.

Olivia. In Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* a rich countess whose love is sought by the Duke of Illyria, but who falls in love with Viola when dressed as a page, and marries her brother and counterpart Sebastian. Also the daughter of the vicar in Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*. She elopes with young Squire Thornhill, who thinks he deceives her by a mock marriage, which is found to be real after all.

Olympus. A mountain of northern Greece, traditionally believed to be the abode of the gods.

Omphale, om-fa-le. A queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served for three years as a slave, spinning among her women and which kept his club and lion's skin.

Opheelia. The daughter of Polonius in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, loving and loved by Hamlet, but driven mad by his treatment of her and her father's death.

Orpheus. A hero of Greek tragedy, the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. He killed his mother in punishment of his father's murder, and for this crime was pursued by the Furies. His friendship with Psyche, who married his sister Eurydice, was proverbial.

Orsino. A legendary princess of England, beloved by Ananias do Gaul.

Orion, or-ion. A giant and mighty hunter of Greek fable, who was blinded as a punishment, but recovered his sight by travelling eastwards and exposing his eyes to the rays of the rising sun. After death he became a constellation.

Orlando. One of the paladins of Charlemagne, a hero of romance and Italian epic. *Roland* is another form of the name. In Shakespeare's *As You Like It* Orlando is the name of Rosalind's lover.

Ormus. The supreme deity of the ancient Persians and the modern Parsees, the good spirit who is opposed by the evil spirit Ahriman, the antagonism of the two being a leading principle in the Zoroastrian religion.

Orpheus, or-fis. A mythical musician of Greece, who could charm hearts and make rocks and woods move to his melody. His wife Eurydice having died, he went to Hades in quest of her, and his music so charmed the infernal deities that they consented to let her follow him, only he must not look behind him; but he did, and quick reached the upper world. But Orpheus was too impatient, and thus lost her.

Orson. See *Valentine*.

Ostaldistone. A family who appear in Scott's *Rob Roy*, the hero of the story being Frank Ostaldistone, who is in love with and ultimately marries Diana Vernon. Rashleigh Ostaldistone is the villain of the novel, and is killed by Rob Roy.

Osborne, Capt. George. In Thackeray's *Vanity Fair* a dandified, selfish, and shallow young officer, who marries Amelia Sedley, and is killed at Waterloo. Sharp. His father, a harsh, puritanical, coarse, and domineering merchant, had to the marriage, Amelia's father having become bankrupt.

Oshanter, Tam. The hero of a narrative poem by Burns, who sees a dance with the devil as their musician in old Alloway Church. He is chased then tears the tithes from his mare Maggie.

Ossian. A hero of Gaelic and Irish tradition.

Othello. In Shakespeare's tragedy a Moor of African who commands the Venetian forces, marries Desdemona, the daughter of a Venetian senator, kills her when deceived by the devilish Iago, and then kills himself.

O'Grigger, Sir Lucius. A fighting Irishman in Sheridan's comedy *The Rivals*. "A very pretty O'Grig as it stands" is a phrase of Sir Lucius.

Overreach, Sir Giles. A proud and unscrupulous rascal in Massinger's comedy *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*.

Pacolet. A dwarf with a magic horse in the old story of Valentine and Orson.

Page, Mrs. In Shakespeare's *Merry Wives* a lady who joins with Mrs. Ford in making sport of Falstaff. Her daughter Anne is desired in marriage by Slender, but marries Fenton.

Pallurus. The name of Æneas's pilot in Virgil's *Æneid*, often used as a general term for a pilot or steersman.

Pandora. A name of Minerva.

Pandora, pand-o-râ. The heroine of a novel by Richardson, a servant who resists her master's attempts to seduce her, and latterly becomes his wife.

Pan. Among the Greeks and Romans a god of flocks and herds, represented with two horns, pointed ears, and goat's legs.

Pandora. In classical myth, a woman sent by the gods to bring evils upon men as a punishment of the theft of fire by Prometheus. Prometheus would not have anything to do with her, but his brother Epimetheus married her, but his brother, saying she had a box of blessings, which being incautiously opened all escaped except hope.

Pangloss, Dr. A ridiculous pedant in Colman's comedy *The Rehearsal*. See *Doctus*.

Pantagruel. An enormous giant, son of Gargantua in Rabelais's famous romance. See *Gargantua*.

Pantagruel, pan-ta-grû. An important character in Rabelais's romance of Gargantua and Pantagruel, a great friend of the latter, a drunkard, rogue, and coward, but remarkably clever and amusing.

Panza, Sancho pan-tha or san-ko pan-tha. See *Don Quixote*.

Paris. The son of Priam of Troy, celebrated for passing judgment as to the comparative beauty of the three goddesses Juno, Venus, and Minerva; and for carrying off Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and thus causing the Trojan war.

Parolles, pa-ro-les. A braggart and coward in Shakespeare's *All's Well*.

Partington, Mrs. An imaginary old lady to whom are ascribed many laughable blunders in the use of words. An anecdote was told by Sydney Smith of the latter, Partington, who, during a tempest and high tide, was seen with her mop trying to keep the Atlantic out of her house.

Parttridge. The name of Tom Jones in Fielding's novel of this name, faithful, simple, and ignorant of the world, but naturally shrewd.

Patroclus. The bosom friend of Achilles in Homer's *Iliad*, slain by Hector.

Paul and **Virginia**. A pair of youthful lovers, whose history is told in Pierre's very popular story of same name.

Peacocks, pî-ck-um. A harbinger of thieves in Gray's *Peacock's Opera*. His daughter Polly is married to Death, and is virtuous in the midst of depravity. See *Macheth*.

Pecunia. In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit* a black, unctuous hypocrite, an architect by profession, so thoroughly imbued with hypocrisy that he has become second nature with him. His daughter, called Charlie and Meggy, the former a shrew, whose later giddy and thoughtless, but sobered by marriage with the scoundrel Peabody, Peter. In Scott's *Redgauntlet* a disreputable old pauper, with a craze for litigation.

Peeping Tom. See *Goitia*.

Peggoty, Clara. Nurse of David Copper-

field in Dickens's novel of this name, latterly married to Miss (which see). Her brother Daniel is a Yarmouth fisherman, with whom lives his nephew Ham Peggoty and niece "Little Em'ly".

Pelops. In Greek myth, the son of Tan-talus, killed and served as food to the gods by his father, who wished to test their divine powers. He was restored to life and received an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by Ceres. His sons were Atreus and Thyestes, and the tragic events connected with 'Pelops' line' were famous in antiquity.

Pendennis, Arthur. The hero of Thackeray's novel *Pendennis*, a young man of middle-class rank, somewhat conceited, but clever, honourable, and good-hearted, who makes his way as a novelist and man of letters, and after being engaged to Blanche Amory marries his cousin Laura Bell. His mother is a singularly sweet and good woman devoted to her son. His uncle, Major Pendennis, is a diner-out and man about town who sincerely despises rank and wealth. Pendennis's chief rival is the barrister and publicist George Warrington. It is Pendennis who is supposed to write Thackeray's novel *The Newcomes*.

Penelope, pe-nel-o-pe. The wife of Ulysses, during whose long absence from home she isestered with woovers. Faithful to her husband she puts them off by saying she will wed no one till the web she has in hand is finished, and at night unweaves what she has woven by day.

Penthesilea, pen-thes-i-le-a. In Homer and Virgil a queen of the Amazons.

Perdita. The heroine of Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*, daughter of Leontes, King of Sicily, exposed as a child and brought up as a shepherdess, beloved by Florizel.

Pericles, per-i-ckles. The hero of Shakespeare's *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*, and of a popular tale of the middle ages.

Persæus, per-sæ. The slayer of the Gorgon Medusa and deliverer of Andromeda, the daughter of Zeus and Danaë. It was by means of Medusa's head that he rescued Andromeda, having by it turned into stone the sea-monster that threatened her.

Petruchio, pe-tru-chi-o. The hero of Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, the husband of the shrew Katharina.

Phæaciæns, fæ-si-anz. An island people with whom Ulysses came in contact in his wanderings.

Phædra, fæ-dra. The heroine of a play in love with her stepson Hippolytus (which see).

Phaethon. See *Phaeton* in Diet.

Phantom Ship. See *Flying Dutchman*.

Philemon. See *Baucis*.

Philoctetes, fil-ok-tet-iz. A Greek hero, who had been a companion of Hercules and had some of this hero's arrows, without which Troy could not be taken; the subject of a tragedy by Sophocles.

Philomela. A legendary princess of Athens, violated by her sister's husband Tereus, and changed into a nightingale, her voice being changed into a swallow.

Phlegethon, fle-gé-thon. In Greek fable a river of the infernal regions.

Pickle, Peregrine. The hero of a amusing novel by Smollett, a debased character with the outward guise of a gentleman.

See *Halfway, Pipes* in Diet.

Pickwick, Samuel. The hero of Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, a character who has had the diverting experiences of Mr. Pickwick and certain members of a club named after him, especially Messrs. Winkle, Tupman, and Snodgrass.

Pied Piper of Hamelin. A wonderful mela-cian of German legend who pipes away all the rats from the town of Hamelin, and thereupon pipes away the children of the town, who then return to a neighbouring hill and are never more seen.

Pinch, Tom. In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit* an assistant to Pecksniff, the architect, who takes advantage of his simplicity and unselfishness, and treats him as a drudge, till Tom discovers his baseness and leaves him, being afterwards befriended by old Martin Chuzzlewit.

Pinto, a great per-

former on the organ. His sister Ruth became the wife of his friend John West-

Pickle, Tom. In Smollett's *Peregrine Pickle*, a retired boatswain's mate who kept Com-modore Truncheon's servants in order.

Pistol. A follower of Falstaff in Shakespeare's plays, a ranting, swaggering bully and a coward.

Placard, Sir Fretful. A character in Sheridan's comedy *The Critic*, a vain and irritable playwright.

Plummer, Caleb. In Dickens's *Cricket on the Hearth* a poor old toy-maker with a daughter, whom he makes believe there are quite well off and living in good style—a pathetic yet humorous portrait.

Polonius. Lord Chamberlain of Denmark in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, father of Laertes and Ophelia, garrulous and not without political wisdom, but not so wise as he thinks.

Polynices. See *Eleocles*.

Polyphe-mus. A Cyclops or one-eyed giant in Homer's *Odyssey*, who imprisoned Ulysses and his companions in his cave and threw some of them; but the rest blinded him when in a drunken sleep and escaped.

Pomo-na. The Roman goddess of fruits and fruit-trees, wife of Vertumnus.

Pontic, Major. One of the chief figures in Thackeray's *Book Snobs*, a retired officer and country gentleman of small estate, who is forced into the ranks of the snobs through his wife's ambition to mix only with the county families.

Pope Joan. A woman who, according to a once credited but fictitious story, having long lived disguised as a man, got herself made pope and reigned as such for two years (633-635).

Portia, por-shi-a. A rich heiress in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, whose father has settled that the suitor whom she marries must first select from three sealed caskets the one which contains her picture.

Fortunately her lover, Bassanio, chooses rightly. Disguised as a learned doctor, he afterwards gives judgment against Shylock the Jew. See *Shylock*.

Poseidon, pos-i-don. The Greek sea god corresponding with Neptune.

Posthumus. The husband of Imogen in Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*, who too rashly believes in the infidelity of his wife.

Poyser, Mrs. In George Eliot's *Adam Bede* a farmer's wife, remarkable for the sharpness of her tongue, and her pithy and epigrammatic sayings.

P. P. Clerk of this Parish. The fictitious author of a volume by Dr. Arbuthnot, giving what professes to be memoirs of a parish clerk, a worthy who porously chronicles very small bee-

Priam. The King of Troy in the classical story of the Trojan war, father of Hector and Paris, and husband of He-cuba, slain by Achilles.

Primrose, Dr. The vicar in Goldsmith's famous *Vicar of Wakefield*, a good and simple man with amiable weaknesses and vanities. His wife is a great housekeeper and a tender for gentility. His daughters are Olivia and Sophia, his sons George and Moses, the latter of whom is simple and pedantic, and foolishly gives a good horse for a gross of green spectacles.

See *Philemon* or *Frogne*, *prokne*, *progne*. See *Philemon*.

Prometheus, prō-mē-thūs. A divine personage of Greek mythology, who brought fire from heaven to man, and was punished for it by being chained to a rock of Mount Caucasus, where an eagle ravoured constantly on his liver.

Proserpine. The daughter of Ceres and wife of Pluto, who carried her off to the lower world while gathering flowers in Sicily.

Prospero. The magician and exiled Duke of Milan in Shakespeare's *Tempest*, father of Miranda, and master of Ariel and Caliban.

Proteus. See in Diet.

Pry, P. B. A meddlesome busybody in Poole's comedy of same name (1825).

Psyche, s'ke. An allegorical personification of the soul, a beautiful maiden whose charming story is given by the Latin writer Apuleius. Cupid fell in love with her, but Psyche had to undergo many trials, partly due to the jealousy of Venus, before the lovers were finally united.

See *Goatfoot*.

Puff. A literary quack, 'a professor of the art of puffing as he calls himself, in Sheridan's comedy *The Critic*.

Pure, Hilda. In Mrs. Cuthbert's comedy *A Bold Stroke for a Wife*, a Quaker who is cheated out of a rich wife by Feignwell, who personates him and passes himself off as the 'Real Simon Pure'.

Pygmalion, pig-mā-li-on. A Greek sculptor who is said to have fallen in love with the statue of a beautiful woman he had made, and to have had his prayer granted that she should be endowed with life.

Pyriades, pi-ri-déz. The bosom friend of Orestes.

Pyramus and Thisbe, pi-ra-mūs, thi-s'be. In Ovid's *Metamorphoses* two lovers of Babylon, whose parents were against their marriage, and who conversed through a chink in a wall. Having agreed to meet at the tomb of Ninus, Thisbe arrived first, but ran away at the sight of a blood-stained, leaving her robe, which Pyramus found stained with blood. Thinking her dead, he killed himself; and finding his dead body, Thisbe did likewise.

Pythias, pi-thi-as. See *Damon*.

Quarl, Philip. The hero of a story called *The Hermit*, relating the adventures of a sort of Robinson Crusoe, who had an ape instead of a man Friday; author unknown, published in 1727.

Quickly, Mrs. The hostess of a London inn frequented by Falstaff in Shakespeare's *Henry IV.*, garrulous and foolish, and taken advantage of by Falstaff, who runs in debt to her.

Quulp. A hideous and malignant dwarf in Dickens's *Curiosity Shop*, latterly drowned in the Thames.

Quixoté, Don. See *Don Quixote*.

Random, Roderick. The hero of a novel by Smollett, a worthy, young fellow who has many amusing adventures in different parts of the world.

Raphael, raf-a-el. An angel who is introduced in the apocryphal book of Tobit, and who takes a considerable place in Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

Ras-selas. A prince of Abyssinia, in a moral tale by Dr. Johnson, detained in delightful captivity in a certain 'happy valley'. From this he escapes and travels through the world, but finding no greater happiness there returns to his old abode.

Ravenswood, Edgar. The hero of Scott's tragic romance *The Bride of Lammermoor*, who is seduced by her friends from his betrothed Lucy Ashton and perishes in a quicksand.

Rebecca. In Scott's *Ivanhoe* the daughter of Isaac the Jew, the real heroine of the novel, beautiful, spirited, unprincipled, benevolent, loving Ivanhoe and persecuted by Bois-Guilbert. In Thackeray's humorous continuation of the novel—*Rebecca and Rowena*—Rebecca is latterly married to Ivanhoe.

Red-cross Knight. A knight in Spenser's *Fairie Queene*, who slays a dreadful dragon and marries Una.

Regan. One of King Lear's unnatural daughters.

Remus. See *Romulus*.

Rhadamanthus. A legendary king of Sicily, who for his justice was made after death a judge in the other world.

Rhea, rē-a. A goddess of the Greeks and Romans, also known as Cybele.

Rinaldo. A famous hero of Italian romantic epic, one of Charlemagne's paladins, and cousin of Roland or Orlando.

Robin Hood. See *Robin*.

Roderick Dhu. An outlawed Highland chief in Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, who is defeated in a desperate hand-to-hand

fight with Fitz-James, that is, the king of Scotland, James V.
Bo Richard. A fictitious character whose name formerly appeared in certain English legal proceedings along with that of John Doe.

Boister Doister, Ralph. The hero of the earliest English comedy, by Nicholas Udall, printed in 1556.

Roland. A hero of tales connected with Charlemagne, whose nephew he was, said to have been killed at the rout of Charlemagne's rear-guard at Roncesvalles. See *Roland, Orlando*.

Romeo. The hero of Shakespeare's well-known tragedy Romeo and Juliet, one of the Montague family, while Juliet was a Capulet.

Romola. The heroine of a novel of same name by George Eliot, the scene of which is Florence, in the time of Savonarola and the revival of learning in Italy. Romola is a patrician maiden, the daughter of a learned man, and marries a handsome young Greek scholar, Tito Melema, who turns out to be self-seeking, cunning, capricious, and altogether unworthy of his noble wife. **Romulus, Romulus.** The legendary founder and first king of Rome, twin brother of Remus.

Rosalind, roza-lind. The sprightly and charming daughter of the banished duke in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, beloved by Orlando, dressed in male attire, and accompanied by her cousin Celia and Touchstone the jester, she seeks her exiled father in the forest of Arden.

Rosinante, roz i-nan-ta. Don Quixote's famous steed. See *Don Quixote*.

Round Table. The large circular table at which King Arthur and his knights used to sit, giving its name to an order of knighthood instituted by the king.

Roxana. In Scott's *Waverley* the fair Saxon lady whom the hero gets wife. See *Robbery*.

Rowland, roland. Same as *Roland*. Rowland and Oliver were two of the most renowned of Charlemagne's heroes, and the names became proverbial.

Rudge, Barnaby. The hero of a novel by Dickens, a half-witted young man, always accompanied by a tame raven called 'Grip'. He takes an innocent part in the Gordon 'No Popery' riots, and is condemned to death, but pardoned. His mother's life was overshadowed by the knowledge that her husband and Barnaby's father was a murderer, skulking about the country in danger of his life.

Sabrina. A fabulous princess of ancient Britain, said to have become the nymph of the river Severn.

Sampson, Abel. See *Dominie Sampson*.

Sandford and Merton. A popular didactic tale for boys, written by Thomas Day in the eighteenth century, and recording the doings of Harry Sandford and Tommy Merton, and their tutor Mr. Harlow.

Sargardo, Dr. A doctor in Le Sage's novel *Gil Blas*, who prescribes copious bleeding, and the drinking of hot water for every sort of ailment.

Santa Claus. A personage of popular mythology in the United States, represented as bringing presents to the young on Christmas-eve. The name is equivalent to St. Nicholas, being based on the Dutch form *sanct Nicolaas*.

Sawyer, Bob. A roystering young doctor in Dickens's *Pickwick*, close friend of Ben Allen, another medical student.

Shahrazade or Shehrazad, sha-ra-zad, sha-ra-zad. The bride of the Sultan Shahrash, and the narrator of the stories that form the Arabian Nights.

Schlemiel, Peter, schli-miel. The hero of a short German story by Chamisso, which tells how he sold his shadow to a mysterious man in gray, and the events which followed.

Scribblerus, Martinus. A fictitious character, a man of learning but no taste, the subject of humorous memoirs written by Dr. John Arbuthnot in connection with Pope.

Scrooge, skroij. In Dickens's Christmas Carol, a grasping, covetous old hunk of a London merchant, who is converted to an entirely different disposition by a series of visions or dream pictures he sees at Christmas.

Scylla, sly-a. In ancient geography a rock, in the Strait of Messina which, with the adjacent whirlpool Charybdis (skari-yid-s), was proverbially a source of danger to mariners, sin in trying to avoid the one they were liable to encounter the other. Scylla was represented as a hideous monster.

Sedley, Amelia. One of the two chief female characters in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, amiable and affectionate, but not intellectually, and thus very different from Becky Sharp. She marries George Osborne, and cherishes his memory till she finds how unworthy he was, and then marries Colonel Dobbin. Her father, at one time wealthy, became a poor, broken-down creature, trying to sell his wife and daughter. Her brother Jos (Joseph), an Indian civilian, was a fat and cowardly dandy, latterly victimized by Becky Sharp.

Semela, sem-i-la. In ancient myth, the mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.

Semiramis. A legendary queen of Assyria, wife and successor to Ninus, and mother of Ninus.

Serapis. A deity worshipped in Egypt, chiefly by Greek and Roman residents.

Sete'sha. A god of the Patagonians mentioned in Shakespeare's *Tempest*. Seven against Thebes. See *Epigoni*.

Seven Champions of Christendom. St. George of England, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, St. David of Wales, St. Denis of France, St. James of Spain, St. Anthony of Italy.

Seven Sleepers. The subject of a legend which tells how seven Christian youths of Ephesus having taken refuge from persecution in a cave, were there walled up, but were miraculously made to sleep for two or three hundred years.

Shabbaz. See *Barnaby Rudge*.

Shank's Mustard. A character in Scott's *Monastery* whose language is marked by the affectation called euphuism.

Shallow, Justice. A foolish justice in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives*, and Henry IV. (second part).

Shandon, Captain. A literary man in Thackeray's *Pendennis*, with excellent abilities but easy and self-indulgent, spending much of his time in a debtors' prison.

Shandy, Tristram. The titular hero of Sterne's *Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy*, in which, however, his father and uncle, 'Uncle Toby', take the chief place.

The former (Tristram Shandy), a retired merchant, is a man of much reasoning, but a strange embodiment of whims and fantastic notions. Uncle Toby, who has been an officer in the army in Flanders, is simple, and his allusions are homely, with the mimic sieges that he carries out in his garden, and the attentions of Widow Wadman to hook him is one of the most amusing and most genuinely humorous characters in literature.

Sharp, Becky. One of the two chief female characters in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*—clever, good-looking, heartless, ambitious, and utterly unscrupulous. She marries Rawdon Crawley, is justly discarded by him for her intrigue with Lord Steyne, turns adventures, cheats Jos Sedley out of his money, and then becomes respectable. See *Sedley, Osborne*.

Shor. See *Sedley*.

Slylock. The famous Jew in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, who lends money to Antonio, 'the merchant', stipulating that if it is not paid at a certain date he may take a pound of his debtor's flesh instead.

Siegfried, zif-ri-t. A hero of Teutonic legend, who is celebrated in the German epic the *Nibelungenlied*. **Sigurd** is another form of the name.

Sigmund, sig-i-mund-a. In a story by

Doccaccio the daughter of a prince of Salerno who poison herself when her father sends to her the heart of her lover, a page of his named Chigiardo.

Sikes, Bill. A fictitious housebreaker in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, who murders the girl Nancy that lives with him, and gets hanged by a rope in trying to escape.

Silence. A country justice, friend of Justice Shallow, in Shakespeare's *Henry IV*.

Silemar. A character in the company of Bacchus, represented as a jovial, drunken, sensual, old man.

Sindbad the Sailor. A merchant and mariner in the Arabian Nights who makes several wonderful voyages.

Sisyphus. See *Sisyphus* in fact.

Skimpole, Harold. In Dickens's *Black House*, an utterly selfish character who poses as a man of artistic tastes and a child in money matters, and takes advantage of his friends' good nature.

Slawkenbergie. An imaginary author quoted in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, and represented as having a huge nose.

Slender. A foolish country lord in love with 'Sweet Anne Page' in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives*.

Shick, Sam. An imaginary Yankee clock-maker and pedlar, a shrewd and amusing character who figures in several humorous narratives by Judge C. Halliburton of Nova Scotia.

Slop, Dr. A narrow-minded and irritable, medical man in Dickens's *Tristram Shandy*.

Sly, Christopher. A tinker in the 'Introduction' to Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, who is taken when dead drunk, dressed up, and made to fancy himself a king.

Smelfungus. A nickname given by Sterne to Smollett, who wrote a peevish account of his journey through France and Italy.

Smike. An ill-used boy, in Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, befriended by Nicholas, and discovered to be the son of his uncle Ralph.

Sneak, Jerry. A henpecked husband in Foote's farce *The Mayor of Garratt*.

Snodgrass, Augustus. A poetical young man, one of the companions of Mr. Pickwick.

Sozia, so-zia-n. A slave of Amphitryon in Plautus's comedy of this name, puzzled by the go-mercery assuming his form.

Spenslow and Jorkins. In Dickens's *David Copperfield*, a firm of procuress to whom David was introduced as a partner.

Spenslow was a man of business, but little share in the business, but was represented by Spenslow as very strict and stern, and as setting his face against any lenient or indulgent course that he himself would otherwise incline to adopt.

Sporus. A name under which Pope satirizes Lord Hervey.

Square. See *The Schoolmaster*.

Squeers. In Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby* the ignorant and brutal schoolmaster of Dotheboys Hall.

Steeforth. A young man of wealth who leads 'little Em'ly' astray, in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, and is drowned in a shipwreck at Yarmouth, where Ham Peggotty was also drowned trying to rescue him.

Stella. A poetical name given by Swift to Esther Johnson, a young lady with whom he was long on intimate terms.

Stephano. A drunken butler in Shakespeare's *Tempest*.

Steyne, Margaria of. A great English nobleman, who figures in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, and also appears in *Pendennis*—proud, sarcastic, irreligious, sensual, despising his followers yet accepting their notions, and in pursuit of pleasure, yet maintaining a reputable position in society and the world at large. His intrigues with Becky Sharp, caused her husband to discard her.

Stiggins. A thoroughly dissident preacher, in Dickens's *Pickwick*, given to the consumption of strong waters and dined in the house-rough by Old Weller.

Strap. The faithful friend and attendant of Roderick Random (see *Random*), who shows him but little gratitude for many services rendered.

Vanity Fair. A famous fair in the Pilgrim's Progress, held in the town of Vanity, where Christian and Faithful are maltreated, and the latter condemned to be burned. Vanity Fair is the name of one of the chief of Thackeray's novels. See *Crawley, Dobbin, Osborne, Sedley, Sharp, Sygie*.

Varden, Gabriel. An honest master locksmith in Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge*, with a charming daughter named Dolly, who gets married to young Joe Willet. Mrs. Varden was a religious shrew, a persecuted martyr in her ways, and in those of her sympathetic servant Mrs. Gudge.

Vathek. The hero of Beckford's powerful romance of same name, an eastern monarch guilty of the greatest crimes, in league with demons, and latterly entombed in the abyss of Eblis or hell.

Veal, Mrs. An imaginary woman of whose appearance after death to Mrs. Bargevine at Canterbury, Defoe has given a most circumstantial account, a fiction intended, it is said, to help the sale of an edition of *Drelincourt on Death*.

Veiled Prophet of Khorassan. One of the metrical tales forming Moore's *Lalla Rookh*, founded upon the story of a real personage. The prophet claims to have supernatural power, and pretends to wear a veil to hide the excessive brightness of his countenance, but really to conceal his deformed features.

Verge, Vergez. See *Dogberry*.

Vesipopt, Lord. A young nobleman in Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, the admirer and pupil of Sir Mulberry Hawk.

Vemon, Diana. The heroine of Scott's *Rob Roy*, perhaps the most charming of all his female characters—beautiful, well-read, and educated, fond of field sports, spirited, and self-reliant. We meet with her at Ostlandstone Hall and in the Highlands, and are told that she became the wife of Frank Osbaldistone. Her father was a gentleman who intrigued in favour of the exiled Stuarts.

Vermansus. A Roman god of the crops and of wars.

Vicar of Bray. An English vicar who have lived in the reign of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and to have been twice a Catholic and twice a Protestant.

Vicar of Wakefield. See *Princess*.

Viola. The chief heroine of Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, sister of Sebastian, in love with the Duke Orsino, between whom and the lady Olivia she acts as intermediary dressed as a page. The Duke ultimately marries her.

Virginia. A beautiful Roman girl whom the lustful tribune Appius Claudius wished to get into his power on plea of her being a slave, but who was stabled by her own father to preserve her from such a fate. See also *Paul and Virginia*.

Vivien or Vivian. A woman connected with the story of King Arthur, whose charms overcome the chieftain Merlin, so that she induced him to a hollow oak for all time concur.

Vortigern. A mythical or semi-mythical British king said to have married Rowena, daughter of Hengist.

Vulcan, Vulcanus. The Roman deity who presided over fire and the working of metals, identified with the similar Greek deity Hephestus. He made thunderbolts for Jupiter, arms for gods and heroes, and many wonderful contrivances; and had forges in Olympus as well as under Etna, where the Cyclops were his workmen. He is always represented as lame.

Woman, Widow. A buxom lady in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, whose wiles nearly captivate Uncle Toby.

Wage and Wenham. Two scyphoid and doers of dirty work for the Marquis of Steyne in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair* and *Pendennis*.

Wamba. The hare-brained jester of Cedric the Saxon in Scott's *Ivanhoe*.

Wandering Jew. A Jew who, according to a legend that arose in the middle ages, was condemned for harsh treatment of Christ to wander over the world till his second coming.

Warrington, George. In Thackeray's *Pendennis*, a young man of good family, a barrister and writer for the press, whose prospects have been blasted by an unfortunate early marriage—a great friend of Pendennis. Members of the same family, but of an earlier generation, appear in Thackeray's novel *The Virginians*.

Waywiler. The first of Scott's great series of novels, to which it gives name. The hero is Edward Waverley, a young English nobleman, and the scene is chiefly in Scotland during the rebellion of 1746. The characters include the Baron Bradwardine and his daughter Rosa, Fergus and Flora Mac-Ivor, Prince Charles Edward himself, and David Gellatley.

Wayland, the Smith. A supernatural smith of English and Scandinavian mythology. A farrier called Wayland Smith is introduced by Scott into his novel of *Wieland*.

Wetenschlo, vis'necht-vn. That is 'know-not-where,' the place in which was situated the university of Professor Tenfelsdröckh in Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus*.

Weller, Sam. The valet or personal attendant of Mr. Pickwick, in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, a genuine Londoner, uneducated, ready-witted, full of humour, and devoted to his master's interests. His father, Tony Weller, is a fat old coachman, ignorant of almost everything except what belongs to his business. Having married a widow who kept the *Marquis of Gumbly High*, he held strong opinions about widows and their artfulness.

Werther, varter. A young German student, the sickly sentimental hero of Goethe's novel, who puts an end to himself, because he vainly covets his neighbour's wife. Thackeray compresses the story into a few humorous verses more pithy than complimentary to him.

Western, Squire. A jolly, ignorant, coarse, hot-tempered, and intensely prejudiced English squire in Fielding's *Tom Jones*. His charming daughter Sophia is in love with and marries Tom Jones.

Whisker-and-Don. The lover of Tiberius in Puff's ridiculous tragedy that is introduced into Sheridan's comedy *The Critic*.

Whittington, Dick. The hero of a story known to every one, and which seems to have been at least founded on fact. Wickfield, Agnes. A beautiful, amiable, and sensible young lady in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, daughter of Mr. Wickfield, a lawyer; became David Copperfield's second wife. Uriah Heep was clerk to her father, and nearly brought ruin upon him.

Wild, Jonathan. A notorious English robber, who is the hero of Fielding's satirical novel *The Adventures of Jonathan Wild the Great*.

Wilde, Madge. A young woman in Scott's novel *The Heart of Midlothian*, whose brain has been turned by seduction and the murder of her infant, and who still retains the giddiness and loss of sanity natural to her character.

Wild Huntsman. A spectral huntsman of German legend, who goes driving along at night with a noisy train of men and dogs, the subject of a ballad by Bürger, translated by Sir Walter Scott.

Wilkins, Peter. The hero of a tale by a Robert Paltock (written about 1750), a sort of Crusoe who meets with a winged race of people in a kind of twilight. See *Gargery*.

Willet, John. The ignorant, pig-headed landlord of the Maypole in Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge*, who tyrannizes over his son Joe in such a way as to make him run away and enlist. Joe afterwards marries Dolly Varden and becomes landlord himself.

Wimble, Will. An amusing character in the Spectator, a member of the club to which Sir Roger de Coverley and others belong.

Winkle, Mr. Nathaniel. One of the companions of the immortal Pickwick, represented as the would-be sportsman of the party, but knowing as little of shooting as he does of skating. He marries Abella Allen.

Winkle, Rip Van. An American Dutchman, hero of a story by Washington Irving, a good-humoured, indolent sort of fellow, who encounters a strange company playing at nine-pins in the Kantskill Mountains, and having tasted their liquor falls asleep and does not awake for twenty years.

Woden. Same as *Odin*.

Wooden Horse. A huge figure of a horse made of wood, and containing armed Greeks, which the Trojans were induced by the Greeks to admit into Troy, thus leading to the capture of the city.

Ya-hoo. See in *Dict.*

Yama. An Indian deity, lord of hell, fierce and terrible.

Yellowplush, Mr. A fictitious London footman who figures as the author of certain poems and sketches by Thackeray, written as an illustration, footman might write.

Yggdrasil. The tree of the universe, a huge ash which holds an important place in Scandinavian mythology and cosmogony.

Yorkick. Jester to the king of Denmark in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. Sterne was introduced a personage of this name into his *Tristram Shandy*—simple, light-hearted, and humorous—intended as a portrait of himself.

Yzoid. See *Isold*.

Yvetot, Et-ti. A small town of northern France, not far from Rouen, the site or territory of which formerly gave the title of king to its lord, possessor. An imaginary king of Yvetot has been celebrated in humorous verse by the French poet Béranger.

Zanoni. The hero of a novel by Bulwer Lytton, a man who can communicate with spirits, has the secret of prolonging life, of producing gold and gems, &c.

Zephon. A cherub in Milton's *Paradise Lost*, sent with Ithuriel to seek for Satan in Eden.

Zephyrus, Zee-er. In classical mythol. a personification of the west wind.

Zeu. See in *Dict.*

Zuleika, zuleika. An oriental female name said by the Mohammedans to have been that of Potiphar's wife. The heroine of Byron's *Bride of Abydos* is so named.

Fate, fat, fat, fall; me, met, her; pine, pin; note, not, move; tube, tub, hull;

pend; u. See above—the Fr. u.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ENGLISH WRITERS, WITH DATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH.

- Abbott, Edwin A., D.D., theol. and misc. writer; 1838—
 Abbott, Lyman, D.D., Amer. divine; 1835—
 Adams, W. H. Dayenport, misc. writer; 1828-1894
 Addison, Jos., essayist and poet; 1672-1719.
 Agassiz, Louis, naturalist; 1807-1873.
 Agassiz, Lucy, biographer; 1787-1864.
 Ainsworth, W. Fran., trav. and geog.; 1817-1896
 Ainsworth, Wm. Harrison, novel; 1805-1881.
 Aird, Thomas, poet; 1802-1876.
 Airy, Sir Geo. Biddell, astron.; 1801-1892.
 Akenside, Mar., poet; 1711-1770.
 Alcott, Louisa M., Amer. writer of tales; 1833-1888.
 Aldrich, Thos. Bailey, Amer. poet and novelist; 1836—
 Alforn, Henry, Dean, scholar and poet; 1810-1871.
 Alison, Rev. Arch., theologian and essayist; 1757-1839.
 Alison, Sir Arch., historian; 1792-1867.
 Allingham, Wm., poet; 1823-1859.
 Arbuthnot, John, physician and wit; 1659-1735.
 Argyle, Duke of, scientific writer; 1823-1900.
 Armstrong, Prof. Geo. F., poet; 1845—
 Armstrong, John, poet and physician; 1792-1879.
 Arnold, Sir Edwin, poet and misc. writer; 1832-1904.
 Arnold, Matthew, poet and misc. writer; 1822-1888.
 Arnold, Dr. Thomas, historian; 1793-1842.
 Ascham, Roger (*Topographia*); 1515-1568.
 Ainslie, Elias, antiquary; 1617-1692.
 Atterbury, Francis, Bp.; 1662-1732.
 Aubrey, John, antiq.; 1626-1697.
 Austen, Jane, novelist; 1775-1847.
 Austin, Alfred, poet; 1835—
 Aytoun, Prof. Wm. Edmondstone, poet and misc. writer; 1813-1865.
 Bacon, Francis, Lord; 1561-1626.
 Baden-Powell, Sir Geo. S., poet; 1847-1898.
 Bailey, Philip James, poet; 1816-1922.
 Baillie, Joanna, poetess; 1762-1851.
 Bain, Alex., LL.D., gram. and mental science; 1818-1903.
 Baker, Sir Rich., chronicle; 1563-1645.
 Baker, Sir Samuel W., traveller; 1821-1893.
 Bale, John, Bp., canon; 1495-1563.
 Ballantyne, James, poet; 1808-1877.
 Ballantyne, Rob. M., novelist; 1825-1894.
 Bancroft, Geo., Amer. hist.; 1809-1891.
 Bannin, John, novelist; 1753-1842.
 Barin, Michael, novelist; 1796-1874.
 Barbauld, Mrs., poet and misc. writer; 1733-1825.
 Barbour, John, Scottish poet; 1316-1386.
 Barclay, John, Bp. of *Poole*, poet and divine; 1747-1825.
 Barham, Rev. Rich. Harris, 'Ingoldsby'; 1788-1845.
 Baring-Gould, Rev. Simeon, novel and misc. writer; 1834—
 Barlow, Geo., Amer. poet; 1755-1812.
 Barnfield, Rich., poet; 1574-1627.
 Barrie, J. M., novelist; 1860—
 Barrington, Hon. Daines, misc. writer; 1737-1800.
 Barrow, Dr. Isaac, divine and mathematician; 1650-1677.
 Barton, Bernard, poet; 1784-1849.
 Bastian, Prof. H. C., physiol.; 1830—
 Baxter, Richard, antiq.; 1615-1691.
 Bayly, Thomas Haynes, poet; 1767-1839.
 Bayne, Peter; biog.; 1830—1886.
 Beaconsfield. See Disraeli.
 Beattie, James, poet; 1735-1803.
 Beaumont, Francis, dramatist; 1554-1616.
 Beaumont, Sir John, poet; 1682-1627.
 Beaumont, Rev. Joseph, D.D., poet (*Psychic*); 1816-1869.
 Beckford, Wm. (*Vathek*); 1799-1844.
 Beddoes, Thomas Lovell, poet; 1803-1845.
 Beecher, Lyman, D.L., Amer. divine; 1773-1863.
 Beecher, Hen. Ward, Amer. preacher; 1813-1857.
 Behn, Mrs. Aphra, dramatist; 1640-1689.
 Bellenden, John, poet and translator; 1533-1587.
 Bentham, Jeremy, jurist; 1748-1832.
 Bentley, Rich., classical scholar; 1692-1742.
 Berkeley, Geo., metaphys.; 1685-1753.
 Berners, Lord, trans. of *Croisart*; 1467-1533.
 Besant, Sir Walter, novelist; 1838-1901.
 Bickerstaff, Isaac, dramatist; 1735-1812.
 Bickersteth, Ed., divine; 1788-1850.
 Birch, Wm., Egyptologist; 1873-1885.
 Black, J. M., novelist; 1841-1870.
 Blackie, John Stuart, Prof. of Greek, poet and misc. writer; 1809-1895.
 Blackmore, Sir Rich., poet; 1729-1729.
 Blackmore, Rich. D., novelist; 1825-1900.
 Blackstone, Sir Wm., jurist; 1723-1789.
 Blair, Hugh, D.D., preacher and rhetorician; 1718-1800.
 Blair, Robert, poet; 1699-1746.
 Blake, Wm., artist-poet; 1757-1827.
 Blake, James, biographer; 1760-1793.
 Bloomfield, Robert, poet; 1769-1823.
 Boece, Hector, hist.; 1470-1550.
 Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, Lord, misc. writer; 1678-1751.
 Bonon, Geo., trav. and linguist; 1503-1681.
 Boswell, James, biographer; 1740-1795.
 Boscawell, Dion, dramatist; 1822-1880.
 Bowles, Wm. Lisle, poet; 1762-1850.
 Bowring, Sir John, poet-translator; 1792-1872.
 Boyle, Zachary, divine and poet; 1583-1633.
 Boyle, Robert, physician; 1627-1691.
 Braddon, Mary Eliz. (Mrs. Maxwell), novelist; 1837—
 Bray, Mrs. Anna Eliza, novelist; 1790-1883.
 Brewster, Sir David, physicist; 1817-1868.
 Brome, Rich., dramatist; d. 1652.
 Brontë, Anne, novelist; 1820-1849.
 Brontë, Charlotte, novelist; 1816-1855.
 Brontë, Emily, novelist; 1818-1848.
 Brown, Henry, novelist; &c.; 1763-1783.
 Brooks, Chas. Shirley, humorous writer; 1816-1874.
 Brougham, Henry, Lord, statesman; 1779-1868.
 Broughton, Rhoda, novelist; 1840—
 Brown, Chas. Brockdon, Amer. novelist; 1771-1810.
 Brown, John, divine; 1722-1787.
 Brown, John, M.D., physician and essayist; 1810-1882.
 Brown, 'Tom', humorist; 1663-1704.
 Brown, Dr. Thos., metaphys.; 1709-1820.
 Brown, Sig. Thos., physician; 1608-1682.
 Browne, William, poet; 1591-1648.
 Browning, Eliz. B., poetess; 1809-1861.
 Browning, Robert, poet; 1812-1882.
 Bruce, James, traveller; 1730-1794.
 Bruce, Michael, poet; 1743-1767.
 Bryant, Wm. Cullen, Amer. poet; 1794-1878.
 Buchanan, Robert, poet; 1841-1900.
 Buckland, Fr. T., naturalist; 1826-1880.
 Buckland, Wm., D.D., geol.; 1784-1856.
 Buckle, Henry Thomas, histor.; 1822-1862.
 Buckstone, John B., dramatist; 1802-1879.
 Bulwer, E. R., misc. writer; 1689-1750.
 Bulwer-Lytton, See Lytton.
 Bunyan, John, relig. writer; 1628-1688.
 Burke, Edmund, orator; 1730-1797.
 Burnard, Fr. C., humorous writer; 1837—
 Burnett, Gilbert, Bp., histor.; 1842-1715.
 Burnett, Mrs. Frances Hodgson, novelist; 1849—
 Burney, Chas., Mus. Doc.; 1728-1814.
 Burney, Fanny, Mdm. D'Arblay, novel; 1752-1840.
 Burns, Robert, poet; 1759-1796.
 Burns, John Hill, historian; 1800-1881.
 Burton, Sir Rich. F., traveller and linguist; 1821-1890.
 Burton, Robert (*Anal. of Mel.*); 1577-1640.
 Butler, Joseph, Bp., theol.; 1692-1762.
 Butler, Sam., poet (*Hudibras*); 1612-1680.
 Butler, Wm. Archer, religion and philos.; 1814-1848.
 Byron, John, satiric poet; 1692-1763.
 Byron, Lord, poet; 1788-1824.
 Cable, Geo. W., Amer. novelist; 1844—
 Caird, John, D.D., preacher; 1820-1888.
 Calamy, Edmund, divine; 1600-1666.
 Calamy, Edmund, D.D., biog.; 1671-1732.
 Calverley, Chas. Stuart, poet; 1831-1884.
 Camde, Wm., antiquarian; 1531-1623.
 Campbell, Geo., D.D., divine; 1719-1796.
 Campbell, John, LL.D., misc. writer; 1708-1775.
 Campbell, John, Lord-Chan.; 1779-1861.
 Campbell, Thomas, poet; 1777-1844.
 Canning, George, statesman and poet; 1770-1827.
 Carey, Richard, poet and antiq.; 1555-1620.
 Carey, Henry, musician and poet; d. 1748.
 Carleton, Wm., Irish novelist; 1734-1899.
 Carlyle, Thomas, historian and essayist; 1795-1881.
 Carpenter, Dr. Wm. Benj., physiol.; 1813-1858.
 Carruthers, Robert, LL.D., misc. writer; 1793-1878.
 Cartwright, Wm., poet; 1611-1643.
 Cary, Rev. Henry Francis, poet; 1772-1844.
 Caxton, William, prelate and translator; 1422?-1491.
 Centlivre, Susanna, dramatist; 1667-1729.
 Chalmers, Alex., misc. writer; 1759-1824.
 Chalmers, Geo., historian; 1742-1829.
 Chalmers, Thomas, D.D., theologian and economist; 1780-1847.
 Chamberlayne, Wm., poet; 1619-1689.
 Chambers, Robt., LL.D., misc. writer and publisher; 1802-1877.
 Chambers, Wm., LL.D., misc. writer and publisher; 1800-1883.
 Channing, Wm. Ellery, Amer. divine; 1780-1842.
 Chapman, Geo., poet; 1557?-1594.
 Chatterton, Thomas, poet; 1752-1770.
 Chaucer, Geoffrey, poet; 1340?-1400.
 Chesterfield, Earl of (*Letters to his Son*); 1694-1773.
 Chetfield, Henry, dramatist; d. 1607?
 Chillingworth, Wm., theol.; 1622-1644.
 Churchill, Charles, poet and misc. writer; 1731-1764.
 Churchyard, Thos., poet; 1520-1614.
 Clibber, Colley dramatist; 1671-1757.
 Clare, John, poet; 1768-1844.
 Clarendon, Edwd. Hyde, Earl of, historian; 1648-1673.
 Clarke, Adam, LL.D., theol.; 1762-1832.
 Clarke, Edw. Dan., LL.D., trav.; 1769-1822.
 Clarke, Mrs. Mary Cowden, misc. writer; 1809-1808.
 Clarke, Dr. Samuel, divine; 1675-1729.
 Clay, Henry, Amer. statesman; 1777-1852.
 Clemons, Sam. Langhorne, Amer. humorist; 1814-1885.
 Cleveland, John, poet; 1643-1658.
 Clough, Arthur Hugh, poet; 1819-1861.
 Cobbe, Miss Frances P., misc. writer; 1822-1894.
 Cobbett, Wm., polit. and misc. writer; 1762-1835.
 Colenso, Jno. W., Bp., theol.; 1814-1883.
 Coleridge, Hartley, poet; 1796-1849.
 Coleridge, Samuel Taylor, poet and philosopher; 1772-1836.
 Collier, Jeremy, divine; 1650-1726.
 Collins, Mortimer, novelist and poet; 1827-1876.
 Collins, Wm., poet; 1721-1759.
 Collins, Wm. Wilkie, novelist; 1824-1889.
 Colman, George, dramatist, the elder; 1744-1794.
 Colman, George, dramatist, the younger; 1762-1839.
 Colton, Rev. Chas. Caleb (*Zacón*); 1789-1832.

- Combe, Dr. Andrew, p^hrenologist and physiol.; 1757-1817.
 Congbe, George, phrenologist; 1783-1838.
 Congreve, Wm., dramatist; 1670-1729.
 Constable, Henry, poet; 1562-1613.
 Cook, Eliza, poetess; 1818-1859.
 Cook, Capt. James, navigator; 1723-1770.
 Cooke, Thos., poet and misc. writer; 1703-1756.
 Cooper, Jas. Fenimore, Amer. novelist; 1780-1851.
 Corbet, Rich., Bp., poet; 1552-1633.
 Cornish, Joseph, theol.; works 1780-1790.
 Cornwall, Barry, See FROST.
 Cottle, Jos., poet; 1770-1853.
 Cotton, Charles, poet; 1630-1687.
 Cotton, Nath., poet and physician; 1763-1788.
 Cotton, Sir Robt. Bruce, antiq.; 1780-1837.
 Coverdale, Miles, biblical trans.; 1439-1508.
 Cowley, Abraham, poet; 1618-1687.
 Cowper, William, poet; 1731-1800.
 Cox, Sir G. W., historian, &c.; 1827-1902.
 Crabbe, Rev. George, poet; 1754-1837.
 Craik, Dinah Maria Mulock, Mrs., novelist; 1829-1887.
 Craik, George Lillie, historian; 1753-1863.
 Crasshaw, Rich., poet; 1613-1649.
 Crayford, Francis Marion, Amer. novelist; 1854-
 Cressy, Sir Edward, histor.; 1812-1878.
 Crouch, Thomas, translator; 1629-1690.
 Reighton, Mandell, Bp., hist.; 1843-1891.
 Croker, Jn. Wilson, misc. writer; 1780-1837.
 Croker, Thos. Crofton, legends; 1783-1834.
 Croly, Rev. Geo., poet; 1780-1850.
 Crowe, Mrs. Cath., novelist; 1800-1870.
 Crowe, Eyre Evans, hist.; 1799-1863.
 Crowne, John, dramatist; d. 1783.
 Cudworth, Ralph, philos.; 1617-1688.
 Cumberland, Rich., dramatist; 1739-1811.
 Cunningham, Allan, poet and misc. writer; 1784-1842.
 Cunningham, Jos. D., hist.; 1812-1851.
 Cunningham, Peter, misc. writer; 1816-1853.
 Curran, John P., orator; 1759-1817.
 Curtis, Geo. T., Amer. hist.; 1821-1894.
 Cust, Robt. N., philol.; 1821-
 Dale, Thos., theol.; 1737-1870.
 Dalrymple, Robt. C., misc. writer; 1754-1824.
 Dalrymple, Sir David, See HAMILTON.
 Dampier, Wm., navigator; 1625-1715.
 Dana, Jas. Dwight, Amer. nat.; 1813-1895.
 Dana, Rich. Henry, Amer. poet; 1789-1859.
 Dana, Rich. Henry, Jr. (*Two Years Before the Mast*); 1816-1882.
 Daniel, Samuel, poet; 1626-1619.
 Darbilly, Madame. See BURNBY.
 Darwin, Chas., naturalist; 1809-1882.
 Darwin, Erasmus, poet and physician; 1731-1802.
 Dasset, Sir Geo. Webb, Scand. scholar, &c.; 1830-1893.
 Davenant, Sir Wm., dramatist and poet; 1624-1668.
 Davidson, Sam., D.D., bibl. critic; 1807-1856.
 Davies, John, poet; 1565-1618.
 Davies, Sir John, poet; 1569-1623.
 Day, Sir Humphry, physicist; 1778-1829.
 Dawkins, Prof. W. Boyd, geol.; 1835-
 Dawson, Sir John W., geol.; 1850-1929.
 Day, John, dramatist; d. 1601.
 Day, Thos. (*Sandford and Merton*); 1732-1780.
 Dease, Daniel, novelist and misc. writer; 1821-1871.
 Dekker, Thos., dramatist; 1570?-1624?
 De Morgan, Augustus, math.; 1806-1871.
 Dehmann, Sir John, poet; 1615-1659.
 Dennis, John, dramatist, &c.; 1657-1734.
 De Quincy, Thomas, essayist; 1758-1829.
 Derby, Earl of, trans. of *Homer*; 1729-1829.
 Derham, Wm., philosopher and divine; 1627-1733.
 De Vere, Aubrey Thos., poet; 1814-1862.
 De Vin, Charles, novelist; 1774-1814.
 Dixon, Dr. Thos. Frothingham, biblog.; 1776-1847.
 Dickens, Charles, novelist; 1812-1870.
 Digby, Sir Kenelm, philos.; 1663-1645.
 Dilke, Sir Charles, traveller and politician; 1842-
 Disraeli, Benj., Earl of Beaconsfield, statesman and novelist; 1804-1881.
 Dixon, Isaac, misc. writer; 1766-1824.
 Dixon, Wm. Hepworth, histor. and trav.; 1821-1873.
 Dobell, Sydney, poet and critic; 1824-1874.
 Dobson, Austin, poet; 1840-
 Dodridge, Philip, divine; 1702-1751.
 Dodsey, Robt., bookseller and poet; 1760-1784.
 Donne, Dr. John, poet; 1573-1631.
 Doran, Dr. John, misc. writer; 1807-1878.
 Dornbush, Thomas, poet and dramatist; 1729-1803.
 Doudry, Sarah, stories; 1842-
 Douglas, Gavin, Scottish poet; 1474-1523.
 Dowden, Prof. Edward, critic and biog.; 1843-
 Dr. Francis H., poet; 1810-1888.
 Drake, Nathan, M.D., essayist; 1766-1816.
 Draper, Jn. W., scientific writer; 1811-1882.
 Drayton, Michael, poet; 1563-1631.
 Drummond, Prof. Henry, science and religion; 1851-1897.
 Drums, Wm., poet; 1835-1849.
 Dryden, John, poet; 1631-1700.
 Dugdale, Sir Wm., antiq.; 1605-1686.
 Dunbar, Wm., Scottish poet; 1453?-1530?
 D'Urvey, Tom, dramatist and song-writer; 1838-1873.
 Dwight, Timothy, D.D., Amer. theol.; 1752-1817.
 Dyer, John, poet; 1760-1788.
 Dyer, Thos. Henry, historian; 1804-1888.
 Earle, John, Bp., essayist; 1601-1665.
 Eard, Laurence, hist.; 1670-1739.
 Edgeworth, Maria, novelist; 1767-1849.
 Edwards, Miss Amelia B., novelist, Egyptologist, &c.; 1831-1892.
 Edwards, Hen. Sutherland, misc. writer; 1823-
 Edwards, Jonath., Amer. divine; 1769-1758.
 Edwards, Miss Matilda, Betham, novelist; 1830-1859.
 Edwards, Richard, dramatist; 1823-1866.
 Eggleston, Ed., Amer. novelist; 1837-1902.
 Eliot, George (Marion Evans), novelist; 1819-1880.
 Eliot, Jn., Amer. Indian scholar; 1634-1680.
 Elliott, Charles John, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1819-
 Elliott, Eben., poet; 1781-1849.
 Ellis, George, misc. writer; 1753-1815.
 Elly, Sir Henry, antiq.; 1777-1802.
 Elly, Sir Thomas, polit. and educational writer; 1497-1545.
 Emerson, Ralph Waldo, Amer. misc. writer; 1803-1882.
 Erskine, Thos., lord-chancellor; 1750-1823.
 Etheridge, Sir George, dramatist; 1635-1691.
 Eusden, Lawrence, poet; 1688-1730.
 Evelyn, John, diarist, &c.; 1620-1706.
 Everett, Edward, Amer. orator; 1784-1853.
 Faber, Dr. Fred. Wm., poet and theol.; 1741-1833.
 Faber, Geo. Stanley, theol.; 1773-1854.
 Fabyan, Robert, chronicler; 1450-1513.
 Fairfax, Edw., poet; d. 1635.
 Falconer, Wm., poet; 1732-1769.
 Fairbairn, Sir Rich., statesman and poet; 1666-1682.
 Faraday, Michael, scientific writer; 1791-1867.
 Farquhar, Geo. dramatist; 1678-1707.
 Farrar, Fred. Wm., D.D., theol., sacred hist.; 1831-1893.
 Fawcett, Hen., statesman and pol. econ.; 1833-1884.
 Fawkes, Francis, poet; 1729-1777.
 Fawkes, Sir Chas., traveller; 1769-1865.
 Feltham, Owen (*Red Rover*); 1823-1868.
 Fenn, Geo. Manville, novelist; 1820-
 Fenton, Elijah, poet; 1683-1729.
 Ferguson, Dr. Adam, hist.; 1723-1816.
 Ferguson, Jas., astron.; 1710-1792.
 Ferguson, Sir Sam., poet; 1810-1888.
 Ferguson, James, architect; 1808-1836.
 Ferguson, Robert, poet; 1760-1774.
 Ferriar, Jas. Fred., metaph.; 1808-1884.
 Ferriar, Owen E., novelist; 1782-1854.
 Fielding, Henry, novelist; 1727-1754.
 Fielding, Sarah, novelist; 1710-1767.
 Filmer, Sir R., polit. writer; d. 1633.
 Finlay, Geo., LL.D., hist.; 1759-1876.
 Fish, John, Bp.; 1429-1523.
 Fitzgerald, Percy, misc. writer; 1834-
 Flecknoe, Rich., poet; d. 1628.
 Fleetwood, Wm., Bp.; 1650-1723.
 Fleming, Dr. John, naturalist; 1765-1807.
 Fletcher, Geo., poet; 1835-1863.
 Fletcher, John, dramatist; 1623-1685.
 Fletcher, Ph.neas, poet; 1822-1859.
 Florio, John, trans. and lexicog.; 1633-1623.
 Fonblanque, Albany, journals; 1783-1872.
 Foote, Sam., dramatist; 1722-1777.
 Forbes, Arch., journalist; 1838-1890.
 Forbes, Edw., antiq.; 1815-1884.
 Forbes, James D., physicist; 1840-1868.
 Ford, John, dramatist; 1758-1839.
 Forster, John, hist. and biog.; 1812-1876.
 Forsyth, Wm., hist., law, &c.; 1812-1839.
 Fossbrooke, Rev. Thos., antiq.; 1770-1842.
 Foster, Rev. John, essayist; 1720-1835.
 Foster, Thos., D.D., philos.; 1832-1901.
 Fox, Charles James, politician; 1749-1806.
 Fox, Geo., Quaker; 1624-1691.
 Foxe, John, martyrologist; 1566-1587.
 Fraunceillon, Rob. Ed., novelist; 1847-
 Francis, Rev. Philip, misc. writer; 1759-1773.
 Francis, Sir Philip, politician; 1740-1818.
 Franklin, Benj., Amer. misc. writer; 1706-1790.
 Fraser, Prof. Alex. Campbell, phil.; 1810-
 Fraser, Jas. Baillie, traveller and novelist; 1783-1866.
 Freeman, Edw. Aug., hist.; 1823-1892.
 Frece, John Hookham, poet; 1769-1848.
 French, James, antiq.; 1815-1884.
 Fuller, And., Baptist divine; 1764-1815.
 Fuller, Thomas, D.D., divine and hist.; 1686-1661.
 Gairdner, Jas., hist.; 1823-
 Galt, John, novelist; 1779-1839.
 Galton, Francis, travels, &c.; 1822-
 Gardiner, Sam. R., hist.; 1829-1902.
 Garnet, Richard, LL.D., poet and biog.; 1833-1862.
 Garrick, David, actor and dramatist; 1717-1779.
 Garth, Sir Sam., M.D., poet; 1661-1710.
 Gascoigne, George, poet; 1525-1677.
 Gaskell, Elizabeth Cleghorn, novelist; 1810-1865.
 Gauden, John, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1605-1662.
 Gay, John, poet; 1656-1732.
 Geddie, Sir Archibald, geologist; 1835-
 Geddie, James, geologist; 1837-1892.
 Gibson, Edward, histor.; 1757-1794.
 Gilchrist, Wm., critic and editor; 1760-1829.
 Gilbert, Sir John Thos., hist.; 1829-1893.
 Gilbert, W., Schweick, dramatist; 1836-
 Gilman, Rev. Geo., misc. writer; 1813-1876.
 Gilman, Rob., poet; 1778-1826.
 Gilman, John, LL.D., histor.; 1747-1836.
 Gilpin, Wm., divine, writer on scenery, &c.; 1724-1834.
 Gladstone, William Ewart, statesman; 1790-1898.
 Glanville, Joseph, divine and philos.; 1636-1620.
 Gleig, Geo. Rob., divine and histor.; 1796-1853.
 Glover, Richard, poet; 1712-1875.
 Godwin, Wm.; novelist; 1766-1836.
 Goldsmith, Oliver, poet and misc. writer; 1728-1774.
 Good, John Masqn, M.D., misc. writer; 1764-1827.
 Googe, Barab., poet; 1640-1694.
 Gordon, Adam Lindsey, Austral. poet; 1833-1870.
 Gordon-Cunningham, Miss Constance F., travels; 1830-
 Gore, Math. Grace, novelist; 1739-1861.
 Gosse, Edmund W., poet; 1843-
 Gosse, Philip Hen., zool.; 1810-1888.
 Gough, Richard, antiq.; 1785-1809.
 Gover, John, Bp.; 1625-1698.
 Grafton, P., and the theol. d. 1579?
 Grahame, James, poet; 1765-1811.
 Grainger, Jas. M.D., poet; 1721-1763.
 Grant, Mrs. Anne, misc. writer; 1755-1833.
 Grant, James, novelist; 1822-1887.
 Grant, Prof. Rob., LL.D., astronomer; 1814-1892.
 Gray, Thos., C., novelist and misc. writer; 1752-1864.
 Gray, Henry, statesman; 1746-1820.
 Graves, Rev. Richard, poet and novelist; 1715-1801.
 Gray, David, poet; 1838-1861.
 Gray, Thomas, poet; 1716-1771.
 Green, John Richard, hist.; 1838-1883.
 Green, Matthew, poet; 1767-1787.
 Greene, Robert, dramatist; 1815-1892.
 Greg, Wm. Rathbone, essayist; 1809-1881.
 Greg, Nehemiah, M.D., natur.; 1641-1712.
 Griffin, Ger., novelist and poet; 1803-1849.
 Grimald (Grimald), Nich., poet; 1519-1593.

- Grose, Francis, antiq.; 1731-1791.
 Grote, George, hist.; 1794-1871.
 Grove, Sir Geo., mus. and bibl. scholar; 1820-1893.
 Gurney, Archer T., div.; 1820-1887.
 Gurney, Edw., philos. writer; 1847-1883.
 Guthrie, Rev. Thos. D.D.; 1803-1873.
 Habington, Wm., poet; 1637-1654.
 Hackel, John, D.D., Bk.; 1833-1870.
 Haggard, Henry Rider, novelist; 1856—
 Hailes, Sir David Dalrymple, Lord, histor.; 1728-1792.
 Hakluyt, Rich., *Voyages*; 1553-1616.
 Hale, Edw., Everet, Amer. msc. writer; 1822—
 Hale, Sir Matthew, jurist; 1609-1676.
 Haliburton, Thos. Chandler, novelist; 1802-1865.
 Halifax, Chas. Montagu, Earl of, poet; 1661-1714.
 Hall, Edw., chronicler; 1400-1647.
 Hall, John, poet; 1627-1656.
 Hall, Joseph, D.D., Bp., divine and satirist; 1574-1656.
 Hall, Marshall, M.D., physiol.; 1790-1857.
 Hall, Rev. Newman, divine; 1816-1892.
 Hall, Robert, divine; 1764-1831.
 Hall, Sam. Carter, misc. writer; 1800-1859.
 Hall, Mrs. Sam. Carter, novelist, &c.; 1800-1851.
 Hamble, Henry, hist.; 1778-1829.
 Hamble, Fitz-Greene, Amer. poet; 1790-1867.
 Halliday, Andrew, essayist and dramatist; 1830-1877.
 Halliwell-Phillips, James Orchard, antiq.; 1830-1889.
 Hamerton, Philip Gilbert, msc. and art writer; 1834-1894.
 Hamilton, Alex., Amer. statesman and soldier; 1757-1804.
 Hamilton, Elizab., misc. writer; 1758-1816.
 Hamilton, William, poet; 1704-1754.
 Hamilton, Sir Wm., unclasp.; 1768-1856.
 Hammond, Henry, D.D., divine; 1635-1690.
 Hammond, James, poet; 1710-1742.
 Hampden, Rem. D., Bp., theol.; 1793-1868.
 Hannay, James, novelist, &c.; 1827-1873.
 Hardy, Thomas, novelist; 1814-1866.
 Hardyng, John, chronicler; 1473-1483.
 Hare, Aug. J. C., trav.; 1834-1893.
 Hare, Aug. Wm., divine; 1792-1834.
 Hare, Julius Charles, divine; 1795-1852.
 Harrington, Sir John, poet, &c.; 1501-1612.
 Harrington, Jas., polit. theorist (*Oceanic*); 1811-1876.
 Harris, James, philol.; 1709-1780.
 Harris, John, D.D., divine; 1802-1856.
 Harte, Francis Bret, Amer. novelist and poet; 1830-1892.
 Hartley, David, M.D., philos.; 1705-1757.
 Hartlib, Samuel, misc. writer, d. 1670.
 Harvey, Gabriel, poet; 1545-1630.
 Hutton, Joseph, novelist and misc. writer; 1839—
 Hawes, Stephen, poet, d. 1523.
 Hawker, Rev. Robert's, poet; 1803-1875.
 Hawkesworth, John, D.D., essayist, &c.; 1715-1773.
 Hawkins, Sir John, misc. writer; 1710-1789.
 Hawthorne, Julian, Amer. trav.; 1846—
 Hawthorne, Nathaniel, Amer. novelist; 1804-1864.
 Hayley, William, poet; 1745-1806.
 Hayward, Abraham, Q.C., essayist; 1801-1884.
 Hayward, Sir John, hist.; 1554-1627.
 Hazlitt, Wm., critic, &c.; 1778-1830.
 Head, St. Francis B., misc. writer; 1739-1875.
 Hearne, Thomas, antiq.; 1678-1735.
 Heber, Reginald, D.D., Bp., poet; 1783-1820.
 Helps, Sir Arthur, hist. and essayist; 1817-1875.
 Hemsas, Felicia D., poetess; 1796-1850.
 Henley, Rev. John, orator; 1622-1708.
 Henry, Matthew, divine; 1628-1713.
 Henry, Robert, hist.; 1719-1790.
 Henryson, Robt. A., poet; 1420-1508.
 Henry, George A., novelist; 1832-1902.
 Herbert, Lord Edward, philos. poet, &c.; 1582-1633.
 Herbert, George, poet; 1793-1833.
 Herbert, Sir Thos., trav. earl; 1606-1682.
 Herrick, Robert, poet; 1633-1634.
 Herschel, Sir John F.W., astron.; 1768-1871.
 Hervey, Rev. Jas. (*Meditations*); 1714-1788.
 Hervey, J. John, Lord, poet and misc. writer; 1696-1733.
 Heylin, Peter, D.D., theol. and hist.; 1609-1662.
 Heywood, Thos., dramatist; d. about 1650.
 Hicks, George, D.D., div. and philol.; 1715—
 Hill, Aaron, poet, &c.; 1685-1750.
 Hinde, Benjamin, Bp., theol.; 1672-1761.
 Hobbes, Thos., philosopher; 1588-1639.
 Hodge, Chas. D.D., Amer. theol.; 1797-1878.
 Hoffman, Chas. Fenno, Amer. poet, &c.; 1789-1884.
 Hogg, Jas., Ettrick Shepherd, poet; 1772-1835.
 Holcroft, Thomas, novelist and dramatist; 1745-1809.
 Holnshed, Raphael, chronicler; d. ab. 1580.
 Holland, Sir Henry, M.D., medicine, &c.; 1788-1872.
 Holland, Philomen, M.D., translator; 1551-1630.
 Hollingshead, John, misc. writer; 1827-1804.
 Holmes, Oliver Wendell, Amer. poet, &c.; 1809-1891.
 Home, Rev. John, dramatist; 1722-1803.
 Hone, William, antiq.; 1780-1842.
 Hood, Thomas, poet, &c.; 1794-1845.
 Hook, Theodore Edw., novelist, &c.; 1768-1841.
 Hook, Walter Farquhar, D.D., eccles. hist.; 1783-1875.
 Hooke, Nathan, hist.; 1632-1763.
 Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton, botanist and trav.; 1817—
 Hooper, Richard, divine; 1533-1600.
 Hoole, Jno., trans. of *Vasco*, &c.; 1747-1803.
 Hope, Thomas, novelist; 1770-1821.
 Horne, Richard Hengist, poet; 1803-1884.
 Horne, Thos. Havell, theol.; 1789-1862.
 Horley, Sam. L.L.D., Bp., theol.; 1733-1836.
 Houghton, Richard, Monckton Milnes, Lord, poet; 1809-1883.
 Howell, James, traveller, &c.; 1694-1698.
 Howells, Wm. D., Amer. novelist; 1837—
 Howitt, Mary, misc. writer; 1805-1888.
 Howitt, Wm., misc. writer; 1792-1879.
 Hughes, Thos., novelist, &c.; 1823-1896.
 Hume, David, hist. and philos.; 1711-1776.
 Hunt, Leigh, poet; 1784-1859.
 Hunter, Sir Wm. Wilson, Indian subjects; 1793-1868.
 Hurd, Rich., D.D., Bp., theol. and critic; 1730-1803.
 Hutcheson, Francis, LL.D., philos.; 1694-1747.
 Hutton, James, geol.; 1726-1797.
 Hussey, Thos. Henry, biologist; 1825-1893.
 Inghald, Elizabeth, dramatist, &c.; 1763-1821.
 Ingleton, Jean, poetess; 1820-1897.
 Ingram, John H., misc. writer; 1849—
 Innes, Cosmo, hist. and antiq.; 1798-1874.
 Ireland, Wm. Henry, dramatist and misc. writer (*Shakespeare forgeries*); 1777-1853.
 Irvine, Washington, Amer. misc. writer; 1783-1859.
 James, Geo. P. R., novelist; 1801-1869.
 James, Henry, Amer. novelist and misc. writer; 1842—
 James I. of Scotland, poet; 1394-1437.
 Jameson, Mrs. Anna, misc. writer; 1797-1893.
 James, Jno. Cordy, novelist and misc. writer; 1831-1891.
 Jefferson, Thos., Pres. U.S.; 1743-1820.
 Jeffrey, Francis, Lord, critic; 1773-1850.
 Jennings, Scanne, misc. writer; 1709-1877.
 Jerrold, Douglas, novelist and dramatist; 1803-1887.
 Jesse, John Henage, misc. writer; 1815-1874.
 Jessop, Augustus, D.D., hist. and biog.; &c.; 1824—
 Jewell, John, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1822-1871.
 Jewsbury, Geraldine E., novelist; 1812-1880.
 Johnson, Dr. Sam., poet, essayist, and lexicon; 1709-1784.
 Jones, Sir William, Orientalist; 1746-1794.
 Jonson, Ben., dramatist; 1574-1637.
 Jordan, John, D.D., theol.; 1688-1770.
 Jowitt, Rev. Ben., theol. and Greek scholar; 1817-1893.
 Kame, Henry Home, Lord, philos.; 1686—
 Kavanagh, Julia, novelist; 1824-1877.
 Kaye, Sir John W., hist.; 1824-1854.
 Kears, John, poet; 1795-1821.
 Keble, John, poet; 1792-1886.
 Keightley, Thos., hist., &c.; 1729-1872.
 Keble, Frances Anne, memoirs, &c.; 1809-1893.
 Kemble, John P., A.-Sax. scholar; 1807-1857.
 Ken, Thos. W., theol. and hymn writer; 1637-1711.
 Kent, Charles, poet and journalist; 1823—
 Kent, James, LL.D., Amer. jurist; 1768-1847.
 King, Henry, D.D., poet; 1592-1669.
 Kinglake, Alex. Wm., hist.; 1811-1891.
 Kingsley, Rev. Chas., novelist and poet; 1819-1875.
 Kingsley, Henry, novelist; 1830-1875.
 Kipling, Rudyard, novelist and poet; 1864—
 Kirby, William, entomol.; 1779-1850.
 Kitchin, John, D.D., theol.; 1801-1834.
 Knight, Chas., hist. and misc. writer; 1791-1872.
 Knight, Henry Gally, poet; 1786-1856.
 Knollys, Rich., hist.; 1543-1610.
 Knowles, Jas. Sheridan, dramatist; 1784-1862.
 Knox, John, reformer; 1505-1572.
 Knox, Vicecomes, D.D., essayist; 1752-1821.
 Kyd, Thos., dramatist; works 1624-1629.
 Laing, Malcolm, hist.; 1762-1818.
 Lamb, Lady Caroline, novelist; 1788-1828.
 Lamb, Chas., essayist and poet; 1756-1834.
 Landen, Letitia E., poetess; 1802-1838.
 Lander, Walter Savage, poet and author of *Inaugural Consecrations*; 1775-1854.
 Lane, Ed. Wm., Arabic scholar; 1801-1876.
 Lane-Poole, Stanley, Orientalist; 1854—
 Lang, Andrew, misc. writer; 1834—
 Langhorne, Rev. John, poet; 1778-1779.
 Langland, Wm. (*Piers Plowman*); 1332?-1392.
 Lauckner, Prof. Edwin Ray, biologist; 1847—
 Lardner, Dr. Dionysius, scientific writer; 1783-1869.
 Latham, Robert Gordon, philol.; 1824-1888.
 Lattimer, Hugh, Bp., reformer; 1844-1855.
 Lauder, Sir Thos. Dick, novelist and misc. writer; 1784-1848.
 Law, William, divine; 1684-1741.
 Lawrence, Geo. Alfred, novelist; 1857-1878.
 Layard, Sir Austen H., trav. and archaeol.; 1817-1894.
 Lecky, Wm. E. H., hist.; 1838-1933.
 Lee, Harriet, novelist; 1769-1818.
 Lee, Nath., dramatist; 1699-1801.
 Lee, Sophia, novelist; 1750-1811.
 Leighton, Robt., D.D., Alp., theol.; 1611-1684.
 Leland, Chas. G., Amer. misc. writer; 1824-1888.
 Leland, John, antiq.; 1606-1652.
 Leland, John, D.D., theol.; 1691-1768.
 Leland, Thos., D.D., Irish hist., &c.; 1722-1785.
 Leman, Mark, dramatist and humorist; 1808-1879.
 Lennox, Charlotte, novelist, &c.; 1720-1814.
 Leslie, John, Bp., hist.; 1626-1694.
 Leslie, Sir John, physicist; 1768-1832.
 L'Estrange, St. Robert, journalist; 1610-1704.
 Lever, Charles James, novelist; 1806-1872.
 Lewes, George Henry, philos., hist., &c.; 1817-1878.
 Lewes, Mrs. George Eliot. See *Elia*.
 Lewis, Sir Geo. C. Mowatt, hist.; 1800-1883.
 Lewis, Matt. Gregory, novelist; 1774-1818.
 Leyden, John, poet and S. Orientalist; 1778-1811.
 Lightfoot, John, D.D., divine; 1602-1673.
 Lillo, Geo., dramatist; 1668-1738.
 Lindley, John, botanist; 1798-1882.
 Lingard, John, D.D., hist.; 1771-1851.
 Linton, Mrs. Eliz. Lynn, novelist and essayist; 1818-1888.
 Livingston, David, J. D., trav.; 1813-1878.
 Lloyd, Robt., poet; 1733-1764.
 Locke, John, philos.; 1632-1704.
 Lockyer-Lambton, Frank, poet; 1829-1880.
 Lockhart, John Gibson, biog. and novelist; 1794-1894.
 Lockyer, Sir Jos. Norman, astron.; 1830—
 Lodge, Thomas, dramatist; 1600-1680.
 Logan, John, poet; 1748-1788.
 Longfellow, Hen. Wadsworth, Amer. poet; 1817-1882.
 Loudon, John Claudius, botan.; 1783-1843.

- Lovelace, Richard, poet, 1618-1658.
 Löver, Samuel, novelist, &c., 1797-1883.
 Lowell, James Russell, Amer. poet and critic, 1819-1859.
 Lowth, Robt., D.D., Bp., divine, 1710-1757.
 Lubbock, Sir John, Lord Avebury, scientist, 1834-
 Lydgate, John, poet, 1378-1400.
 Lyell, Sir Charles, geol., 1797-1873.
 Lyle, John, dramatist, &c., 1553-1600.
 Lyndsay, Sir David, Scotch poet, 1490-1567.
 Lytton, Earl of, poet, 1831-1891.
 Lytton, Ed. Geo. Bulwer-Lytton, Baron, novelist and poet, 1803-1873.
- Macaulay, Thos. Babington, Lord, hist., 1800-1859.
 McCarthy, Justin, novelist, &c., 1830-
 McCosh, James, D.D., LL.D., metaph., 1811-1894.
 McCre, Thos., D.D., eccles. hist., 1772-1853.
 McCulloch, John Ramsay, political econ., 1788-1854.
 MacDonald, Geo., LL.D., novel and poet, 1824-
 Mackay, Charles, LL.D., poet and misc. writer, 1812-1859.
 Mackenzie, Henry, novelist, 1745-1831.
 Mackintosh, Sir James, philos., and hist., 1755-1832.
 Macklin, Charles, dramatist, 1697-1757.
 MacLagan, Alex., poet, 1811-1880.
 Macleod, Rev. Norman, D.D., stories, &c., 1812-1872.
 McPherson, Jas., poet (*Ossian*), 1733-1796.
 Maginn, Wm., LL.D., misc. writer, 1794-1842.
 Mahaffy, John P., D.D., Greek hist., &c., 1833-
 Mahony, Fr. (Father Prout), misc. writer, 1844-1896.
 Malcolm, Sir John, hist., 1769-1833.
 Mallet, David, poet, 1769-1763.
 Malone, Edmund, poet, &c., 1741-1812.
 Malory, Sir Thos. (*Morte D'Arthur*), 1497-1470?
 Malpas, Rev. Th. R., pol. econ., 1766-1834.
 Manville, Bernard de, poet, 1670-1733.
 Mannix, Hon. Edw., C., 1806-1892.
 Mansel, Henry Longueville, philosopher, 1820-1871.
 Mant, Rich., D.D., theol., 1776-1848.
 Mantell, Gideon, geol., 1790-1852.
 Markham, Sir Clements H., poet, 1830-
 Marlowe, Ch. Stoph., dramat., 1544-1593.
 Marrat, Capt. Fred., novelist, 1792-1848.
 Marsh, Herbert, D.D., Bp., theol., 1757-1830.
 Marston, John, poet and dramatist, 1570-1634.
 Marston, Philip Bourke, poet, 1850-1887.
 Marston, Westland, dramatist and poet, 1820-1890.
 Martin, Sir Theodore, biograph., poet, &c., 1816-
 Martineau, Harriet, hist. and misc. writer, 1822-1878.
 Martineau, Rev. James, LL.D., theol. and philos., 1800-1900.
 Marcell, Andrew, poet, &c., 1620-1678.
 Mason, Wm., poet and divine, 1725-1797.
 Masscy, Gerald, poet, 1822-
 Massinger, Philip, dramatist, 1583-1649.
 Masson, David, critic and literary hist., 1822-
 Mather, Cotton, Amer. theol., 1633-1728.
 Maurice, Jn. F., Denison, divine, 1835-1872.
 May, Thos., poet and hist., 1694-1699.
 May, Sir Thos. Erskine, hist., 1815-1866.
 Mayhew, Henry, dramatist, &c., 1812-1886.
 Mayne, John, Scotch poet, 1739-1836.
 McVie, Geo. Jno. Whyte, poet, 1821-1878.
 Meredith, George, novelist, 1829-
 Mervale, Chas., D.D., hist., 1803-1893.
 Mickel, Wm. Julius, poet, 1734-1788.
 Middleton, Conyers, D.D., biog. and theol., 1823-1860.
 Middleton, Thomas, dramatist, 1670-1627.
 Mill, James, hist. and philos., 1773-1836.
 Mill, John Stuart, logic and pol. economy, 1806-1873.
 Miller, Hugh, geol., 1862-1893.
 Miller, Jaquien, Amer. poet, 1842-
 Milman, Henry Hart, D.D., poet and hist., 1797-1858.
 Milnes, John, poet, 1668-1674.
 Milford, Mary Russell (*Our Village*), 1786-1855.
 Milford, Wm., hist. of Greece, 1777-1827.
- Milart, St. George, naturalist, 1827-1900.
 Moir, David M. (*Deila*), poet, 1793-1851.
 Montagu, Charles. See HALIFAX.
 Montagu, Lady M. W., letter writer, 1690-
 Montgomery, Alex., Scot. poet; d. ab. 1608.
 Montgomery, James, poet, 1771-1854.
 Montgomerie, Rev. Robt., poet, 1807-1855.
 Moore, Edward, dramatist, 1712-1757.
 Moore, Dr. John, novelist, &c., 1700-1850.
 Moore, Thomas, poet, 1779-1852.
 More, Hannah, moralist, 1745-1833.
 More, Henry, D.D., divine and philosopher, 1614-1687.
 More, Sir Thomas (*Utopia*), 1480-1535.
 Morgan, Lady, novelist, &c., 1786-1829.
 Morley, James, novel., 1847-1899.
 Morley, Henry, English lit. hist., 1822-1894.
 Morley, John, critic and essayist, 1833-
 Morris, Sir Lewis, poet, 1834-
 Morris, William, poet, 1834-1896.
 Morton, Thomas, dramatist, 1723-1853.
 Motherwell, William, poet, 1767-1835.
 Motley, John Lothrop, hist., 1814-1877.
 Moutrie, Rev. John, poet, 1799-1874.
 Mudge, Robert, misc. writer, 1777-1842.
 Muir, John, dramatist, 1810-1882.
 Muir, Sir W., orientalist, 1819-
 Müller, Fred. Max, philol., 1823-1900.
 Mulock, Dinah. See CHAIR.
 Munday, Anthony, poet, 1533-1633.
 Mure, Wm. (*Hist. of Greek Lit.*), 1792-1871.
 Mure, Wm. (*Hist. of Greek Lit.*), 1792-1871.
 Murphy, Arthur, dramatist, &c., 1790-1895.
 Murray, David Christie, novelist, 1847-1887.
- Nabbes, Thomas, dramatist, d. 1645.
 Nairne, Caroline Oliphant, Baroness, poetess, 1766-1835.
 Nader, Sir Wm. F. P., hist., 1785-1860.
 Nash, Thomas, dramatist, 1558-1600.
 Neale, John Mason, D.D., hymn-writer and theol., 1818-1866.
 Nelson, Robert, relig. writer, 1605-1712.
 Newcastle, Duchess of, poetess, &c., 1624-1673.
 Newman, Prof. Fr. Wm., hist., theol., linguistics, pol. econ., &c., 1805-1897.
 Newman, John Henry, Cardinal, theol., poet, 1801-1890.
 Newton, Sir Isaac, mathematic and theol., 1642-1727.
 Newton, Rev. John, divine, 1725-1807.
 Nichol, John, poet and critic, 1833-1894.
 Nicolson, John Fringle, astronomer, 1643-1689.
 Nicoll, Robert, poet, 1814-1839.
 Norris, John, divine and poet, 1637-1711.
 North, Hon. Roger, biog., &c., 1650-1733.
 Norton, Hon. Mrs., novelist and poet, 1808-1878.
- O'Keefe, John, dramatist, 1747-1803.
 O'Leary, Wm., antiq. and biog., 1687-1761.
 Oliphant, Mrs. Margt., novelist, 1828-1897.
 Onda, M^{rs}. Amelia, novelist, 1806-1877.
 Onda, Thomas, dramatist, 1651-1685.
 Opie, See RAME.
 Overbury, Sir Thos., poet, &c., 1631-1613.
 Owen, John, D.D., theol., 1616-1683.
 Owen, Sir Richard, palaeontologist and comparative anatomist, 1804-1892.
- Palae, Thomas, deist writer, 1737-1809.
 Paley, Wm., D.D., moral phil., 1743-1805.
 Palgrave, Sir Francis, hist., 1782-1861.
 Palgrave, Francis Turner, poet and editor of poetry, 1824-1897.
 Palgrave, Wm. Gifford, traveller, 1825-1888.
 Park, Mungo, traveller, 1771-1806.
 Parker, Theodore, Amer. theol., 1810-1850.
 Parnell, Thomas, D.D., poet, 1679-1713.
 Parr, Samuel, D.D., theol., 1747-1823.
 Patmore, Coventry, poet, 1823-1890.
 Pattison, Mark, essayist, 1813-1884.
 Paulding, Jas. Kirke, Amer. misc. writer, 1779-1860.
 Payne, James, novelist, 1830-1890.
 Peck, John, D.D., Bp., theol., 1612-1686.
 Peck, George, dramatist, 1558-1608.
 Pennant, Thomas, LL.D., naturalist, &c., 1726-1798.
 Petry, Samuel (*Diary*), 1632-1708.
 Percy, Thomas, D.D., Bp. (*Reliques of Ancient Eng. Poetry*), 1725-1811.
 Petty (or Pettie), Sir Wm., poet, 1623-1657.
 Phillips, Ambrose, poet, 1671-1749.
 Phillips, John, poet, 1676-1713.
- Phillips, John, geol., 1800-1850.
 Pinkerton, John, hist., 1750-1826.
 Pizzi, Mrs. (prov. *Justy Thule*), 1741-1821.
 Planché, Jas. R., dram. and misc. writer, 1798-1880.
 Poes, Edgar Allan, Amer. poet, 1811-1849.
 Pollok, Robert, poet, 1790-1827.
 Pomfret, John, poet, 1667-1703.
 Pope, Alexander, poet, 1688-1744.
 Penson, Richard, class. scholar, 1769-1808.
 Porter, Anna Maria, novelist, 1781-1832.
 Porter, Jane, novelist, 1770-1850.
 Porter, North, Amer. philos., 1811-1892.
 Porter, Sir Robt. Ker, traveller, 1776-1842.
 Porteus, Beilly, D.D., Bp., theol., 1731-1808.
 Potter, John, D.D., Bp. of Canterbury, classics and theol., 1674-1747.
 Præd, W. Mackworth, poet, 1892-1893.
 Prescott, Wm. Hacking, Amer. hist., 1795-1859.
 Price, Sir Uvedale (*The Pictarchæque*), 1747-1829.
 Prichard, John, D.D., divine, 1657-1695.
 Priestley, Dr. Joseph, philos. and divine, 1733-1804.
 Pringle, Thomas, poet, 1788-1834.
 Prior, Matthew, poet, 1664-1721.
 Procter, Adelaide A., poetess, 1825-1864.
 Procter, Bryan Waller, poet, 1790-1874.
 Proctor, Richard A., astronomer, 1867-1888.
 Prymne, Wm., polemical writer (*Historio-Mastix*), 1600-1629.
 Purbass, Sam., D.D., collector of voyages and travels, 1577-1626.
 Puttenham, Geo. (*Art of Poesie*), 1530-1600.
- Quarles, Francis, poet, &c., 1592-1644.
- Radcliffe, Mrs., novelist, 1747-1823.
 Raleigh, Sir Walter, hist. and poet, 1552-1618.
 Ramé, Louise de la ('Ouida'), novelist, 1840-
 Ramsay, Allan, Scotch poet, 1635-1768.
 Ramsay, Andw., Promis, geol., 1814-1892.
 Ramsay, Sir Geo., Bart., pol. econ., &c., 1800-1874.
 Randolph, Thos., poet, 1605-1634.
 Rawlinson, Rev. Geo., hist., 1816-1902.
 Ray, John, naturalist, 1667-1704.
 Reach, Angus B., misc. writer, 1821-1856.
 Reade, Charles, novelist, 1814-1884.
 Reeve, Clara, novelist, 1725-1803.
 Reid, Capt. Mary, novelist, 1818-1883.
 Reid, Thos., philosopher, 1710-1796.
 Reynolds, Fred. dramatist, 1767-1841.
 Ricardo, David, pol. econ., 1772-1823.
 Richardson, Sir B. W., M.D., 1686-1896.
 Richardson, Sam., novelist, 1689-1871.
 Riddell, Hon. Scot., Scotch poet, 1768-1870.
 Robertson, Rev. Fred. Wm., preacher, 1816-1853.
 Robertson, Will., D.D., historian, 1721-1793.
 Rochester, Earl of, poet, 1647-1680.
 Rogers, Henry, phil. sopher, 1806-1877.
 Rogers, Samuel, poet, 1763-1855.
 Romilly, Sir Samuel, M.P., pol., 1757-1818.
 Roscoe, Will., historian, 1733-1810.
 Roscommon, Earl of, poet, 1633-1654.
 Ross, Alex., misc. writer, 1590-1654.
 Ross, Alex., Scotch poet, 1792-1873.
 Rossetti, Christina, poetess, 1830-1895.
 Rossetti, Dante Gabriel, poet, 1828-1882.
 Rowe, Nicholas, dramatist, 1674-1718.
 Rowley, Will., dram., works 1607-1663.
 Ruskin, John, L., artist, 1819-1900.
 Russell, John, Eng. poet, 1792-1873.
 Russell, Wm. Clark, novelist, 1841-
 Russell, Sir William Howard, journal. and hist., 1821-1890.
 Rutherford, Rev. Samuel, theol., 1690-1661.
 Ruxton, G. A. Fred., trans. hist., 1831-1848.
 Rymor, Thos., antiq., 1633-1714.
- Sabin, Sir Ed., physicist, 1788-1833.
 Sackville, Thos., Earl of Dorset, poet, 1630-1686.
 St. John, Jas. Aug., travel. &c., 1801-1875.
 Saintsbury, George, critic, 1818-1895.
 Saja, Geo. Aug., misc. writer, 1828-1895.
 Sanderson, Robt., D.D., Bp., theol., 1587-1663.
 Sandys, George, poet, 1577-1644.
 Savace, Marmon W., novelist, d. 1872.
 Savage, Rich., poet, 1698-1743.
 Saxe, John Godfrey, LL.D., Amer. poet, 1816-1887.
 Sayce, Arch. Henry, philol., 1846-

- Schaff, Philip, Swiss-Amer. bibl. scholar; 1810-1882.
- Scott, Michael, novelist; 1789-1836.
- Scott, Thomas, D.D., theol.; 1747-1831.
- Scott, Sir Walter, poet, novelist, and hist.; 1771-1832.
- Sedgwick, Catherine Maria, Amer. novelist; 1769-1837.
- Sedley, Sir Chas., dramatist; 1639-1701.
- Seeley, Prof. Sir John R., hist.; 1834-1883.
- Selden, John, polit. writer; 1554-1654.
- Seinor, Nassau W., pol. econ.; 1780-1854.
- Seward, Anna, poetess; 1747-1839.
- Seward, Wm., biog.; 1747-1799.
- Sewell, Eliz., novelist; 1654-1692.
- Shadwell, Thos., dramatist; 1654-1692.
- Shaftesbury, Earl of, philos.; 1671-1713.
- Shakspere, William; 1564-1616.
- Sharpe, Samuel, Egyptologist; 1800-1881.
- Shedden, John, Duke of Buck.; 1649-1720.
- Sheil, Rich. L., dram. poet; 1781-1851.
- Shelley, Percy Bysshe, poet; 1792-1822.
- Shenstone, William, poet; 1714-1763.
- Sheridan, Richard Brinsley, dramatist; 1751-1816.
- Shurtleff, Thos. D.D., Bp., theol.; 1673-1761.
- Shurtleck, Dr. William, theol.; 1641-1707.
- Shirley, James, dramatist; 1596-1668.
- Silbes, Rich., D.D., theol.; 1677-1635.
- Sidney, Algernon, polit. science; 1622-1678.
- Sidney, Sir Philip, poet; 1544-1586.
- Sigourney, Mrs. poet; 1791-1865.
- Sims, Wm. Gilmore, Amer. novelist; 1806-1870.
- Sims, Geo. Rob., dramatist; 1847—.
- Skeat, Walter Will., philol.; 1835—.
- Skelton, John, poet; 1400-1523.
- Skene, Wm. F., hist.; 1809-1882.
- Skinner, Rev. John, Scotch poet; 1721-1807.
- Smart, Christopher, poet; 1729-1770.
- Smellie, Wm., misc. writer; 1740-1795.
- Snriffs, Samuel, biog.; 1812-1894.
- Smith, Adam, polit. econ.; 1723-1790.
- Smith, Albert, hist.; 1816-1860.
- Smith, Alex., poet; 1820-1867.
- Smith, Mrs. Charlotte, novelist and poet; 1749-1866.
- Smith, Geo. Barnett, misc. writer; 1841—.
- Smith, Goldwin, hist. and poet; 1829—.
- Smith, Horace, parodist and novelist; 1779-1849.
- Smith, James, parodist; 1775-1859.
- Smith, Rev. Sylvester, divine and essayist; 1771-1845.
- Smith, Sir W. L., D., clas. sch.; 1813-1889.
- Smith, Wm. Robertson, bib. critic; 1846-1891.
- Smollett, Thomas Geo., novelist; 1721-1771.
- Somerville, Mrs., recent writer; 1780-1872.
- Somerville, Wm., poet; 1674-1739.
- South, Robt., D.D., divine; 1633-1716.
- Southern, Thos., dramatist; 1660-1736.
- Southery, Robert, poet and misc. writer; 1774-1811.
- Southwell, Robt., poet, &c.; 1560-1595.
- Spedding, James, biog., &c.; 1810-1881.
- Spelman, Sir Henry, hist.; 1562-1641.
- Spence, Rev. Jos., misc. writer; 1691-1768.
- Spencer, Herbert, philos.; 1820-1903.
- Spenser, Edmund, poet; 1572-1633.
- Spratt, Wm., Archbp., hist.; 1563-1633.
- Spratt, Thos., Bp., hist.; 1634-1713.
- Spurgeon, Rev. Chas. Haddon, preach. and bibl. expositor; 1834-1892.
- Stackhouse, Thos., divine; 1680-1729.
- Stanhope, Lady Hester, travels; 1680-1839.
- Stanhope, Philip Henry, Earl, hist.; 1805-1875.
- Stanishurst, Rich., hist., poet; 1545-1618.
- Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn, D.D., divine and ecol. writer; 1815-1881.
- Stanley, Sir H. M., African trav.; 1841-1904.
- Steele, Sir Richard, essayist; 1671-1729.
- Stevens, Geo. Sir C., comment.; 1736-1800.
- Stephen, Sir James, hist., &c.; 1789-1859.
- Stephen, Sir James, biog., jurist; 1829-1894.
- Stephen, Sir Leslie, crit. and ec.; 1832-1904.
- Sterling, John, essayist; 1806-1844.
- Sterne, Rev. Laurence, novelist; 1713-1768.
- Stevenson, Robt. Louis, travels; 1850-1894.
- Stewart, Dugald, metaphis.; 1753-1828.
- Still, Bp. John, dramatist; 1543-1608.
- Stillingfleet, Edward, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1635-1699.
- Stirling, Jas. Hutchison, L.L.D., philos.; 1829—.
- Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Wm., biog.; 1818-1878.
- Stoddard, Richard Henry, Amer. misc. writer; 1823—.
- Storj, Jos., L.L.D., Amer. jurist; 1779-1845.
- Story, Wm. Wetmore, Amer. poet and misc. writer; 1819-1895.
- Stout, John, D.D., eccles. hist.; 1807-1867.
- Stow, John, antiq.; 1525-1605.
- Stowe, Mrs. Harriet Beecher, novelist; 1812-1869.
- Strangford, Lord, philol., &c.; 1825-1869.
- Strickland, Agnes, hist.; 1766-1874.
- Strutt, Joseph, antiq.; 1742-1802.
- Stubbs, John, eccles. biog., &c.; 1643-1737.
- Stubbs, Wm., D.D., Bp., hist.; 1525-1591.
- Suckling, Sir John, poet; 1629-1642.
- Sully, James, M.A., psychol.; 1842—.
- Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of, poet; 1596-1633.
- Swift, Jonathan, satirist and misc. writer; 1667-1745.
- Swinburne, Algernon Chas., poet; 1837—.
- Sydney, Sir Philip, poet, &c.; 1554-1586.
- Tait, Prof. Peter G., physicist; 1831-1901.
- Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon, poet and dramatist; 1785-1854.
- Tannahill, Robert, Scotch poet; 1774-1810.
- Tate, Nahum, poet; 1667-1715.
- Taylor, Bayard, Amer. poet and misc. writer; 1825-1878.
- Taylor, Sir Henry, dramatist; 1800-1856.
- Taylor, Isaac, philos. and hist.; 1757-1815.
- Taylor, Rev. Isaac, philol.; 1829-1891.
- Taylor, Jeremy, Bp., preacher; 1613-1667.
- Taylor, John, "water poet"; 1580-1654.
- Taylor, Tom, dramatist; 1817-1880.
- Tennant, Sir W., statesman, memoirs, &c.; 1628-1689.
- Tennant, Wm., L.L.D., poet; 1784-1808.
- Tennyson, Alfred, poet; 1809-1892.
- Thackeray, Anne Isabella (Mrs. Ritchie), novelist; 1818-1863.
- Thackeray, William Makepeace, novelist; 1811-1863.
- Thirlwall, Connop, Bp., hist.; 1767-1875.
- Thompson, Jos., African trav.; 1835-1895.
- Thomson, James, poet; 1700-1748.
- Thomson, James, poet; 1834-1884.
- Thomson, Wm., D.D., Abp., divine and philos.; 1819-1860.
- Thomson, Sir Wm., Lord Kelvin, physicist and mathematician; 1824—.
- Thornbury, Walter, novelist and poet; 1823-1876.
- Tickell, Thomas, poet; 1656-1740.
- Tiecknor, Geo. A., hist.; 1791-1871.
- Tigner, Mrs. Mary, poetess; 1774-1810.
- Tillotson, John, D.D., Abp., preacher; 1620-1694.
- Tindal, Matthew, theol.; 1657-1733.
- Toland, John, deist; 1669-1722.
- Tomlinson, Chas., physicist; 1808-1867.
- Tonson, John, Horae, philol.; 1736-1815.
- Tracy, H. Chenevix, Abp., poet and theol.; 1807-1866.
- Travelfran, Sir Geo. Otto, biog.; 1838—.
- Tristram, Rev. Henry B., oriental trav. and naturalist; 1828-1881.
- Trollope, Anthony, novelist; 1815-1882.
- Trollope, Frances, novelist; 1790-1863.
- Trollope, Thos. A., novelist, &c.; 1810-1892.
- Tucker, Abraham, philol.; 1706-1774.
- Tucker, John, D.D., theol.; 1822-1888.
- Turner, Martin P., poet; 1810-1888.
- Turperville, Geo., poet; 1830-1600.
- Turner, Sharon, hist.; 1768-1847.
- Tusser, Thos., bucolic poet; 1515-1580.
- Twyman, Mark, See LEMMONS.
- Twines, Sir Travers, jurist; 1809-1897.
- Tyler, Edward B., archaeol. and ethiol.; 1829—.
- Tyndale, Wm., biblical trans.; 1493-1533.
- Tydale, John, L.L.D., physicist; 1820-1894.
- Tytler, Patrick Fraser, hist. and biog.; 1791-1849.
- Udall, Nich., dramatist; 1566-1564.
- Urquhart, Sir T., trans.; d. 1669?
- Ussher, Jas., D.D., divine and hist.; 1580-1656.
- Vaughan, Sir John, dramatist; 1696-1726.
- Vaughan, Chas. John, D.D., theol.; 1816-1867.
- Vaughan, Henry, poet; 1621-1685.
- Veitch, Prof. John, philos. and poet; 1826-1894.
- Vere, Aubrey Thos. de, poet; 1814-1902.
- Wakeland, Gilbert, theol.; 1756-1801.
- Walford, Edw., hist. and misc. writer; 1823-1897.
- Walford, Mrs. L. B., novelist; 1845—.
- Wallage, Alfred Russell, biologist and trav.; 1829—.
- Walker, Edmund, poet; 1695-1687.
- Walpole, Horace, novelist, &c.; 1717-1787.
- Walton, Izaak (Complete Angler); 1683-1683.
- Warburton, Eliot, trav. and misc. writer; 1810-1852.
- Warburton, Wm., D.D., Bp., theol.; 1693-1779.
- Ward, Adolphus, Wm., hist. and biog.; 1837—.
- Ward, Mrs. (Eliz. Stuart Phelps), Amer. novelist, &c.; 1844—.
- Warner, Chas. Dudley, Amer. misc. writer; 1820-1900.
- Warner, Susan, Amer. novelist; 1819-1885.
- Warner, Will., poet; 1858-1609.
- Warren, Samuel, novelist, &c.; 1807-1877.
- Watson, Joseph, poet; 1722-1800.
- Watson, Thos., poet; 1728-1799.
- Waterland, Daniel, D.D., divine; 1683-1740.
- Waterson, Chas., trav. and naturalist; 1782-1863.
- Watts, Dr. Richard, theol.; 1737-1816.
- Watson, Robert, L.L.D., hist.; 1730-1781.
- Watts, Maria A., poet; 1790-1844.
- Watts, Isaac, D.D., poet and moralist; 1647-1748.
- Webster, Augusta, poetess, &c.; 1837-1894.
- Webster, Daniel, Amer. statesman; 1782-1852.
- Webster, John, dramatist; 1587-1654?
- Wesley, Rev. Chas., hymn-writer; 1708-1788.
- Wesley, Rev. John, theol.; 1703-1791.
- West, Gilbert, L.L.D., poet and religious writer; 1700-1756.
- Westcott, Brooke Foss, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1825-1901.
- Whately, Eliz. See WANNED, SCSAS.
- Whately, Rich. D.D., Abp., theol. and pol. econ.; 1787-1863.
- Wheatstone, Sir Chas., physicist; 1802-1875.
- Whewell, Will., D.D., scientist and philos.; 1793-1863.
- Whiston, Will., theol.; 1667-1722.
- White, Rev. Gilbert, of Selborne, naturalist; 1720-1783.
- White, Henry Kirke, poet; 1758-1806.
- Whitehead, Will., poet; 1715-1787.
- Whitman, Walt, Amer. poet; 1819-1892.
- Whitney, Mrs. Adeline D., Amer. novelist and misc. writer; 1814—.
- Whitney, Wm. Dwight, philol.; 1827-1894.
- Whittier, J. G., Amer. poet; 1807-1893.
- Whitkirk, John, reformer; 1844-1884.
- Wilberforce, Sam., D.D., Bp., theol.; 1808-1872.
- Wilkes, John, polit.; 1727-1757.
- Wilkinson, Sir John G., zoologist; 1757-1870.
- Williams, Sir Chas. Hanbury, political squibs, &c.; 1709-1739.
- Williams, Helen Maria, poems, &c.; 1762-1827.
- Williams, Lt. Rowland, theol.; 1817-1870.
- Willis, Nath. Parker, Amer. poet, &c.; 1807-1867.
- Willmott, Robt. Aris, misc. writer; 1839-1862.
- Willis, Wm. G., dramatist; 1828-1891.
- Wilson, Alex., poet and naturalist; 1766-1813.
- Wilson, Sir Dan., L.L.D., arch.; 1815-1882.
- Wilson, John (Christopher North), poet and naturalist; 1757-1834.
- Wither, George, poet; 1588-1667.
- Wodrow, Robt., eccles. hist.; 1679-1754.
- Wolcott, John, M.D. (Peter Findar), satiric poet; 1738-1819.
- Wolfe, Charles, poet; 1791-1823.
- Wood, Anthony A., antiq.; 1762-1866.
- Wood, Mrs. Henry, novelist; 1820-1887.
- Wood, Rev. John Geo., naturalist; 1827-1889.
- Wordsworth, Chas., D.D., Bp., theol. and scholar; 1806-1882.
- Wordsworth, Wm., poet; 1770-1850.
- Wotton, Sir Henry, poet, &c.; 1568-1609.
- Wyatt, Sir Thos., poet; 1833-1842.
- Wycheley, Wm., dramatist; 1640-1715.
- Yarell, Will., naturalist; 1784-1830.
- Yates, Edmund, novelist, &c.; 1833-1894.
- Yonge, Charlotte M., novelist; 1827-1862.
- Yonge, Chas. Duke, hist.; 1812-1891.
- Yonge, Arthur, agriculturist; 1741-1820.
- Yonge, Edw., poet; 1824-1765.
- Yule, Col. Sir Henry, orientalist and geog.; 1820-1889.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF GREEK, LATIN, SCRIPTURAL, AND OTHER ANCIENT NAMES.

RULES AND DIRECTIONS FOR PRONUNCIATION.

The pronunciation indicated in the following list is that usually heard from educated speakers of English, who as a rule do not attempt to pronounce Greek or Latin or Scriptural names in the way in which they were pronounced by the ancients themselves — if that could be with certainty determined — but rather seek to assimilate the pronunciation to that of their own language. There is therefore no great difficulty in the pronunciation of such words, and by attention to the following rules and directions any name in the list can be sounded correctly.

Special knowledge required for the right pronunciation of these words is—

1. The seat of accent; and
2. The sound to be given to the letters as they stand in the word.

The syllable of the word which is to receive the accent is denoted by the usual mark, acute accent, placed immediately after it, as the first syllable of the word *Cato*, the second of the word *Camby'ses*, and the third of the word *San-cho-ba-thon*. The seat of the accent varies considerably in words of more than two syllables, though it is never on the last syllable, in dissyllable it is always on the first. The pronunciation of the latter, therefore, as also of monosyllabic words, after the following remarks are studied, will present no difficulty, and consequently few of them are given in the list below. The division into separate syllables is denoted by the mark - as well as by the accentuation mark. Two vowels coming together in a word, but having one or other of these marks between them, must therefore always be pronounced as belonging to different syllables.

The sounds to be given to the several letters will be considered under two general heads, viz.: 1. The vowel letters; and 2. The consonant letters. It must always be borne in mind that silent letters, so common in English (e final for instance), are the exception in the words here treated of.

I.—THE VOWEL LETTERS.

The vowels heard in the words *fat*, *me*, *pine*, *note*, and *tube*, are called long vowels; while those heard in the words *fat*, *not*, *pin*, *net*, and *us*, are called short vowels.

1. When any of the vowel letters *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, constitute an accented syllable, and also when they end one, they are pronounced as long vowels; thus, in the first syllable of the words *Cato*, *Polop*, *Dido*, *Solon*, and *Juria*, they are pronounced as in the respective key-words *fat*, *me*, *pine*, *note*, and *tube*.

2. When the vowel letters are followed by *an* or more consonants in a syllable, they are pronounced as short vowels; thus, in the first syllable of the words *Car'ca*, *He'cuba*, *Chi'na*, *Cor'dula*, and *Pabi'us*, they are pronounced as in the respective key-words *fat*, *not*, *pin*, *net*, and *us*.

3. When the letter *a* constitutes an unaccented syllable, as in *Aby'dos*, and when it ends one, as in *Juba*, it is pronounced as *a* in *fat*.

4. The so-called diphthongs *ae*, or *oe*, are always pronounced as the *e* of *me*, and are therefore simple vowel sounds, as in *Cae'sar*, *Pae'tum*, *Ae'olus*, *Bae'tia*.

5. The digraph *ai* in a syllable is pronounced like *ai* in *wait*. It occurs only in Scriptural names. The *ai* of Greek words was pronounced like common English affirmative *ay*, or much the same as *i* in *pine*; but by the common spelling it is Latinized into *e*. An *a* and *i* coming together, but belonging to different syllables, will of course have either the accent or the mark between them.

6. When *r* follows *a* in the same syllable, and is itself followed by a consonant, as in *Ar'go*, *Car'cho'go*, the *a* is pronounced as in *fat*. In such a word as *Ar'a'dus* it is sounded as *i* in *fat*.

7. The digraph *au*, as in *Clau'di-us*, *Au'di't-us*, is pronounced as *a* in *fat*. An *a* and *u* coming together, however, may belong to different syllables, as in *En'e'mus*.

8. When *e* constitutes an unaccented syllable, as in the first of the word *E'te'o-cles*, and when it ends one, as in *E'vad'ne*, it is pronounced as *e* of *me*. And when *e* is followed by *s* as the final letter of a word, as in *Her'mes*, *Ar-i'stoph'a-nes*, it is always pronounced as *e* of *me*.

9. When *e* is followed by *r* in the same syllable, as in *Mer'cu'ri-us*, *Mer'cu'ri-us*, the *e* is pronounced as *e* of *her*. The letters *i*, *u*, and *y*, before *r*, have the same sound, as in *Vir'gil*, *Bur'sa*, *Cy'rus*. When *er* is followed by a vowel, however, *e* is sounded as in *met*, thus *Er'a-to*, *Mer'o-o*.

10. The digraph *ei*, as in *Pl'e'i'ades*, is pronounced as *i* of *pine*. An *e* and *i* coming together, however, may belong to different syllables. Compare Rules 5 and 7.

11. The diphthong or digraph *eu*, as in *Leu'cip'pus*, *Elen'us*, *Ti'mothe'us*, is pronounced as *u* of *tube*. It occurs chiefly in Greek names. In other cases the *e* and *u* belong to separate syllables. Compare Rules 10 and 7.

12. When *i* constitutes the last and last syllables of words, whether accented or not, as in *Ib'e'ria*, *Pa'bi'i*, it is pronounced as *i* of *pine*. And *i* as the terminal vowel of a syllable at the end of words is also pronounced as in *Im'ri-a*, *cep'h'a-li*.

13. But *i* at the end of any other unaccented syllable than the last, as in *Ind'i-a*, *Pa'bi'i*, is pronounced as *i* of *pin*.

14. In many cases *i* assumes the value of *y* consonant in English; thus *Aquila* is pronounced as if *Aqui'le'ya*, *Caius* as if *Cai'us*. This is especially common in the terminations of words.

15. *o* at the end of an unaccented syllable, as also when constituting an unaccented syllable by itself, is generally pronounced long or of medium length. Followed by *r* in the same syllable, as in *Gor'gus*, it is not usually pronounced long, but as *o* of *not*. The *o* in such a position is, however, by some speakers pronounced rather long than short, this being pretty much a matter of taste.

16. At the end of an unaccented syllable, or forming an unaccented syllable (as in *Eu'di-i*, *A-b'hi'hu*), *u* is pronounced much the same as when accented, but shorter. Following *i* it is pronounced as *u*.

17. The letter *y* is pronounced as *i* would be in corresponding positions, thus the *y* in *Ty'a-na* is as *i* of *pine*; and the *y* in *Ty'n-da-rus* as *i* of *pin*.

II.—THE CONSONANT LETTERS.

The consonant letters, *b*, *d*, *f*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *v*, *y*, and *z*, have each but one sound, and as that is the English sound, they present no difficulty. The letters *c*, *g*, *e*, *i*, and *x*, have each more than one sound, and hence require rules to pronounce them aright.

1. *C* and *g* are hard, or sounded as in *cat* and *gun* respectively, when immediately followed by the vowel letters *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in *Cae'sa*, *Cor'nelia*, *Cur'tius*, *He'e'te*, *He'e'ba*, *Gall'us*, *Gor'di-us*, *Ag'ustus*, *Me'e'tra*. *c* and *g* are also hard immediately before other consonant letters, as in *Clau'di'us*, *Ec'c'e'sia'n*, *Hec'tor*, *Glau'cus*.

2. *C* and *g* are soft when immediately followed by the vowel letters *e*, *i*, and *y*, and the so-called diphthongs *ae*, or *oe*, either in the same or in the following syllable, as in *Cor'te'us*, *Chi'na*, *Cy're'ne*, *Cle'o'ra*, *Gel'i'us*, *Ge'o'cy'as*, *Phoe'bi-us*, *Cae'sar*, *Cae'cil'us*. In words such as *Pae'cia*, *Sicyon*, *Phoe'cia*, *Ae'olus*, *Glaucia*, *Cappa'docia*, the *c* or *g*, having the accent immediately before it, is often pronounced as *sh*; some authorities, however, retain the *s* sound in such words.

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PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

HINTS ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF FOREIGN NAMES.

FOREIGN geographical names are spelled in English books either in the same manner as they are spelled in the language of the country to which they belong (when that language uses the Roman alphabet), or phonetically in accordance with the prevailing sounds of the letters of the English alphabet.

In foreign languages there are many sounds or shades of sound not heard in English; but for ordinary purposes it is not necessary to try to reproduce all these, and in the key below it will be seen that only six signs are used to represent un-English sounds. These must be learned by the ear from those who are able to render them accurately, but it may be mentioned that the French sound heard long in *ade* and short in *but* is like the sound of *u* in the Scotch word *about*; that that heard long in *jeu* and short in *men* has some resemblance to the sound of *e* in *her*; that the sound represented by *n* (as in the French *on*) is produced by emitting voice through the mouth and nose at the same time, and is accordingly not a pure nasal (like the English *ng* in *sing*) but a semi-nasal, and that the *ch* in the German *nacht* is a strongly aspirated guttural like *ch* in the Scotch word *loch*. [Strictly speaking *ch* has this sound after the vowels *a, o, u*; only after the other vowels and after consonants it is produced between the point of the tongue and the fore-part of the palate.] As the key shows, *y* is always used with its consonantal sound as in *yes*. It will be understood that in spelling names to indicate pronunciation, the consonants *b, d, f, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, t, v, w*, and *z*; and the diagraphs *ng, nk, and sh* always have their usual English sounds; and *e* always has the hissing sound as in *sea*.

VOWELS AND VOWEL DIAPHRAS.

a is usually sounded *ā* (see bottom of page), but sometimes long, sometimes short. In Hungarian it is often like *o* in *not*. *ā* in Swedish is sounded *ō*.

ā or *ao* is usually sounded like *ā* or *o*, as Flemish (and old Dutch) like *ā*.

aa in Danish is sounded *ā*, in Dutch as *i*.

ai and *y* usually have each of the vowels sounded, the sound of *a* being rapidly followed by that of *i*. In German they are sounded like *i* in *pine*, in French mostly like *ā*.

ao in Portuguese is sounded *ā* or *o*.

ay is usually pronounced either with the sounds of the vowels separately, or as a diaphragh like *ou*. In French it is pronounced like *o* in *note*.

e is usually sounded like *ā* or *o* in *me*. Very often it has an obscure sound as in the English *golden*. In French it is often mute.

eu in French has the sound of *o* in *note*. *ei* and *ey*, like *ai* and *ay*, usually have each of the vowels sounded separately, *o* being rapidly followed by that of *i*. In Dutch and German they have the sound of *i*. In French they are pronounced like *ā* or *e*.

ou is sounded in Dutch as in French, in German like *oi*, in other languages with the sounds of the vowels separately.

i is usually sounded like *ā*, or, when short, much like *i*.

ie in Dutch, German, and French is sounded like *e* except where the letters belong to two syllables.

ij in Dutch has a sound like that of *i* in *pine*.

o is usually sounded like *ō* or *o*, in Danish and Norwegian sometimes like *ū*.

o or *oe* is sounded in German, Danish, and Swedish like *eu* in French.

oi in Danish has a sound similar to *ō*.

oi is usually pronounced with the sound of the separate vowels; in French it is like *wa* in *wa*.

ou in French has the sound of *ū*, in Dutch and Norwegian that of *ou*.

u is usually sounded as *ō* or *ū*; in French, as already mentioned, the sound is peculiar, and in Dutch is much the same.

ū or *ue* in German is sounded like *ū* or *ū*.

ū in Welsh is sounded like *e*.

ui in Dutch is pronounced like *oi* in *oil*.

y is usually sounded like *e*; in Danish, Swedish, and Polish like the French *u*. In old Dutch it is used where the digraph *ij* is used in modern orthography. In Welsh, without an accent mark, it has the sound of *u*, except at the end of a word, when it sounds like *i*.

y in Welsh has the sound of *e* in *me* (like the Welsh *ū*).

CONSONANTS AND CONSONANTAL DIAPHRAS.

Most of the consonants have the same sound in the languages of the European continent using the Roman alphabet as they have in English, but the following peculiarities are to be noted:—
b at the end of a word is often sounded in German like *p*. In Spanish it is pronounced with very feeble contact of the lips so as to be softened almost to a *v*-sound.

c before another consonant and before the vowels *a, o, ō* is usually sounded like *k*. Before the vowels *e* and *i* in French, Danish, Swedish, and Portuguese it is sounded like *s*; in Italian like *ch* in *chain*, in Spanish like *th* in *thin*, in German like *t*. In Italian where another vowel follows *c* (as well as *gi* or *cei*) the *i* is not sounded, having merely the effect of softening the *c*. In Spanish America *c* is usually pronounced as *s* in those cases in which in Spain it is pronounced *th*. In Bohemian and Polish it is always sounded like *t*, and in Celtic languages like *k*.

q is used in French and Portuguese to indicate the *s*-sound of *c* before the vowels *a, o, and u*.

ch in Dutch, Polish, and Bohemian, as well as in German, has the sound of *ch*; in Italian it has the sound of *k*; in French (except in some words derived from the Greek, in which it is sounded like *k*) that of *sh*.

cs in Hungarian has the sound of *ch* in *chain*.

cz in Polish has the sound of *ch* in *chain*, in Hungarian that of *ts*.

d at the end of a word in German and Dutch is often sounded like *t*. In Spanish and Danish between two vowels *nd* after a vowel at the end of a word, it is softened to a sound resembling *nn* (—th in *thine*). At the beginning of a word and when the Spanish *d* is preceded by another consonant, a sound like that of the English *d* is produced. When *d* comes after *i, n, r* in Danish it is not sounded.

dd in Welsh has the sound of *nn*.

g before a consonant and before the vowels *a, o, and u* mostly has the sound of *g* in *go*; and it has the same sound before other vowels also in German and Danish, and in all situations in Polish and Welsh. After a vowel it frequently has in German and Danish a guttural sound like *ch* of Scotch *each*. In Dutch the sound is always like this, except in the combinations *gh* and *ug*, the former of which is pronounced like *g* in *go*, the latter like *ng* in *sing*. In French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish the sound of the *j* of the same languages in all situations in which it has not the sound of *g* in *go*, and in Italian it is then sounded like *our j*. (See above under *c*.)

gh in Italian and Dutch has the sound of *g* in *go*.

gl in Italian has the sound of *ly* (*y* being sounded as in *yes*; *gli*—*lye*).

gn in French and Italian has the sound of *ny* (Bolognese—*bo-lon'ya*).

Fate, far, fat, fall; me, met, her, golden; pine, pin; note, not, move, tube, tub, bull; sil, pound; ch, chain; g, go; j, job; y, yes; vi, then; th, thin; gh, azure. French, rue, hut; hœ, neut; z, on. Scotch and German, ch, lock, neck.

gn in French always, and in Portuguese and Spanish before o and i, has the sound of g in *go*.

gy in Hungarian has the sound of dy or dzh.

h in French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese is silent or scarcely audible. In Spanish it is heard as a slight aspiration before the combination ue. In Danish h is not sounded before j and v.

j in most languages has the sound of y; in French and Portuguese that of zh; in Spanish that of ch. In Danish the sound of the Danish j (that is, the sound of the consonant j) is always interpolated after the consonants k and g before the vowels æ, ø, ø, y, and i.

k in Norwegian before e, i, j, y, and the modifications of a and o, is sounded like ty.

l in Portuguese has the sound of ly (lly, gl).

ll in French in formal speech has the sound of ly, but colloquially is generally sounded like the consonant y without any l-sound. In Spain it always has the former sound (Sevilla=sevelyá, but in Mexico the latter is often substituted). In Welsh it has a peculiar sound, which is approximately rendered when one attempts to pronounce tl at the beginning of a syllable.

m in French and Portuguese often has the sound of n.

n in French has the peculiar pronunciation already mentioned. ñ in Spanish

nh in Portuguese } have the sound of French and Italian gn.

qu in French always, and in Portuguese and Spanish before e and i, is sounded like x.

r is almost always ifor strongly trilled than in English.

rz in Bohemian } are both sounded like rz.

s in German is usually pronounced soft, like English z, at the beginning of a word where a vowel follows; in Hungarian it is sounded as sh.

sc in Italian before e and i has the sound of sh. (See above under c.)

sch in German has the sound of sh; in Dutch is equivalent to sch, in Italian to sk.

sk before e, i, j, y, and the modifications of a and o, is sounded in Norwegian like sh.

st in Swedish when followed by a vowel has the sound of sh.

sz in Polish } are both sounded like sh.

sz in Bohemian }

sz in Hungarian is sounded like s.

th in Welsh is sounded like th in *thin*, in all other European languages using the Roman alphabet like the simple t.

ti in Swedish when followed by a vowel has the sound of ch in *chain*.

ts in Hungarian is sounded like ch in *chain*.

v in German and Dutch has a sound closely resembling that of v produced by bringing the lips feebly into contact, not by placing the upper teeth against the lower lip. In Welsh it has the sound of u or o.

x in Portuguese has the sound of sh; in old Spanish spelling it is used where j is now used to represent the sound of ch.

y may be either a vowel or a consonant, and the latter sound is heard in Hungarian after d, g, l, n, and t.

z in German and Swedish has the sound of ts; in Italian sometimes that of dz, sometimes that of ts; in Spanish that of th in *thin*. In Spanish America it has usually the sound of s in *sing*.

zs in Bohemian } have the sound of zh.

zs in Hungarian }

The above rules have reference to languages, such as most of those of Europe, that use the Roman alphabet (with certain modifications). In regard to languages that do not use this alphabet, the general rule is to spell geographical names in English phonetically in accordance with the prevailing sounds of the letters of the English alphabet. In such phonetic spellings,

however, the vowels usually receive their continental sounds (as in *far, rein, pique, rule*). In Indian and some other Asiatic names and in Arabic names a is often used also to represent the sound of the English u in *but*. The vowel digraph ai usually represents the sound of y in *fly*, but sometimes that of a in *fat*; ei, most commonly that of a in *fat*, but sometimes that of y in *fly*; ou for the most part sounds as ow in *now*, but in some cases as a in *fall*. In the spelling of Indian names this last digraph was often used where á is most now used, the sound intended being that of a in *far*, or perhaps one somewhat broader. The consonants j, w, y, z have as a rule their characteristic English sounds, as in *jet, yet, well, zeal*; g usually has its hard sound as in *get*. Ch usually represents the sound which it has in *chain*; gh sometimes that of a very rough aspirate, sometimes a sound like that of the Northumberland or Berwickshire burr, sometimes, before e or i, merely the hard sound of g; kh is the combination most frequently used to represent the sound of ch; and th usually stands for the sound which it has in *thin*, sometimes for that which it has in *then*.

In Indian, Arabic, and some other names aspirated consonants occur, and are represented in spelling by an h following the consonant, as in Bhotan. The proper sound of this combination is accurately represented by the letter h composing it, but in the English pronunciation of such names this peculiarity is commonly disregarded.

In the spelling of geographical names belonging to languages which do not use the Roman alphabet numerous variations are found from different causes. Very often the variation is due to the irregularity in the use of our own alphabet, which leads one person to represent the same sound phonetically in one way, another in another, as in Moorook, Muruk, &c. Sometimes the variation is due to the obscurity of the sounds themselves, as where a vowel sound is so short that its exact quality can hardly be determined, as in Bedouin, Bedagin. In other cases the variation is due to the adoption in English of a continental mode of spelling, as where dj is adopted from the French for j, as in Djebel for Jabel, or tch from the same language for ch, as in Kamchatka (the common spelling) for Kamchatka, or j from the practice of most continental nations using it for y, as in Jakutsk for Yakutsk. Other variations are due to the fact that the sounds to be represented have no signs for them in the Roman alphabet or any of its commonly used digraphs, so that different signs are adopted to represent them approximately in accordance with the conceptions of different persons. In other cases, again, the variation is accounted for by differences of dialect, or different pronunciations of the same dialect in different parts of the country or region in which a particular language is spoken.

Such variations should be kept in mind by those who consult this list, since names not found under one spelling may be found under some other equivalent spelling. Thus names not found spelled with c, ch, z, y, &c., may be found under the spellings k, kh, s, j, &c. respectively; Spanish names in x may be found spelled with j, Dutch names in y may be found in ij, and so forth.

ACCENT

As to the position of the accent no general rules can be given. Many languages exhibit no such marked accentual stress as is heard in English. This is the case with French indeed, though French words are commonly regarded as having an accent on the last. The accentuation of German, Dutch, and the other Teutonic tongues, in its main features coincides with that of English, the root syllable having the accent. Italian words ending in a vowel usually accent the syllable next the last; the same is the case with Spanish and Portuguese. Spanish words ending in a consonant almost always accent the last, if there is any peculiarity in accentuation the accented syllable is usually printed with an acute.

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, her, golden; pine, pin; nōte, not, mōve; tūbe, tub, byll; oil, pound; ch, cōin; g, go;

BEARN

i, job; y, yes; tu, then; th, thin; zh, azure. French, vûe, bûr; bleu, nèuf; ù, on. Scotch and German, ah, loch, nach.

[illegible]

[illegible]

i, tsh; y, wos; th, then; th, thin; zh, assure.

Đang nói tới đây, chợt nghe: Ồ, ồ.

Sooty and German ch. lock night

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Sutlej, sut'lej
 Suwanne, su-wā'ne
 Swaborg, swā-bōrg
 Swale, swā'l
 Swansea, swon-z
 Swauwick, swon'ik
 Swatow, swā'tou
 Swaborg, swā-bōrg
 Swinmunde, swēn-mān-de
 Sydenham, sid-nam
 Syene, si-nē
 Syria, sē'ri
 Syracuse, si-ra-kūz or si-ra-kū
 Syria, si'riā
 Szathmar, sot-mar
 Szeged, se'ge-den
 Szegeth, se'get

T.

Tassinge, tō'eng-A
 Tabaria, ta-bā-rā
 Tabatinga, ta-bā-tēn-gā
 Tabrez or Tabriz, ta-brēz
 Tacarze, ta-kā'sā
 Tacyara, ta-kō-a-rē
 Tadjourah, tad-jō'ra
 Tadjouac, tad-jō'sak
 Tadanor, ta-dan-rog
 Tah-wan, tā-han
 Tahiti, ta-hē'ti
 Tahoe, ta-hō
 Tajoora, tad-jō'ra
 Ta-kiang, ta-kē-ang
 Takow, tā-kō
 Talavera, ta-lā-vē'ra
 Talcahuana, tal-kā-swā'nā
 Tallahassee, tal-lā-hās-ē
 Tamatave, ta-mā-tay
 Tamaulipas, ta-mou-lē-pās
 Tamagua, ta-mā'kwā
 Tampico, tam-pē'ko
 Tanageribo, ta-nā-nā-rē'yo
 Tanderragee, tan-de-ra-gē
 Tanganyika, tan-gan-yē'ka
 Tangier, tan-jē'ri
 Taor-guina, tā-or-nū'nā
 Taos, tā-os, almost tous
 Tapachula, ta-pā'chō'sa
 Tapuati, ta-k-wā-rē
 Tarakā, tā-rā-kā
 Taranaki, tā-rā-nā'ke
 Tarpacua, tā-rā-pā-kā
 Tarifa, tā-rē'fā
 Taria, tā-rē'chā
 Tarnopol, tar-nū'pol
 Tarnov, tar-nō
 Tarnowitz, tar-nō-wēt's
 Tarragona, tar-ra-gō'nā
 Tasikent, tas-ken't
 Tasmānia, taz-mā'nā
 Tassiusdon, tas-sē-sō'dōn
 Taunus, tou'nūs
 Taupo, tou'pō
 Tauranga, tou-rau'gā
 Taurida, tou'ri-dā
 Taurus, tā'rus
 Tavolara, tā-vō-lā'rā
 Tch. See Chu
 Tecano, tā-nō
 Tecumseh, te-kum'sē
 Teflis, tē'fē's
 Tehama, tā-hā'mā or te-hā'mā
 Tcheran, te-he-ran
 Tehuacan, te-hu-kan
 Tchuantepec, te-wan-te-pek
 Teign, tā
 Teignmouth, tin'muth
 Teihta, tē'htā
 Tellcherry, tel-li-che'ri
 Temes, tā-mesh
 Temesvár, tā-mesh-vār
 Tenasserim, te-nās-sē-rim
 Tenorio, ten-ō'riō
 Tennifer, ten-ē'fēr
 Tennesse, te-nēs-sē
 Teneudama, tē-nē-da'mā
 Teramo, ter-ā-mō
 Terceira, ter-sā-ē-rā
 Terceiro, ter-sā'ō
 Terék, tā'rēk
 Termini, ter-mē'nō
 Ternate, ter-nā'tā
 Terracing, ter-rā-chē'nā
 Terrelone, ter-bōn
 Terre Haute, ter-re-hōt

T'chen, tē'chēn
 Tēto, tā'tō
 Tevere, tā-vē-rā
 Teterone, tā-vē-rō'nā
 Tewsbury, tē-wē-bū'ri
 Tezaco, tē-sā'kō
 Thame, tē'mā
 Thames, tē'mēz
 Thauet, thā'et
 Thavetmayo, thā-vet-mā'ō
 Thebaid, thē-bā'id
 Thebes, thē'bēz
 Theiss, tē's
 Theresienstadt, tā-rā-zē-en-stāt
 Thieropolis, thēr-mop'i-lē
 Thibet, thī-bē't
 Thionville, thē-ō-vēl
 Thirsk, thē'sk
 Thisted, thī'stēd
 Thron, tō'm
 Thorshavn, tō's-houn
 Thordhjem, thrō'yem
 Thun, tōn
 Thurgau, thrō'gou
 Thurlis, thū'r-lis
 Thurso, thē'rso
 Tiber, thī-bēr
 Tibet, thī-bē't
 Ticino, tē-chē'nō
 Ticonderoga, tī-kon-dē-rō'gā
 Tiedra, tē-dō'r
 Tientsin, tē-n-sēn
 Tiflis, tī-fē's
 Tigre, tē-grā
 Tigris, tī-gris
 Tili-colitry, tī-lī-kō'tri
 Timbuctoo, tīm-buk'tō
 Tippecanoe, tīp-pe-kan-ō
 Tipperah, tīp-e-rā
 Tipperary, tīp-pē-rā'ri
 Tires, tī-rē
 Tirlemont, tērl-mōn
 Timora, tē'mō
 Titticaca, tē-tē-kā'kā
 Tiumen, tī'mēn
 Tiverton, tī-vēr-ton
 Tivoli, tē-vō-lē
 Tlascala, tlas-kā'lā
 Tobago, tō-lā'gō
 Tobolsk, tō-bōlsk
 Tocantins, tok-an-tēns
 Tokay, tō-kā' or tō-kōi
 Tokio, tō-kō
 Toledo, tō-lē-dō
 Tolima, tō-lē'mā
 Tolosa, tō-lō'sā
 Tongarilo, tong-a-rē'ō
 Tongatabu, tong-a-tā'bō
 Tongerlo, tong-er-lō
 Tongres, tōng-rē
 Tonquin, tōn-kin
 Topeka, tō-pē-kā
 Topitz, tēupē'ts
 Torgau, tōr-gō
 Torino, tō-rī-nō
 Tornea, tōr-nā-ō
 Tronto, tō-rōn'tō
 Torphichen, tōr-fī-chen
 Torquay, tōr-kē
 Torrijos, tōr-rē'chō's
 Torolara, tōr-tō-lā
 Tortona, tōr-tō'nā
 Tortosa, tōr-tō'sā
 Tortuga, tōr-tō'gā
 Touat, tō-at
 Toulon, tō-lōn
 Toulouse, tō-lō's
 Touraine, tō-rān
 Tournaï, tōr-nā
 Tours, tō'r
 Towcester, tōw'stēr
 Trafalgar, trā-fal-gār
 Trale, trā-lē
 Transent, trā-nēnt
 Tranquebar, tran-kwe-bār
 Transkei, trāns-kē
 Transvaal, trāns-vāl
 Trapani, trā-pā-nē
 Travancore, trā-van-kō'r
 Trebizond, trē-bī-zōnd
 Tredegar, trē-dē-gār
 Tremadoc, trē-mad-ōk
 Tremon, trē-mōn
 Treves, trē-vē
 Treviso, trē-vē'sō
 Trichinopoly, trī-chī-nop-ō-lī
 Trient, trē-ent

Trier, trēr (=Trèves)
 Trieste, trē-stē or trē-ō'sā
 Trikala, trē-kā-lā
 Trikeri, trē-kē-rē
 Trincomalee, trēn-kōm-ā-lē
 Trinidad, trīn-idād
 Tripoli, trē-pō-lē
 Tripolizza, trē-pō-lē'zā
 Trolhatta, trōl-hāt'tā
 Tromsø, trōm-sō'u
 Trondheim, trōn'yem
 Trossachs, trō'saks
 Trowbridge, trō'brij
 Troyes, trō'yē
 Trujillo, Truxillo, trō-chāl'yō
 Truro, trō'rō
 Tuam, tū'am
 Tuat or wat, twāt
 Tubingen, tō-bing-en
 Tuckahoe, tuk-a-hō
 Tudenman, tō-kō-mān
 Tude, tū-dē
 Tugela, tū-gē-lā
 Tulare, tū-lārē
 Tunja, tōn-chā
 Turin, tō-rīn
 Turkestan, trō-kes-tān
 Turnhout, turn-hō't or tūr-nō
 Tuscarora, tuk-sā-rō'nā
 Tuticorin, tū-tē-kō-rīn
 Tyne-mouth, tīn-mūth
 Tyrol, tē-rōl
 Tyrone, tī-rōn

U.

Ubeda, ō-bā'mā
 Ucalay, ō-kā-yālē
 Udine, ō-dē'nā
 Ugie, ō-gī
 Ug, wig
 Umtah, ō-n'tā
 Uist, uist
 Uitenhage, ō-iten-hā-gō
 Ujiji, ō-jī-jī
 Ukereke, ō-kē-rē'wē
 Ukraine, ō-krān
 Uleaborg, ō-lā-s-bōrg
 Ulca, ō-lō'yā
 Ulm, ōlm
 Ulundi, ō-lōndē
 Umea, ō-mā-ō
 Unterseen, ōn-ter-zā-en
 Unterdal, ōn-ter-dāl-en
 Uyan-yem, ōn-yam-wā'zi
 Uyan-yembo, ōn-yam-yem-bō
 Upernivik, ō-per-nā-vēk
 Upernivik, ō-per-nā-vēk
 Upsala, ōp-sālā
 Urbino, ō-rbī-nō
 Urgundak, ōr-gūndak
 Urugnay, ōr-gū-nā-ō-rō-gwā'ō
 Urumiyah, ō-rō-mē'yā
 Uredon, ō-zē-dōn
 Ushant, ō-shōn
 Utica, ō-tē-kā
 Utah, ō-tā
 Utica, ō-tī-kā
 Utrecht, ō-trech't
 Uttoxeter, ō-tōks-ē-tēr

V.

Vaal, vāl
 Valgaiz, vā-gā'z
 Valais, vā-lā's
 Valdaï, vāl-dā'ī
 Valence, vā-lōis
 Valencia, vā-len-shī-ā or vā-len-shī-ā
 Valenciennes, vā-lōis-ē-en
 Valentia, vā-len-shī-ā
 Valladolid, vāl-yā-dō-lē'd
 Valloir, vāl-yō'ir
 Valois, vā-lōis
 Valparaiso, vāl-pā-rī'sō
 Vancouver's, vān-kō-vēr-z
 Vancluse, vō-kloz
 Vandy, vō
 Veldin, vā-lē'n
 Vendee, vōn-dē
 Vendome, vōd-mō
 Venezuela, vē-nē-thū-ā-lā
 Venice, ven'is
 Venosa, vā-nō'sā
 Ventsimigle, ven-tē-mē'yā

Vera Cruz, vē'rā krō's
 Veragua, vē-rā-gwā
 Verccoli, vēr-cho-lē
 Vermandois, vēr-mān-dwō
 Vermejo, vē'r-mā'chō
 Vermont, vēr-mōnt
 Verrouil, vē-rō-vēl
 Verona, vā-rō'nā
 Versailles, vēr-sā'iz or vār-sā-yō
 Verviers, vār-vō-ā
 Vervins, vār-vān
 Vesoul, vē-sō
 Veszprim, vē's-prīm
 Vexay, vē-vā
 Vezano, vē-t-sā'nō
 Vieux, vē-bōrg
 Vicenza, vē-chen'tsā
 Vichy, vē-shō
 Vienne, vē-en
 Vignola, vē-nō-lā
 Vilaine, vē-lā
 Villefranche, vēl-frōnch
 Villeneuve, vēl-nēuv
 Villorbe, vēl-vōr'dā
 Vineira, vē-mā-ē-rā
 Vimigri, vē-mē-dē-rō
 Vinchnes, vān-sen or vīn-sen-z
 Vindhyā, vēnd'hā
 Vintimiglia, vēn-tē-mē'yā
 Visby, vēsbū
 Vistula, vē'stō-lā
 Vitoria, vē-tō'rī-ā
 Vjvarais, vē-vār-ā
 Vlaardingen, vē-vē-ā
 Vlaardingen, vēl-dēng-en
 Vladimir, vlad-ē-mēr
 Vlieland, vē-lē-ān
 Vlissingen, vēl-sing-en
 Vogelberg, vē-gel-berch
 Voigtland, vē-ōht-lānd
 Volynia, vōl-hī-nē-ā
 Vologda, vō-lōgdā
 Vornberg, vē-ōr-berch
 Voronej, vē-rō-nēzh
 Vosges, vōzh
 Vost, vōst
 Vostoch, vōs-tōch
 Vostoch, vōs-tōch
 Vrieland, vē-rē-lānt

W.

Wabash, wā-bash
 Wadaj, wā-dā'j
 Waerschoot, wā-rē-shōt
 Wagram, wā-grām
 Wahsach, wā-sach
 Waigatz, vā-gā'tz
 Waikato, wā-kī'tō
 Waiatana, wā-tā-nā
 Wakatipu, wā-kā-tī-pō
 Walachia, wā-lā-kī-ā
 Walcheren, vāl-che-ren
 Waldeck, vāl-dek
 Walheim, vāl-hīm
 Wallingford, wōlling-ford
 Walmer, wāl'mēr
 Wamey, wā-mē
 Wamoi, wā-mō
 Wamoi, wā-mō
 Walton, wāl'tōn
 Walton, wāl'tōn
 Walvisch, vāl-vish
 Walworth, vāl-werth
 Wandsworth, wānd-swerth
 Wang-an, wān-gā-nō
 Wapping, wōp-ing
 Warrasin, vā-rās-dēn
 Warrington, wōrring-ton
 Warsaw, wār'sā
 Warwick, wōr-lā
 Waterloo, wā-tēr-lō' (vā-ter-lō')
 Wednesday, wēd-ber-lī
 Welmar, vē-lmār
 Welsenburg, vē-lēn-berch
 Weissfeld, vēs-fēld
 Weissburg, vēs-būrn
 Wemyss, vē-mēs
 Weser, vē-zēr
 Westral, vēs-trāl
 Wetter, vē-tēr
 Wetzlar, vēt-sār
 Wexio, vēk'shē-ō
 Weymouth, wā-mūth
 Whampoa, wā-m-pō-ā
 Whitley, vē-tlē
 Whitehaven, vēlt-hā-vēn

SELECT PRONOUNCING LIST OF

MODERN BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| <p> An, à Abailari, à-bà-làrd Abauzit, à-bò-zé Abbassides, ab-as-idz Abbate, ab-bà-tia Abbatucci, ab-bà-tuch'e Abel (Ger.), à-bèl Abelard, ab-è-lard or à-bà-làr Abencerage, a-b-è-se-ràj Abeycrumb, ab-er-krum-bi Abetherly, ab-er-neth-i Abicht, à-bè-çt Abildgaard, à-bild-gòrd Abinger, ab-in-ger About, à-bò Achard, à-shàr Achmet, àch-mét Acunha, à-kun'ya Adair, à-dàr Adam (Fr.), à-dôn Adanson, à-dôn-sôn Adelung, à-de-lun-é Agaseiz, à-gà-sè Agnesi, à-n-è-sè Agnew, à-gn-ew Agnolo, à-n-yò-lò Agouti, à-gò Aguessac, à-ges-ò Aguilar, à-gè-làr Ahmed, àch-mèd Aguillon, à-gè-yôn Ainslie, à-n-zi Aldridge, à-ad-riç Alicia, à-gè-rik Alfani, ab-bà-nè Albert (Fr.), ab-bàr Albornoz, ab-bor-nòth' Albrecht, ab-brech Albret, d' àl-bè-trà Albuquerque, ab-bu-ker-kà Alvares, à-kw-in </p> | <p> Aldobrandini, àl-do-bràn-dè-nè Aldrich, àl-drich Alemán, àl-è-màn' Alembert, àl-è-n-bàr Aleyn, àl-è-n Alfieri, àl-fè-à-rò Alford, àl-fòrd Alighieri, àl-gè-à-rè Alfild, àl-fild Allyn, àl-in Allori, àl-lò-rò Alsop, àl-sop Alston, àl-ston Almagro, àl-mà-grò Almohades, àl-mò-hàdz Almoravid, àl-mò-à-vidz Alpini, àl-pè-nè Alsop, àl-sop Alvado, àl-và-rà-nò Alvarez (Sp.), àl-và-reth' Alvarez (Port.), àl-và-rès Alvinczy, àl-vin-zi Amado, à-mà-dà'ò Amadeus, à-mà-d'èus Amalie, à-mà-lè Amboise, on-bvaz Amerigo, à-mor-l-gò Amory, à-mò-ri Ample, on-pàr Amoy, à-mè-ò Ancel, on-s-lò Ansellon, on-sè-yôn André (Fr.), on-drà Andrea, on-gà' Andreotti, on-dré-òù Annali, on-zil Anquetil, on-gè-tèl Anstruther, on-stru-thér or an-str' Aquinas, à-wi-nàs Arago, à-rà-gò </p> | <p> Arbutnot, àr-buth-not; in Scotland, àr-buth-not Archenholz, àr-chen-hòlts Aretino, à-rè-tè-nò Argensola, àr-chen-sò-la Aristote, à-rè-sò-tò Arnaut, àr-nò Arnaud, àr-nò Arnault, àr-nò Arnet, àr-nè Arnatt, àr-nàt Arnould, àr-nò Arout, à-r-ò-à Arvelet, àr-tè-vel Artevelde, àr-tè-vel do Aecham, às-kan Asheton, àsh-tun Auber, è-bàr Aubigné, è-bè-nyà Aubrey, à-bri Audebert, è-d-bàr Audubon, è-d-bò-n or à'du-bon Auerbach, on-èr-bàch Auger, è-ghà Augeeran, è-gh-èr Angier, è-gh-è-s Augustine, à-gus-tin Aulnoy, è-n-wà Aumale, è-màl Averlana, à-vel-và-nà'ria Averroès, à-ver-è-s Avila, à-vè-là Ayala, à-yà-là Azara, à-thà-ra Azeglio, àd-zèl-yò </p> | <p> Bach, bàch Bache, bàch Bagehot, bà-gèt Badur, bà-hà-dur Bahr, bàr Bailey, bà-lì Baillie, bà-yì Baillon, bà-yèn Bajazet, bà-jà-zèt Bakhusen, lòch-hò-zen Balboa, bàl-bò-à Baldwin, bàl-wìn Balfour, bàl-fur; in Scotland, bàl-fòr Balliol, bàl-iol Balmucio, bàl-mè-ri-ò Balzac, bàl-zàç Baner, bà-nàr Barbault, bàr-bòt Barberin, bàr-bè-rèn Barbier, bàr-bi-èr Barbieri, bàr-bà-à-ri Barbour, bàr-bèr Barce, bà-rè Barham, bàr-àm Baring, bà-ri-ng Barnocle, bàr-mè-sàid Barnave, bàr-nàv Barnes, bàr-mz Barnveldt, bàr-nè-vèl Baroco, bà-ròt-çhè Barros, bà-ròs Barret, bà-rèt Barrot, bà-rò Barth, bàr-th Barthelemy, bàr-tè-lème Barthes, bàr-tà Bartoli, bàr-tò-là Bartolozzi, bàr-tò-lò-s Bartsch, bàr-çh Bastiat, bà-s-ti-à </p> |
|--|---|---|---|

B.

Abouf, bà-bouf
Baccio, bà-çh-às
Bacciocchi, bà-çh-ò-çh

Scottish and German, è, lòch, nàçh

French, vîe, bût; blēy, nēuf; n̄, on.

Scotch and German, ch, loch, nacht.

Quarles, kwärلز
 Quatrefores, kä-tr-fäzł
 Quatremère, kä-tr-mär
 Quérard, kä-rär
 Quesnay, kä-nä
 Quesnel, kä-nel
 Quetelet, kä-lä
 Quicherat, kesh-rä
 Quinault, kë-nö

Rabelais, rá-bé-lá
Rachet (Mad), rá-shét
Rachet, rá-shét
Rachun, rá-b'ern
Rafale, rá-fa-é-lá
Raimondi, ri-món-dí
Raleigh, rá-lí
Ran-pouillet, rón-bá-y
Rames, rá-més
Ramsay, rá-máy
Ran-ko, rá-n'ko
Ran-ri, rá-n-ri ou roul
Raphael, rá-fa-él
Raphy, rá-pán
Rau, rá-á
Ravaille, rá-vá-yak
Reade, ré-dé
Reaumur, ré-mú-r
Reay, rá-y
Reboul, ré-bó-l
Reclus, ré-k-ló
Redesdale, redz-dál
Redi, rá-dé
Regnard, rán-yá
Regnault, rán-yó
Regnier, rá-ni-ér
Reichenbach, ri-chen-bá
Reid, ré-dé
Reimarus, ri-má-rús
Rembrandt, rem-bránt
Remusat, rá-má-zá
Renan, ré-nán
René, ré-né
Retz, ré-s or ra
Reuchlin, roich-lén
Router, ró-í-té
Roulaud, ró-ló
Rouba, ré-bá-á
Riscali, ré-ká-só-le
Riccio, ré-tshó
Ri-é-leu, résh-léu
Richter, ré-tshér
Ri-é-lé, ré-shé-y
Ristori, ré-tshó-ré
Rizzio, ri-tzi-o
Robespierre, rob-es-pi-ér
Rochambeau, rósh-mé-bé
Rochefort, rósh-fórt
Rochon, rósh-on
Rochet, rósh-ét
Rosh-fah, rósh-fá

Saavedra, sä-ä-vä'thru
Sabine, sä'b'in
Sacheverel, sä-shev'er-el
Sachs, zäks
Sacy, sä-së
Saint-Arnaud, sänt-är-nö
Saint-Cyr, sänt-së
Sainte-Beuve, sänt-béuv
Sainte-Croix, sänt-krwa
Saint-Hilaire, sänt-ë-lär
Saintine, sänt-tën
Saint-Just, sänt-zhüst
Saint-Leger, sänt-lej-ër or sel-
in-ër

Saint-Pierre, sã-pi-er
 Saint-Simon, sã-si-mõn
 Saladin, sal-a-din
 Salvador Rosa, sal-va'tor rõ-za
 Salvini, sal-ve-ni
 Sand (Ger.), zant
 Sand (Fr.), sand
 Sandauer, san-dø
 Sandys, san-dis or sandz
 Sanmazarò, san-nã-za-rø
 Sanmarco, san-sø-ve-nø
 Saul, sø-ve
 Saumarez, sø-ma-rez
 Saurin, sø-ra
 Sausserie, sø-sø-r
 Savary, sø-va-ri
 Savoyard, sø-vøn-yø
 Savile, sø-vil
 Savonarola, sø-von-a-rø-lã
 Saxe, saks
 Say, sø
 Scabiger, skã-ri-er
 Scarron, skã-rø
 Schadow, shã-dø
 Schelling, shø-lø
 Schiller, shi-ler
 Schlegel, shi-ge-lø
 Schleicher, shli-cher
 Schliermacher, shli-er-mã-cher
 Schliemann, shli-eman
 Schmitt, shmit
 Schneider, shni-der
 Schoffer, shø-fer
 Schomburg, shøm-børg
 Schönbach, shøm-bøk
 Schönbain, shøm-bain
 Schopenhauer, shøm-pen-hø-er
 Schouvaloff, shø-va-lof
 Schubert, shø-børt
 Schubert, shø-børt
 Schumann, shøm-man
 Schuyler, shi-ler
 Schwandauer, shvãntã-ler
 Schwann, shvãntø
 Schwanse, shvø-ler
 Schwenfuth, shvø-ført
 Scoresby, shi-bi

Scotch, skɛb
Scotch, skɛt
Scotch, skɛt-dā-re
Séguiet, sɛ-gɛ
Seguin, sɛ-gɛ
Segur, sɛ-gɛr
Ségur, sɛ-lɛm
Ségur, sɛ-gɛ-fol-der
Sepulveda, sɛ-pul-vá-rna
Serretus, sɛ-rɛ-tus
Sévig, sɛ, sá-vɛn-yá
Seward, sɛ-ard
Sewell, sɛ-l
Seymour, sɛ-mur
Seyton, sɛ-ton
Sforza, sɛ-for-tá
Shakespeare, shák-spear, shák-spear, Shák-spear, shák-s'per
Shen, shɛn
Shouvaloff, shó-vá'lof
Sicard, sɛ-kar
Sickingen, zɛk'ing-en
Siebold, zɛ-bɔl
Sienets, zɛ'mɛnɛz
Siegys, sɛ-yás or sɛ-yá-yus
Sijesmund, sɛj-s-mund
Sijonorelli, sɛj-sɔ-rɛ'lɛ
Sigmour, sɛ-g-ur-ni
Sims, sɛm-s
Simpson, sɛm-sɔn
Sinclair, sɛn-sin
Siddell, sɛl-dɛl
Slone, slɔn
Smeton, sɛm-tɔn
Smollet, smɔl-ɛt
Sm'ers, sm'ɛr-z
Soane, sɔn
Sobieski, sɔ-bɛ-sɛ-tɛ
Socius, sɔ-si-us
Solander, sol-an-der
Somers, sum-'ɛr-z
Somerville, sum-'ɛr-vil
Somers, sum-'ɛr
Souise, sɔ-bɛ
Soule, sɔ-lɛ
Souloque, sɔ-lɔk
Soul, sɔl
Southey, sɔu-'ni
Sovestro, sɔ-ve-str
Sowerby, sɔu-'ɛr-bi
Soyer, sɔ-er
Spagnoleto, sɛ-pá-nyo-lɛ'tɔ
Spalding, spáld'ing
Spallanzani, spál-an-dzá-ne
Spinola, spɛ-nɔ-lá
Spinuz, spɛ-nɔ-zá
Spurr, spɛr
Sprague, sprág
Sprenzel, spɛn-zɛl
Spurzhelm, spɛr'ts'hɛm
Stal, stál
Stallhope, stán'p
Staunton, stán'tɔn
Steen, stán
Steenvyk, stán'vik
Stier, stɛr
Stieple, stɛn, stɛ'n-sun
Stevens, stɛ'vɛnz
Stiller, stɛr
Stilleke, stɛl'ɛ-kɛ
Stoqueler, stɔk-'wɛlɛr
Stothard, stɔ'thárð
Stowe, stɔ-ve
Stowell, stɔ'wɛl
Strachan, strá
Strahan, strá
Strass, strás
Strutznose, strút'sn-zá
Struve, stró-ve
Sturm, strú-m
Suarez, swá'reth
Suchet, sú-shá
Sully, sú-lɛ
Suvaroff or Suvaroff, su-va'rof, sɛ-vo'rof
Sweeney, swɛn
Sylvester, stɔk, zɛ-bɛl
Sydenham, sɛd'en-ám
Tychenhi, sá-chen-yɛ

Tadema, tad'e-ma
Taglioni, tagljo'na
Tab, tab

Talfourd, tal'furd
Tallierand, tal-le-rond
Tallien, tal-le-an
Tallin, tal-le-naj or jam'aj
Tallmerlane, tam'er-lan
Tartaglia, tar-tal'ya
Tartini, tar-tè-ne
Tassoni, tas-sò-ne
Taschnitz, touk'nèts
Taschloff, tsak'-hof
Tegnar, teg'nar
Tencin, tou-sin
Teniers, ten'yer
Tennemann, ten'e-man
Terence, ter-ens
Ternier, ter'ni-er
Teuffel, tœ'f-er
Texier, tã-sã-ã
Thalberg, tal'berg
Theobald, thœ'ald or tib'ald
Theodoret, thœ-dô-ret
Theodorie, thœ-dô-rik
Theissiger, thœ'si-er
Thérénat, tav-nô
Théaudeau, tã-bô-dô
Thierry, tã-ã-ã
Thiers, tã-ãr
Thiersch, tẽrsh
Tholuck, tœ'lyuk
Thom, tom
Thomas (Fr.), tœ-mã
Thompson, tom'sun
Thoms, tomz
Thomson, thõr'son
Thorwaldsen, tor'val'-zen
Thou, tu
Thouvenel, tœ-vnel
Thunberg, tũn-berg
Tieck, tẽk
Tieckmann, tẽ-de-mãn
Tiedge, tẽd'ge
Tighe, ti
Timur, tim'ur
Tischoschi, tẽ-ra-bos'ke
Tischendorf, tẽsh-e-dorf
Tissot, tẽs'ot
Titian, tish'an
Titien, tẽ'yens
Tiziano, tẽ-tã-ã-nô (Titian)
Toqueville, tok-vẽl
Todeben, tœd'ã-ben
Tollache, tœl'mash
Tomline, tom lin
Torquemada, tor-kã-mã'na
Torricelli, tœ-ã-chel-ã
Tournel, tœ-ti-lã
Tournet, tœr-nœr
Toussaint, tœ-ven-t
Touverture, tœ-sãn
to-ven'tur
Townsend, tũn'zend
Travers, trãv'ers
Treggold, treg'gold
Tregles, treg'-elz
Trevelyan, trev'el-yãn
Trevor, trẽv'or
Trieoups, tri-kô'pis
Trollope, tro'lop
Troyen, trã-yõn
Truener, trũ-ner
Tschudi, chũd-ã
Tullach, tul'æk
Turenne, tœ-rẽn
Turgenief, tur'gen-yẽ
Turk, tũrk
Tysdale, tũ-dãl
Tywhitt, ter-wit or ter'-it
Tytler, tũ-ler

Uccello, ūt-chel'13
Uall, ū'dal
Ueberweg, ū'bēr-vāg
Uhlant, ū'lant
Ulūlas, ul'ū-las
Ulloa, ul-yō'a
Ului, ul-rē'ē
Urquhart, ēr'kwart or ur'whart
Uwins, ū'inz

Vaccaro, vak'kə-rō
Vacher, vāsh'ər
Vaccaro, vak'kə-rō

Valentin, va-len-tēn
Vallière, va-le-ār
Valois, val-wā
Vambéry, van-bā-rē
Vanbrugh, van-brū
Vancouver, van-kō-ver
Vandyke or Van Dyck, van-dik
Vanhoo, van-hō
Vannucci, van-nōt-chē
Vapereau, vap-rō
Varuhagen, faru-hā-gen
Varoli, va-ro-lī
Vasari, va-sā-rī
Vauban, va-bōn
Vaucanson, vō-kōn-sōn
Vaughan, van or va'an
Vauquelin, vō-klan
Vaux, vaks
Veechi, vek-ē
Veelilio, vā-ehē-ō
Veit, fit
Veitch, vech
Velasquez, va-las-keth
Vendôme, von-dōm
Verboeckhoven, ver-bōk-hō-ven
Vergil, ver-jil
Vergniaud, ver-njō
Vernet, ver-nā
Veronese, vēr-ōn-sē
Vestergaard, vēr-stē-gar
Vespucio, ves-pōt-chē
Venillot, ven-yō
Vernard, ver-nār-dō
Vicente, vō-chen-tā
Vieta, vī-ē-tā
Vieuxtemps, vī-eh-ton
Vignola, vīn-yō-lā
Vidley, vid-yē
Villars, vī-lār
Villégas, vī-lā-gās
Villehardouin, vī-lār-dy-ān
Villette, vī-lēt
Villemain, vī-lamān
Villeneuve, vī-lē-nūv
Villeroi, vī-lēr-ō
Villiers, vī-lī-ēr
Villiers, vī-lī-ēr
Villoise, vī-lō-ē

Vincent de Paul, van-sōn de pōl
Vinci, vīn-chē
Vinet, vī-nē
Virochow, vī-rō-chō
Virgil, vīr-jil
Vischer, vī-shēr
Vives, vī-vēs
Viviani, vī-vē-ā-nō
Vladimir, vlad-im-ēr
Vogel, vō-gēl
Vogel, focht
Vogue, vō-gū-ā
Voiture, vō-tūr
Voltaire, vō-l-tār
Vortigern, vort-i-gēr
Voss, fos

W.
Wangen, va-gen
Wace, wās
Wachsmuth, wāk-mōt
Wadsworth, wōd-wērth
Wagner, wāk-nēr
Walckenaer, wāl-k-nār
Waldemar, wōl-de-mar
Waikiki, wā-ik-ī
Wallace, wō-lās
Wallensin, wāl-en-sin
Walker, wō-lēr
Walpole, wōl-pōl
Walsh, wō-sh
Walsingham, wōl-sing-am
Walker, wāl-ēr
Walton, wāl-ton
Walworth, wōl-wērth
Wanley, wōn-lī
Warburton, wār-bur-ton
Ward, wār-d
Wardlaw, wār-lāw
Warham, wōr-am
Warne, wār-nē
Warner, wār-nēr
Warren, wōr-en

Warrington, wōr-ing-ton
Warton, wār-ton
Watson, wōt-sun
Watt, wōt
Watteau, wāt-tō
Watts, wōt
Waugh, wā
Weber, wā-ber
Weenix, vā-niks
Weil, vīl
Weissaupt, vī-shōupt
Weiss, vīs
Weisse, vīsē
Welcker, vōl-kēr
Welllesley, wēl-lī
Wellmer, wēl-mēr
Wellen, wēl-en
Wesley, wēs-lī
Westgaard, vēs-tēr-gōrd
Wharton, whār-ton
Whately, whāt-lī
Whetstone, whēt-stōn
Whewell, hō-el
Whitaker, whīt-ā-kēr
Whitefield, whīt-fēld
Whitelocke, whīt-lok
Whittier, whīt-ī-ēr
Whitland, vī-lānt
Wight, wīt
Wildenow, vīl-de-nō
Wilkes, wīl-kēs
Willoughby, wīlō-bī
Wimpfen (Ger.), vīmp-fen
(Fr.), vāmp-fan
Winer, vī-nēr
Wishart, wīsh-ār
Wither, wīr-ēr
Wolfe, wūf
Wollaston, wūl-as-ton
Wollstonecraft, wūl-stōn-kraft
Wolsey, wūl-zī
Wolsey, wūl-zī
Wordsworth, wōr-d-wērth
Worsane, wōr-sō
Wouverman, vōv-er-mān
Wrangell, vī-rāng-ēl
Wraxall, wōr-ā-səl

Wrede, vr-ēde
Wren, rōn
Wrightlesley, vīrth-s-lī
Wright, wīr-āt
Wycheley, wīch-ēr-lī
Wychli, wīk-lī
Wyllie, wī-lī
Wyndham, wīnd'am

X.
Xavier, zavī-ēr; Sp. chū-vē-ē
Ximenes, chē-mā-nēs

Y.
Yarrell, yār-el
Yonge, yūng
Yonatt, yō-āt
Yriarte, ē-rē-ār-tā

Z.
Zahn, tēn
Zarate, thā-rātā
Ziegler, tsē-klēr
Ziethen, tsē-ten
Zimmermann, tsōm-ēr-mān
Zingarelli, dzēn-gār-ē-lī
Zinzendorf, tsēn-tēn-dōrf
Ziska, tsī-skā
Zorrilla, thōr-rē-lī-ā
Zschokke, tsōk-kē
Zuccarelli, dzuk-ār-ē-lī
Zuccaro, dzuk-ār-ō
Zuccherro, dzuk-ēr-ō
Zumala-Carreguy, chō-mā-lī-kār-rā-gē
Zump, tsūmp
Zurbriggen, thō-nē-gā
Zurbriggen, thū-rī-ār-ān
Zwinger, tsvī-ē

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hēr, gōlden; pine, pin; nōt, not, mōve; tubs, tub, būll; oil, pound; ch, chain; g, go; job; y, yes; sin, then; th, thin; zh, azure. French, rōe, but; blōu, blōf; n, on. Scotch and German, ch, lock, nacht.

WORDS, PHRASES, AND NOTEWORTHY SAYINGS, FROM THE LATIN, GREEK, AND MODERN LANGUAGES, MET WITH IN CURRENT ENGLISH.

[Certain others will be found in the Dictionary itself.]

a bas. (Fr.) Down, down with.
Ab extra. (L.) From without.
Ab initio. (L.) From the beginning.
Ab intra. (L.) From within.
a bon marché. (Fr.) Cheap; good bargain.
Ab origine. (L.) From the origin.
Ab ovo. (L.) From the egg; from the beginning.
Ab ovo usque ad mala. (L.) From the egg to the apples (as in Rome) banquets; from beginning to end.
Absens res. (L.) The accused being absent.
Abut inquit. (L.) Let there be no ill-will; envy.
Ad astra disce omnes. (L.) From one specimen judge of all the rest.
Ad urbe condita. (L.) From the building of the city; i.e. Rome.
acheval. (Fr.) On horseback.
Ad apertura (Fr.) At the opening of the book; wherever the book opens.
Ad arbitrium. (L.) At pleasure.
Ad calumnias Graecis. (L.) At the Greek calumnies.
Bonheur, bō-nūr
Bonnet, bō-nē

Ad finem. (L.) To the end.
Ad hominem. (L.) To the man; to an individual's interests or passions; persona.
Ad infinitum. (L.) To infinity.
Ad interim. (L.) In the meanwhile.
a discretion. (Fr.) At discretion; unrestricted.
Ad libitum. (L.) At pleasure.
Ad nauseam. (L.) To disgust or satiety.
Ad referendum. (L.) For further consideration.
Ad rem. (L.) To the purpose; to the point.
Adscriptus gleba. (L.) Attached to the soil.
Adm. (L.) Admiration; here!
Ad unguem. (L.) To the nail; to a nicety; exactly; perfectly.
Ad unum omnes. (L.) All to a man.
Ad utrumque paratus. (L.) Prepared for either case.
Ad valorem. (L.) According to the value.
Ad vitia aut culpam. (L.) For life or fault; i.e., till some misconduct be proved.
Aequo animo. (L.) With an equable mind; with equanimity.
Aureum. (L.) More lasting than gold.

Affaire du cœur. (Fr.) An affair of the heart.
A fortiori. (L.) With stronger reason.
A quo agis. (L.) Attend to what you are about.
a grands frais. (Fr.) At great expense.
à haute voix. (Fr.) Aloud.
Aide toi, et le Ciel t'aidera. (Fr.) Help yourself, and Heaven will help you.
à la belle étoile. (Fr.) Under the stars; in the open air.
à la bonne heure. (Fr.) In good time; very well.
à l'abri. (Fr.) Under shelter.
à la dérobée. (Fr.) By stealth.
à la Française. (Fr.) After the French mode.
à la mode. (Fr.) According to the custom or fashion.
à l'envy. (Fr.) Enviously; so as to vie.
À la fraîche. (L.) In the open air; cool.
à l'aise. (Fr.) At ease with you.
A l'aise. (L.) Let us go; come on; come.
After ego. (L.) Another after self.
After idem. (L.) Another exactly similar.
à l'honneur. (Fr.) Satisfactorily.

Fate, far, fat, fall; mē, met, hēr, gōlden; pine, pin; nōt, not, mōve; tubs, tub, būll; oil, pound; ch, chain; g, go; job; y, yes; sin, then; th, thin; zh, azure. French, rōe, but; blōu, blōf; n, on. Scotch and German, ch, lock, nacht.

Amicus humani generis. [L.] A friend of the human race.
Amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country.
Amor propriæ. [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.
Ancien régime. [Fr.] The ancient or former order of things.
Anno ætatis sue. [L.] In the year of his or her age.
Anno Christi. [L.] In the year of Christ.
Anno Domini. [L.] In the year of our Lord.
Anno mundi. [L.] In the year of the world.
Anno urbis condite. [L.] In the year from the time the city of Rome was built.
Anus quadratus. [L.] Year of wonder.
Anus meridiani. [L.] Before noon.
à outrance. [Fr.] To extremities.
aperçu. [Fr.] A general sketch or survey.
à perte de vue. [Fr.] Till beyond one's view.
à peu près. [Fr.] Nearly.
à pied. [Fr.] On foot.
à la botte. [Fr.] Apropos of boots; foreign to the subject or matter in hand.
à propos de rien. [Fr.] Apropos to nothing without a motive.
Arbitrer elephantina. [L.] To judge or suppose authority in matters of taste.
Arcades ambo. [L.] Arcadians both; fellows of the same stamp.
Arcana imperii. [L.] State secrets.
Arctia verba. [L.] Glaring language.
Argent comptant. [Fr.] Ready money.
Argumentum ad hominem. [L.] An argument to the individual man; i.e. to his interests and prejudices.
Argumentum ad ignorantiam. [L.] An argument founded on a person's ignorance.
Argumentum ad iudicium. [L.] Argument appealing to the judgment.
Argumentum ad verendum. [L.] Argument appealing to modesty.
Ariston metron. [Gr.] Moderation is best.
À rétro pensée. [Fr.] Mental reservation.
Art est celæ secretum. [L.] It is the art to conceal art.
Arts longa, vita brevis. [L.] Art is long, life is short.
Artium magister. [L.] Master of Arts.
à tort et à travers. [Fr.] At random; without consideration.
À contraindre. [Fr.] On the contrary.
À courait. [Fr.] Fully acquainted with matters.
à l'espérance. [Fr.] In despair.
Aud altera parlem. [L.] Hear the other side.
Au fait. [Fr.] Well acquainted with; expert.
Au fond. [Fr.] At bottom.
À la melleoia. [L.] The golden or happy mean.
Au réte. [Fr.] As for the rest.
Au revoir. [Fr.] Adieu until we meet again.
Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait. [Fr.] No sooner said than done.
Autant d'hommes, autant d'avis. [Fr.] So many men, so many minds.
Aut Cæsar aut nullus. [L.] Either Cæsar or nobody.
Aut vincere aut mori. [L.] Either to conquer or to die; death or victory.
Aux armes! [Fr.] To arms!
Aux armes! [Fr.] Preliminary matter; preface.
A vostra salute. [It.] To your health.
à votre santé. [Fr.]

Brutum fulmen. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.
Cadit questio. [L.] The question falls; there is no further discussion.
Cæca est ira. [L.] Envy is blind.
Cætera desunt. [L.] The rest is wanting.
Ceteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
Campo santo. [It.] A burying-ground.
Carpe diem. [L.] Enjoy the present day; improve the time.
Causa belli. [L.] That which causes or justifies war.
Causa sine quâ non. [L.] An indispensable cause or condition.
Celand arma togæ. [L.] Let arms yield to the gown that is, military authority to the civil power.
Cela va sans dire. [Fr.] That goes without saying; that is a matter of course.
C'en est que le premier pas qui coûte. [Fr.] It is only the first step that is difficult.
C'est dire. [Fr.] That is to say.
C'est une autre chose. [Fr.] That's quite another thing.
Ceteris paribus. [L.] See *Ceteris*.
Chacun à son goût. [Fr.] Every one to his taste.
Chemin de fer. [Fr.] Iron road; a railway.
Chère amie. [Fr.] A dear (female) friend.
Chi sa? [It.] What will be, will be.
Chi late confessa. [It.] He who keeps silence confesses.
Citius, citius, Hero lies.
Clarum et venerabile nomen. [L.] An illustrious and venerable name.
Cogito, ergo sum. [L.] I think, therefore I exist.
Comitas inter gentes. [L.] Politeness between nations.
Comme il faut. [Fr.] As it should be.
Commune bonum. [L.] A common good.
Communibus annis. [L.] On the annual average.
Commun consensus. [L.] By common consent.
Compagnon de voyage. [Fr.] A travelling companion.
Compte rendu. [Fr.] An account rendered; a report.
Complais. [It.] With love; very earnestly.
Conditio sine quâ non. [L.] A necessary condition.
Conjunctis viribus. [L.] With united powers.
Council d'état. [Fr.] A council of state; a privy-council.
Consensus facit legem. [L.] Consent makes the law.
Consilio et prudentia. [L.] By wisdom and prudence.
Conspicua virtute. [L.] By constancy and virtue (or bravery).
Contrabonos mores. [L.] Against good manners.
Copia verborum. [L.] Rich supply of words.
Coram nobis. [L.] Before us; in our presence.
Coridon sanitaire. [Fr.] A line of guards to prevent the spreading of contagious pestilence.
Coup d'état. [Fr.] stroke.—*Coup d'essai*, a first attempt.—*Coup d'état*, a sudden decisive blow in politics; a stroke of policy.—*Coup de grace*, a finishing stroke.—*Coup de main*, a sudden attack or enterprise.—*Coup de main*, a master stroke.—*Coup d'œil*, a rapid glance of the eye.—*Coup de pied*, a kick.—*Coup de soleil*, sunstroke.—*Coup de théâtre*, a theatrical effect.
Coûté qu'il coûté. [Fr.] Cost what it may.
Crostat Judæus. [L.] Let Apella, the superstitious Jew, believe it; I won't.
Credo quia absurdum. [L.] I believe because it is absurd.
Cruce criticorum. [L.] The puzzle of critics.
Cuellus was facti monachus. [L.] The cowl does not make the friar.
Cui bono? [L.] For whose advantage? to what end.
Cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance.
Cum privilegio. [L.] With privilege.
Curiosæ felicitas. [L.] Nice felicity of expression.
Currens calandæ. [L.] With a running or rapid pen.
Dame d'honneur. [Fr.] Maid of honour.

De bonâ augure. [Fr.] Of good augury or omen.
De bonna grâces. [Fr.] With good grace; willingly.
De die in diem. [L.] From day to day.
Dege. [Fr.] Free; easy; unconstrained.
De gratibus non est disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.
Dei gratia. [L.] By the grace of God.
De jure. [L.] From the law; by right.
Deinde est Carthago. [L.] Carthage must be blotted out or destroyed.
De nostro aut nisi bonum. [L.] Say nothing but good of the dead.
De novo. [L.] Anew.
Deo adjumento. [L.] God assisting.
Deo favente. [L.] God favouring.
Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God.
Deo juvante. [L.] With God's help.
Deo volente. [L.] God willing; by God's will.
De profundis. [L.] Out of the depths.
De ressource. [Fr.] A last resource.
Desagréable. [Fr.] Something disagreeable.
Desperser le loco. [L.] To jest or be jolly at the proper time.
Desunt cetera. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
Dieu et mon droit. [Fr.] God and my right.
Dieu vous garde. [Fr.] God protect you.
Dignus vinculo nobili. [L.] A difficulty worth a powerful intervention.
Dominus. [L.] Household gods.
Disiecta membra. [L.] Scattered remains.
Divide et impera. [L.] Divide and rule.
Dolce per niente. [It.] Sweet doing nothing; sweet idleness.
Dominus tobisum. [L.] The Lord rebirth you.
Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori. [L.] It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.
Dum spiro, spero. [L.] While I breathe I hope.
Dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live.
Durante vitâ. [L.] During life.
Ecco homo. [L.] Behold the man!
Édition de luxe. [Fr.] A splendid and expensive edition of a book.
Editio princeps. [L.] The first printed edition of a book.
Ego et tu. [L.] I and my king.
Ego fugaces volutantes amari. [L.] Alas! the fleeting years glide by.
Emeritus. [L.] Retired or superannuated after long services.
En am. [Fr.] A friend.
En arrière. [Fr.] In the rear; behind; back.
En attendant. [Fr.] In the meantime.
En avant. [Fr.] Forward.
En déshabillé. [Fr.] In undress.
Enlight. [Fr.] In effect; substantially; really.
En famille. [Fr.] With one's family; in a domestic state.
Enfant gâté. [Fr.] A spoiled child.
Enfants perdus. [Fr.] Lost children; a forlorn hope.
Enfant perdu. [Fr.] A foundling.
Enfin. [Fr.] In short; at last; finally.
En plein jour. [Fr.] In full daylight.
En plein jour. [Fr.] In broad day.
En rapport. [Fr.] In harmony; in agreement.
En règle. [Fr.] According to rules; in order.
En revanche. [Fr.] In equivalent return.
En route. [Fr.] On the way.
En suite. [Fr.] In company; in a set.
Entendu. [Fr.] Cordial understanding.
Entendu. [Fr.] Especially between two states.
Entourage. [Fr.] Surroundings; adjuncts.
Entre nous. [Fr.] Between ourselves.
En vérité. [Fr.] In truth; verily.
En vain. [Fr.] In vain.
En vain. [Fr.] With that design.
En vain. [Fr.] By that name.
En plurius unum. [L.] One out of many; one composed of many.
En re nata. [L.] According to the exigency.
Esprit de corps. [Fr.] The animating spirit of a collective body, as a regiment.
Ego quædam edidi. [L.] I wrote rather than to seem.
Est media in rebus. [L.] There is a medium in all.
Ex cetera (or Ex ceteris). [L.] And the rest.
Ex hoc et illud. [L.] And every variety of the sort.
Et sequens. [L.] And those that follow.

Et sic ceteris. [L.] And so of the rest.
Et sic similia. [L.] And so of the like.
Et tu, Brute! [L.] Ah, thou also, Brutus!
Ex adverso. [L.] From the opposite side.
Ex animo. [L.] Heartily, sincerely.
Ex cathedra. [L.] From the chair; with the authority of a professor or learned man.
Excepi probat regum. [L.] The exception proves the rule.
Excepi ex cunctis. [L.] The due exceptions being made.
Ex dono. [L.] By the gift.
Exempli gratia. [L.] By way of example.
Ex merita gratia. [L.] Through mere favour.
Ex necessitate rei. [L.] From the necessity of the case.
Ex nihilo nihil fit. [L.] Out of nothing, nothing comes.
Ex pede Herculeum. [L.] From the foot we recognize a Hercules; we judge of the whole from the specimen.
Experientia docet stultos. [L.] Experience instructs fools.
Experimentum crucis. [L.] An experiment of a most searching nature.
Experto crede. [L.] Trust one who has had experience.
Ex post facto. [L.] After the deed is done, retrospective.
Expressis verbis. [L.] In express terms.
Extra autem. [L.] Beyond the walls.
Ex uno dis omnes. [L.] From one all are of the rest.
Facile princeps. [L.] Easily pre-eminent; indisputably the first.
Facile est descendere Avernum (or Avernus). [L.] The descent to Avernus (or hell) is easy.
Facon de parler. [Fr.] Manner of speaking.
Fax populi. [L.] The dread of the people.
Faire bonne mine. [Fr.] To put a good face upon the matter.
Fait accompli. [Fr.] A thing already done.
Fama clamorosa. [L.] A current scandal.
Fari niente. [It.] The doing of nothing.
Fata est et ubi hoste decet. [L.] It is right to be taught even by an enemy.
Fata sunt. [L.] The Fates oppose it.
Fera natura. [L.] Of a wild nature; undomesticated.
Festina lente. [L.] Hasten slowly.
Fiat justitia, rotam cedat. [L.] Let justice be done though the heavens should fall.
Fiat lux. [L.] Let there be light.
Fides et amor. [L.] Faith and love.
Fidei et fiducie. [L.] By fidelity and confidence.
Fideli defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith.
Fides non armis. [L.] By faith, not by arms.
Fides pœnica. [L.] Pœnic or Carthaginian faith; treachery.
Fidus Achille. [L.] Faithful Achilles; a true friend.
Filius nullius. [L.] A son of nobody.
Filius terre. [L.] A son of the earth; one of low birth.
Fille de joie. [Fr.] A prostitute.
Finem respice. [L.] Look to the end.
Finis coronat opus. [L.] The end crowns the work.
Flagrante bello. [L.] During hostilities.
Flagrante delicto. [L.] In the commission of the crime.
Flecti, non frangi. [L.] To be bent, not broken.
Fons et origo. [L.] The source and origin.
Fortiter in eo. [L.] With firmness in acting.
Fortuna facit fortiores. [L.] Fortune favours the bold.
Fronti nulla fides. [L.] There is no trusting to outward features.
Fruges consensere natæ. [L.] Born to consume fruit; born only to eat.
Fugit irreparabile tempus. [L.] Irrecoverable time flies on.
Fumus Troes. [L.] We were once Trojans.
Fuit ille. [L.] He has been.
Fulmina trutin. [L.] A harness thunder-bolt.
Punctus officio. [L.] Having performed one's office or duty; hence, out of office.
Furor arma ministrat. [L.] Rage provides arms.
Furor loquendi. [L.] A rage for speaking.
Furor pictoris. [L.] Poetical fire.
Gaudet de cor. [Fr.] Giddy of heart.
Gallies. [L.] In French.
Garyus. [L.] A boy; a waiter.

Guarda tu corpus. [Fr.] A booby-guard.
Grande mobile. [Fr.] A guard liable to general service.
Gugles bien. [Fr.] Take good care.
Guerre à la foi. [Fr.] Keep the faith.
Gauvancus igitur. [L.] So let us be joyful.
Gens armis. [Fr.] Men at arms.
Gens de guerre. [Fr.] Military men.
Gens de lettres. [Fr.] Literary men.
Gentilhomme. [Fr.] Gentleman.
Germánico. [L.] In German.
Gloria in excelsis. [L.] Glory to God in the highest.
Gloria patri. [L.] Glory be to the Father.
Gloria tantum. [Gr.] Glory thyself.
Grace à Dieu. [Fr.] Thanks to God.
Grande parure. [Fr.] Dress.
Grande toilette. [Fr.] Dress.
Gratulor me. [Fr.] Many thanks.
Guerra al cuchillo. [Sp.] War to the knife.
Guerra de m. [Fr.] War to the death.
Guerra d'outrance. [Fr.] War to the uttermost.
Haud longis intervalis. [L.] At brief intervals.
Haud passibus æquis. [L.] Not with equal steps.
Haut goût. [Fr.] High flavour; elegant taste.
Hætuæ vorum. [L.] A devourer of books; a voracious reader.
Hic tu valde defendendus. [L.] A chasm or deficiency much to be regretted.
Hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere.
Hic labor, hoc opus est. [L.] This is labour, this is toil.
Hinc ille lacrima. [L.] Hence these tears.
Hodie mihi, cras tibi. [L.] Mine to-day, yours to-morrow.
Hoi polloi. [Gr.] The many; the vulgar; the rabble.
Hombre de un libro. [Sp.] A man of one book.
Homme des affaires. [Fr.] A man of business.
Homme d'esprit. [Fr.] A man of wit or intellect.
Homo enim; humani nihil a me alienum puto. [L.] I am a man; I count nothing human indifferent to me.
Honi soit qui mal y pense. [O.Fr.] Evil to him who evil thinks.
Honores mutant mores. [L.] Honours change men's manners.
Horresco referens. [L.] I shudder as I relate.
Hors de combat. [Fr.] Out of condition to fight.
Hors de la loi. [Fr.] In the condition of an outlaw.
Hors de propos. [Fr.] Not to the point or purpose.
Hors d'œuvre. [Fr.] Out of course; out of order.
Humani est errare. [L.] To err is human.
Hidena. [L.] The same place (in a book).
Id eundem. [Ger.] I serve.
Id est. [L.] That is; once contracted i.e. *Id genus omne.* [L.] All of that sort or description.
Idem, initio elench. [L.] Ignorance of the point in question.
Ignorant per ignitum. [L.] The unknown explained by the still more unknown.
Ita le diablu au corps. [Fr.] The devil is in him.
Il penseroso. [It.] The pensive man.
Il pectore. [L.] From the depths of the chest.
Impari Marte. [L.] With unequal military strength.
Impedimenta. [L.] Luggage or baggage.
Impervium in imperio. [L.] A government not ruled within another.
In æternum. [L.] For ever.
In articulo mortis. [L.] At the point of death; in the last struggle.
In bianco. [It.] In blank; in white.
Incapite. [L.] In chief.
Incredulus eidi. [L.] Being incredulous I cannot endure it.
In curia. [L.] In court.
Inlex exurgatorius. [L.] A list of prohibitions.
In dubio. [L.] In doubt.
In equilibrio. [L.] In equilibrium; equally balanced.
In esse. [L.] In being; in actuality.
In extenso. [L.] At full length.

In extremis. [L.] At the point of death.
In fœda pauperia. [L.] In a poor neighbourhood.
Intra dignitatem. [L.] Below the dignity.
In futuro. [L.] In future; henceforth.
In hoc statu. [L.] In the state of things.
In limine. [L.] At the threshold.
In loco. [L.] In the place; in the natural or proper place.
In loco parentis. [L.] In the place of a parent.
In medias res. [L.] Into the midst of things.
In memoriam. [L.] To the memory of; in memory.
In nomine. [L.] In the name of.
In nubibus. [L.] In the clouds.
In nuce. [L.] In a nut-shell.
In omnia paratus. [L.] Prepared for all things.
In partibus infidelium. [L.] In parts belonging to infidels, or countries not adhering to the Roman Catholic faith.
In perpetuum. [L.] For ever.
In petto. [It.] Within the breast; in reserve.
In posse. [L.] In possible existence; in possibility.
In presenti. [L.] At the present moment.
In propria persona. [L.] In one's own person.
In puris naturalibus. [L.] Quite naked.
In re. [L.] In the matter of.
In rerum naturâ. [L.] In the nature of things.
In secunda sæculorum. [L.] For ages on ages.
In situ. [L.] In its original situation.
In situ quo. [L.] In the former state.
Intra alia. [L.] Among other things.
Intra nos. [L.] Between ourselves.
In terrorem. [L.] As a means of terrifying; by way of warning.
Inter se. [L.] Among themselves.
In toto. [L.] In the whole; entirely.
Intra muros. [L.] Within the walls.
In transitu. [L.] On the passage.
In vacuo. [L.] In emptiness; in a vacuum.
In vino veritas. [L.] There is truth in wine; truth is told under the influence of liquor.
Invidia Minerva. [L.] Against the will of Minerva; without genius or natural abilities.
Ipsæ dixit. [L.] He himself said it; a dogmatic saying or assertion.
Ipssissima verba. [L.] The very words.
Ipso facto. [L.] In the fact itself.
Ira furor brevis est. [L.] Anger is a short madness.
Italian. [L.] In Italian.
Jaeta est alca. [L.] The die is cast.
Je ne sçai quoi. [Fr.] I know not what; a something or other.
Je suis prêt. [Fr.] I am ready.
Jet d'eau. [Fr.] A jet of water; a fountain.
Jeu de mots. [Fr.] A play on words; a pun.
Jeu d'esprit. [Fr.] A display of wit; a witticism.
Joc causa. [L.] For the sake of a joke.
Sublate Deo. [L.] Rejoice in God; be joyful in the Lord.
Judicium Dei. [L.] The judgment of God.
Jure divino. [L.] By divine law.
Jure humano. [L.] By human law.
Juris peritus. [L.] One learned in the law.
Juris utriusque doctor. [L.] Doctor of both the civil and canon law.
Jus canonicum. [L.] The canon law.
Jus civile. [L.] The civil law.
Jus divinum. [L.] The divine law.
Jus et norma loquendi. [L.] The law and rule of speech.
Jus gentium. [L.] The law of nations.
Jus pignus. [L.] The right of the sword.
Juste militat. [Fr.] The golden mean.
Labor ipse voluptas. [L.] Labour itself is a pleasure.
Labor omnia vincit. [L.] Labour conquers everything.
Laborum dulces lenimen. [L.] The sweet solace of our labours.
La fortune passe partout. [L.] Fortune passes everywhere; all are liable to vicissitudes.
La legge. [It.] The merry man.
Lapis philosophorum. [L.] The philosopher's stone.
Lapis calami. [L.] A slip of the pen.
Lappa lingue. [L.] A slip of the tongue.
Lapsus memorie. [L.] A slip of the memory.
Lares et penates. [L.] Household gods.

COMMONLY USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

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I.e. (I. id est). That is.
I.H.S. Usually looked upon as the initials of Jesus (Jesus) *Ho-minium Salvator*, Jesus the Saviour of Men, but originally *THE* the first three letters of *IHESUS* (Jesus), the Greek form of Jesus.
Im. Illinois.
Imp. (I. imperator). Emperor; Imperial.
In. Inch or inches.
Inco. (It. incognito, incognito). Unknown.
Ind. Indiana.
Ind. T. Indian Territory.
In loc. (I. in loco). In its place.
I.N.R.I. (I. Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judeorum). Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
Inst. Instant; the present month.
I.O.G.T. Independent Order of Good Templars.
I.O.O.P. Independent Order of Oddfellows.
O. O. I owe you; an acknowledgment for money.
O. Irish.
R.O. Ireland Revenue Office.
Isl. Island.

Jan. January.
J.C. Jesus Christ.
J.S. See.
J.P. Justice of the Peace.
Jr. Junior.
J.U.D. (I. Juris Utriusque Doctor). Doctor of both Laws (that is, civil and canon).
Jul. July.
Kan. Kansas.
K.B. Knight of the Bath.
K.C.B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.C. Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K.C.S.I. Knight Commander of the Star of India.
Ken. Kentucky.
K.G. Knight of the Garter.
K.G.C.B. Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
Kilo. Kilogramme.
Kilom. Kilometre.
K.L. Knight of the Legion of Honour.
K.M. Knight of Malta.
Knt. Knight.
K.P. Knight of St. Patrick.
Kt. Knight.
K.T. Knight of the Thistle.
Ky. Kentucky.

L., *l.*, or *£* (I. libra). Pound or pounds (sterling).
L. lb., or *b.* Pound or pounds (weight).
La. Louisiana.
L.A. Law Agent; Litterae in Arts.
L.A.H. Licentiate Apothecaries' Hall (Ireland).
L.A.S. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society.
Lat. Latin; latitude.
Lb., or *lb.* Pound or pounds (weight).
L.C. Lord Chamberlain; Lord Chancellor.
L.C. (I. loco citato). In the place quoted.
L.C.J. Lord Chief Justice.
L.C.P. Licentiate of the College of Physicians.
L.L. Lordship.
L.D.S. Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
L.G. Life Guards.
L.I. Light Infantry; Long Island.
Lib. (I. liber). Book.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
Lieut. Col. Lieutenant-colonel.
Lieut. Gen. Lieutenant-general.
Lieut. Gov. Lieutenant-governor.
Linn. Linnæus or Linnæan.

Lit. D. Doctor of Literature.
L.L. or *L. Lat.* Low Latin.
L.L.A. Lady Literate in Arts.
L.L.B. (I. Legum Baccalaureus). Bachelor of Laws. (L.L. is written because the word is plural.)
L.L.D. (I. Legum Doctor). Doctor of Laws. (See L.L.B.)
L.M. Long Metre; Licentiate in Midwifery.
Lon. or *long.* Longitude.
Log. (I. logarithm). Speaks.
L.R.C.P. Licentiate Royal College of Physicians.
L.R.C.S. Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons.
L.S. Linnæan Society; (I. locus). Place of the seal.
L.S.A. See L.S.
L.S.D. (I. Libris Solidi, Denarii). Pounds, shillings, pence.
Lt. Lieutenant.

M. (I. mille). Thousand; (I. meridies), noon; male or miles; Monsieur.
m. Minute or minutes.
M.A. Master of Arts. See A.M.
Mn. Minnesota.
Mn. or Mn. Mandarin.
Maj.-Gen. Major-general.
Mar. March.
Mass. Massachusetts.
M.B. (I. Medicinæ Baccalaureus), Bachelor of Medicine.
M.C. Master of Ceremonies.
Member of Congress; Master in Surgery. See C.M.
M.D. (I. Medicinæ Doctor). Doctor of Medicine.
Md. Maryland.
Mlle. Mademoiselle.
M.L. Military, Mining, or Mechanical Engineer.
Mn. Mnemonic.
Mem. Memorandum or memorandum.
Messrs. Messieurs, Gentlemen.
M.F.H. Master of Fox Hounds.
M.H.S. Member of the Historical Society.
Mi. Mississippi.
M.I.C.E. Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
Mn. Michigan.
Mn. Minnesota.
Miss. Mississippi.
Mlle. Mademoiselle or Miss.
mm. Millimetres.
Mn. Madam.
Mn. Michigan.
M.N.S. Member of the Numismatic Society.
Mo. Missouri.
Mont. Montana.
Mons. Monsieur; Sir.
M.P. Member of Parliament.
M.P.S. Member of the Pharmaceutical Society; Member of the Philological Society.
Mr. Master (pron. Mister).
M.R. Master of Arts.
M.R.A.S. Member of the Royal Academy of Science; Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.
M.R.C.P. Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.V.S. Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.I.A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs. Mistress.
M.S. (I. Member of the Society of Literature).
M.S. (I. mensuris sacrum). Sacred to the memory.
Mss. Manuscript. *MSS.* Manuscripts.

M.S.S. Member of the Statistical Society.
Mt. Mount or mountain.
Mus.B. (I. Musion Baccalaureus). Bachelor of Music.
Mus.D. or *Mus.Doc.* (I. Musion Doctor). Doctor of Music.

M.W.G.M. Most Worthy Grand Master.

N. Noon; North; Northern.
N.A. North America or North American.
N.B. New Brunswick; North Britain (Scotland); (I. Nota Bene) Note well or take note of.
N.C. North Carolina.
N.E. New England; North-east; Northeastern.
Neb. Nebraska.
Nem. Con. (I. nemine contradicente). No one contradicting; unanimously.
Nem. Diss. (I. nemine dissentiente). No one dissenting.
Neth. Netherlands.
Nev. Nevada.
N.H. New Hampshire.
N.J. New Jersey.
N.Lat. North Latitude.
N.M. New Mexico.
N.N.E. North-north-east.
N.N.W. North-north-west.
No. (I. numero). Number.
Non. Con. Non-content; dissentient (House of Lords).
Non. Obst. (I. non obstante). Notwithstanding.
Non. seq. (I. non sequitur). It does not follow.
Nov. November.
N.P. Notary public.
N.S. New Style; Nova Scotia.
N.T. New Testament.
N.W. North-west; North-western.
N.W.T. North-west Territory.
N.Y. New York.
N.Z. or *N. Zeal.* New Zealand.

O. Ohio.
Ob. (I. obiit). Died.
Oct. October.
O.E. Old English.
O.H.M.S. On Her Majesty's Service.
O.M. Old Measurement.
Or. Oregon.
Ord. Ordinance or ordinary.
O.S. Old style.
O.T. Old Testament.
Ozon. (I. Ozoniensis). Of Oxford.
Oz. Ounce. [Note. The *z*, as in *vi.*, represents an old symbol for a terminal contraction.]

P. page; pp. pages.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
Par. Paragraph.
Parl. Parliament or parliamentary.
P.C. Police Constable; Privy Council or Privy Counsellor.
Pl. Paid.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Per an. (I. per annum). By the year.
Per cent. or *per cent.* (I. per centum). By the hundred.
P.G.M. Past Grand Master.
Ph.D. (I. Philosophia Doctor). Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Philosophy.
Pint. or *pt.* (I. Pint). He or she painted it.
P.L. Poet Laureate.
P.M. Poor Law Commissioner.
P.M. (I. post meridiam). Afternoon; Past Master; Postmaster.
P.M.O. Postmaster general.
P.O. Post-office.
P. & O.C. Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
P.O. Post-office.
P.O. Parish Priest.
P.P.C. (I. pour prendre congé). To take leave.
P.R. Prize Ring.
P.R. President of the Royal Academy.
Pres. President.
Prof. Professor.

Pro tem. (I. pro tempore). For the time being.
Prox. (I. proximo). Next; or of the next month.
P.R.S. President of the Royal Society.
P.R.S.A. President of the Royal Scottish Academy.
P.S. (I. per scriptum). Postscript.
P.S. Pupil's Seal.
Pt. Part.
P.T. Post Town; Pupil Teacher.
P.T.S. Please turn over.
Pz. See Pinz.
Q. or *Q.* Query or question.
Q.C. Queen's Bench.
Q. Queen's College; Queen's Counsel.
Q.E.D. (I. quod erat demonstrandum). Which was to be demonstrated.
Q.F. (I. quod erat faciendum). Which was to be done.
Q.E. (I. quod erat invenendum). Which was to be found out.
Q.M. Quarter-master.
Q.M.G. Quarter-master-general.
Qr. Quarter; quire.
Q.S. Quarter Sessions.
Q.S. (I. quantum, sufficient). sufficient quantity.
Qr. Quare.
Qu. Query or question.
Qu. (I. quod vide.) Which see.
Qy. Query.

R. (I. Rex). King; (Regina) Queen; Réaumur.
R.A. Royal Academician; Royal Artillery.
R.A.M. Royal Academy of Music.
R.A.M.C. Royal Army Medical Corps.
R.A.S. Royal Asiatic Society; Royal Astronomical Society.
R.C. Roman Catholic.
R.C.P. Royal College of Physicians.
R.C.S. Royal College of Surgeons.
R.D. Royal Dean.
R.E. Royal Engineers.
Rof. Reformed Church.
Reg. or *Regt.* Regiment.
Rgt. Regt. Regiment.
Rept. Report.
Rev. Remark or remarks.
Rev. Rev. Reverend.
R.G.S. Royal Geographical Society.
R.H.A. Royal Artillery.
R.I.S. Royal Institute of Surveyors.
R.I. Royal Institute of British Architects.
R.I.P. (I. requiescat in pace). May he (or she) rest in peace.
R.M. Royal Mail; Royal Marines; Resident Magistrate (Ireland).
R.M.A. Royal Military Academy.
R.N. Royal Navy.
R.N.R. Royal Naval Reserve.
Rof. Reformed Church.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
R.S. Royal Society.
R.S.A. Royal Asiatic Academy.
R.S.E. Royal Society of Edinburgh.
R.S.P. Royal Society of London.
R.S.V.P. (I. respondere si non placuit). Answer, if it please.
Rt. Right.
Rt. Hon. Right Honourable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
R.U.I. Royal University of Ireland.
R.V. Rifle Volunteers.
R.W. Right Worshipful or Right Worthy.

— in the case of the Most Rev. The Most Reverend. Begin: 'Right Rev. Sir.' In Scotland the usage is the same — 'The Right Rev. the Bishop of —' or 'The Right Rev. A. B., Bishop of —' or 'The Right Rev. Bishop —' (with surname). Begin: 'Right Rev. Sir.' The Primas of the Scottish Episcopal Church is addressed as 'The Most Rev.' Begin: 'Most Rev. Sir.' Neither Irish nor Scottish bishops can claim to be spoken of as 'Lord Bishop,' 'Your Lordship,' though this is sometimes done.

A retired bishop is still addressed as 'Right Reverend.' 'The Right Reverend Bishop —' 'Right Rev. Sir.' In America the form of address to a bishop is generally 'The Right Rev. A. B.' —

(Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland seem to claim the title 'Most Reverend'.)

Canon. Address: 'The Rev. Canon —'. Begin: 'Reverend Sir.'

Cardinal. The special title of a cardinal is such as 'His Eminence.' Begin: 'Your Eminence.'

Charge d'Affaires. See Ambassador.

Clergy. The general form of address is 'The Reverend A. B.' Begin: 'The Sir or simply 'Sir.' If a clergyman is the son of a duke or marquise he is to be addressed as the Rev. Lord or Lady, if the son of an earl, viscount, or baron: 'The Rev. the Honourable A. B.' or 'The Hon. and Rev. A. B.' If he is a baronet, 'The Rev. A. B., Esq.' —

Congress. Members of a Congress are generally 'The Honourable A. B.' —

Consul. There is no special form of address to a person as such. A. B., Esq., H. B. M. Consul, 'Consul-general,' or as the case may be. In the U. States, however, a consul is commonly called 'Honourable' —

Councils. Address: 'The Right Honourable the Council of —'. Begin: 'Madam,' 'Sir' or 'A. Your Lordship.' —

Dean. Address: 'The Very Reverend the Dean.' Begin: 'Very Rev. Sir.' —

Deans. Deans are usually 'Dean' used in oral communication, and 'Dean' in the written form.

Doctors. See Professors.

Dukes. See Dukes.

Duchesses. When the holder of a title marries the widow of a previous holder of the same title becomes 'dowager,' this being mentioned in addressing her: 'The Dowager Lady —' or 'The Dowager Duchess —'. Instead of 'Dowager,' to which some ladies object, the Christian name may be used: 'The Right Hon. Mary Countess of —'. Begin: 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.' —

Duchess. Address: 'Her Grace the Duchess of —'. Begin: 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Grace.' —

Duke. Address: 'His Grace the Duke of —'. Begin: 'My Lord Duke,' refer to as 'Your Grace.' An heir of a duke is entitled to be called 'Right Honourable.' Royal dukes are different. See Prince.

Duke's daughter. Address: 'The Right Hon. —', with Christian name and surname, or 'The Lady —', with Christian name and surname. Begin: 'Madam,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.' If married to a commoner or a peer by courtesy, the surname is derived from the husband's name or title; if to a peer the wife takes a title corresponding to her husband's.

Duke's son. A duke's eldest son takes by courtesy one of his father's secondary titles, and is thus usually a marquise or an earl, being addressed exactly as if really a peer with the respective rank. His wife receives the corresponding title, but is thus a marchioness or countess, and their eldest son takes also a courtesy title belonging to the family, being thus either a viscount or a baron.

Duke's younger sons are addressed similarly to his sisters: 'The Right Honourable Lord A. B.' or 'The Lord A. B.' —

Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' Their wives are treated in a corresponding manner: 'The Right Honourable Lady A. B.' or 'The Lady A. B.' —

Begin: 'Your Ladyship.' —

Earl. Address: 'The Right Honourable the Earl of —' or 'The Earl of —'. Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' —

The wife of an earl is a countess. (See above.)

Earl's children. The eldest son of an earl (the eldest son of a duke) takes a courtesy title from his father and thus ranks either as a viscount or a baron, being treated as if really a peer with the respective rank. The younger sons of an earl are all called 'Honourable' (their eldest brother is 'Right Honourable') —

'The Hon. A. B.' — the same as the sons of a baron. (See above.)

The daughter of an earl is all 'Right Honourable,' and are addressed as the daughters of a duke. (See above.)

Envoy. See Ambassador.

Executive Council. Members of (in colonial governments). Generally addressed as 'The Honourable A. B.' —

Governor of Colony. Colonial governors have the title of 'Excellency' in virtue of their office. Address: 'His Excellency A. B., Esq. (Sir A. B., The Right Honourable A. B., Governor of —'. Begin according to rank: refer to as 'Your Excellency.' A duke holding such a position would, however, be 'His Grace,' 'Your Grace.' A governor's wife does not have any claim to be called 'Her Excellency.' In India, governors, as in India and the Dominion of Canada, are styled 'Honourable,' 'His Honour,' 'Your Honour.' —

Governor of State (U.S.). Usually addressed as 'His Excellency.' 'His Excellency A. B., Governor of —' or 'His Excellency the Governor of —'. A lieutenant-governor is called 'Honourable.' —

Judge. This in Britain has not a very distinct meaning. In England and Ireland the judges of the supreme courts are called 'Lords Justices and Justices; in Scotland the judges are the Lords of Session (see Justice, Lord Justice, Lords of Session). In England the county court judges, however, are regularly called 'Judge.' 'His Honour Judge —' (formally on the bench referred to as 'Your Honour.' —

In many British colonies the members of the higher courts are called judges and are addressed as 'The Honourable A. B.' —

In the U. States the term judge is regularly applied to all such functionaries, and all are addressed in the same way.

Justice. Judges of the High Court of Justice in England, in the Chancery and other divisions, are called justices. Address: 'The Honourable Mr. Justice —' or if a knight, 'The Hon. Sir A. B., Esq.' —

Begin: 'Sir.' On the bench he is addressed as 'My Lord,' and referred to as 'Your Lordship.' —

Justice of Peace. In England is formally addressed in documents as 'The Worshipful,' and on the bench is referred to as 'Your Worship.' —

Kings. To be addressed as 'The King's Most Excellent Majesty.' Begin: 'Sir,' or 'May it please Your Majesty,' refer to as 'Your Majesty.' —

Knight Bachelor. Treated as a baronet, name is addressed, a letter, as in the case of a baronet, and is addressed using a surname instead of a Christian name.

Knight of the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India. Address: 'Sir A. B., G.C.B.' or 'K.C.B., K.M.G., K.S.I., as the case may be. Begin: 'Sir.' —

Knight of the Garter, Thistle, St. Patrick. As above, with the initials R.G., K.T., K.S. respectively following the name.

Knight's wife (of any class). As baronet's wife.

Legislative Council. Members of. Those (who belong to colonial governments) are generally addressed as 'The Honourable A. B.' —

Lieutenant-governor. See Governor.

Lord Advocate of Scotland. Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Advocate —'. Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' —

Lord Chancellor. Address: 'The Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of —'. Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' —

Lord Chief Justice (England). Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice —'. Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' —

Lord Justice (English). (Vice-president of Appeal). Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Justice —'. Begin: 'Sir,' when on the bench they are addressed as 'My Lord,' 'Your Lordship.' —

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Address: 'His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, or if a duke, 'His Grace,' 'Your Excellency.' How to begin and refer will also be determined by rank ('My Lord,' 'Your Lord Marquis'). —

Lord Mayor. Only London, York, and a few other cities have a Lord Mayor. Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of —'. Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' —

The Lord Mayor's wife is addressed: 'The Right Honourable the Lady Mayoress of —'. Begin: 'My Lady,' refer to as 'Your Ladyship.' —

Lord Provost. Address: 'The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh; The Hon. the Lord Provost of Glasgow; The Hon. the Provost of Aberdeen, Perth, Dundee.' Begin: 'My Lord,' or 'My Lord Provost,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' The Lord Provost's wife has no share in the title.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary. These are judicial members of the House of Lords, who rank as barons and are so addressed. Their wives are 'Baronesses,' their children are not specially addressed.

Lords of Session. These are judicial members of the supreme court of Scotland. Some of these lords are to let their name be known as 'The Right Hon. Lord Young,' others as 'Honourable Lord —'. Address: 'The Honourable Lord —'. Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' Their wives take no title.

Lords of Honour. Address: 'The Honourable Lord —'. Begin: 'Madam.' —

Marquises. See Marquises.

Mar. Reg. Prof. R. 'The Most Hon. the Mar. Reg. Prof. R. —'. Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' —

Mar. Reg. Prof. R. 'The Most Hon. the Mar. Reg. Prof. R. —'. Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' —

Mar. Reg. Prof. R. 'The Most Hon. the Mar. Reg. Prof. R. —'. Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' —

Mar. Reg. Prof. R. 'The Most Hon. the Mar. Reg. Prof. R. —'. Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' —

Mar. Reg. Prof. R. 'The Most Hon. the Mar. Reg. Prof. R. —'. Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' —

Mar. Reg. Prof. R. 'The Most Hon. the Mar. Reg. Prof. R. —'. Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' —

Mar. Reg. Prof. R. 'The Most Hon. the Mar. Reg. Prof. R. —'. Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' —

Mar. Reg. Prof. R. 'The Most Hon. the Mar. Reg. Prof. R. —'. Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' —

Mar. Reg. Prof. R. 'The Most Hon. the Mar. Reg. Prof. R. —'. Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' —

Mar. Reg. Prof. R. 'The Most Hon. the Mar. Reg. Prof. R. —'. Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' —

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Mar. Reg. Prof. R. 'The Most Hon. the Mar. Reg. Prof. R. —'. Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' —

Mar. Reg. Prof. R. 'The Most Hon. the Mar. Reg. Prof. R. —'. Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' —

Mar. Reg. Prof. R. 'The Most Hon. the Mar. Reg. Prof. R. —'. Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' —

Mar. Reg. Prof. R. 'The Most Hon. the Mar. Reg. Prof. R. —'. Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' —

Member of Parliament. Not specially recognized except by adding 'M.P.' (colony) address: 'A. B., Esq., M.P.' —

Minister. Address: 'The Right Honourable the Minister —'. Begin: 'My Lord,' refer to as 'Your Lordship.' —

Moderator of General Assembly (Scotland). 'The Right Rev. the assembly itself is 'The Venerable.' —

Officers, Military and Naval. Their professional rank is put before any title they may independently possess: 'General' or 'Admiral the Right Hon. the Earl of —' or 'Colonel the Honourable A. B.' —

Premier. A special title or address as usual.

President (U.S.). Address: 'His Excellency the President of the United States, or if a duke, 'His Grace,' 'Your Excellency.' How to begin and refer will also be determined by rank ('My Lord,' 'Your Lord Marquis'). —

Prince of Wales. Address: 'His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.' —

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Prince of Wales. Address: 'His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.' —

Sherrif of London. As recorder of
Viscount. Address: 'The Right Hon-
ourable the Lord Viscount ____ or 'The Right Hon-
ourable the Lord Viscount ____
Begin: 'My Lord; refer to as 'Your Lord-
ship.
Viscountess. Address: 'The Right Honour-
able the Viscountess ____ or 'The Vis-
countess ____ 'The Right Hon-
ourable the Lady ____
Begin: 'Madam; refer to as 'Your Lady-
ship.
Viscount's Children. Are addressed in the
same way as those of a baron.

AND

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rupees is called a lac, of 10,000,000 a crore.
There are mints at Calcutta and Bombay.

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There are mints at Calcutta and Bombe

Pastish gold coins are legal tender, and there are also silver and copper coins and bank notes.

Italy. In 1866, the first centime being represented by the $\frac{1}{100}$ centesimo. There are gold, silver, nickel, and bronze coins.

Japan. Accounts of coins in P. ain, and British gold and silver coins, and also the Mexican gold coins. The silver coins are current at 23.5 each. There are also nickel pennies, half-pennies, and Chinese.

Japan. Gold coins, and since 1887, the gold yen or dollar is now the unit, value about 25, divided into 100 sens. The lowest gold coin is 5 yens; the highest silver one 50 sens; and there are nickel and bronze coins.

Korea. Under the regulations of 1894 the moneys of account are the dollar (about 25) = 5 liang = 100 cents = 500 fuses. There are silver, nickel, copper, and brass coins. Labuan. Practically the same as in British North Borneo.

Libertia. Money chiefly British. Accounts kept also in dollars and cents. Madagascar. As in France; the chief legal coin is the silver 5-franc piece.

Mauritius. As in Ceylon. Mexico. The standard coin is the dollar or peso of 100 centavos; value about 25. There are gold, silver, and copper coins. Montenegro. The money of the adjacent countries.

Morocco. A mithkal (value 45.5833) = 10 ounces = 1000 grains = 500 fuses. There are silver and brass coins, also Spanish dollars and cents.

Natal. The money is the same as in Britain as the Netherlands. The unit is the guilder, but however, the florin of 100 cents, a silver coin of 100 centavos, or about 18.8d., or twelve to the dollar, is current. The lowest gold coin is the the 2-guilder piece (rix-dollar), the 1-guilder silver coin is the 2-guilder piece (rix-dollar), and the 2-guilder piece (rix-dollar) and copper coins.

Norfolk Island. As in Canada; with two more halfpenny gold coins in addition.

North Borneo. As in Australia.

Doctor. The money is the same as in Australia.

of address, whether in Britain; barter prevails.

Switzerland. The money is the franc, but the old Swiss franc is still current.

Sweden. The money is the riksdaler, but the old Swedish riksdaler is still current.

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Ottoman Empire. The chief coin is the peso or piastre of 100 centavos, nominally equal to 100. The actual currency is the piastre.

Paraguay. The monetary unit is the guarani, a silver coin which may be compared to 1/10 franc. The guarani is divided into 100 dineros or 1000 dineros, the dina being an imaginary coin. There are gold coins, mostly expressed in terms of the toman of 10 guaranis; also silver and copper coins.

Peru. A gold standard was introduced in 1891. The standard coin is the solira of 10 soles = a pound sterling. The sole is divided into 100 centavos.

Portugal. The chief money unit is the milreis, the value of which in gold is 45.48. The milreis is divided into 1000 reis (1000 of reis, which are only money of account, not represented in the currency). Large sums are stated in centos or millions of reis, a conto being equal to 100,000.

Romania. The chief money unit is the leu, the value of which in gold is 45.48. The leu is divided into 100 bani (100 of bani, which are only money of account, not represented in the currency). Large sums are stated in centos or millions of lei, a conto being equal to 100,000.

Russia. The monetary unit is the ruble of 100 copecks. The silver ruble is the value of about 25.2d. sterling, or 21 ster. established in 1897. A law of 1897 fixing the relation of gold to paper money. No notes are now issued of a value less than 5 rubles. There are gold coins from 10 rubles upwards, including the imperial downwards; also copper coins.

Salvador. Gold standard since 1897. The gold dollar (value 42) = 100 centavos. There are silver and copper coins. The dollar is divided into 100 centavos. The dollar is divided into 100 centavos. The dollar is divided into 100 centavos.

Santo Domingo. The chief money unit is the peso, the value of which in gold is 45.48. The peso is divided into 100 centavos. The peso is divided into 100 centavos. The peso is divided into 100 centavos.

Sarawak. As in British North Borneo. The chief money unit is the dollar, the value of which in gold is 45.48. The dollar is divided into 100 centavos. The dollar is divided into 100 centavos. The dollar is divided into 100 centavos.

Serbia. As in France, the franc and centime being represented by the dinar and para (100 para = 1 franc). There are gold coins of 10, 20, 50, and 100 dinars; also silver and bronze coins.

Siam. The chief money unit is the tical or silver piece of the value of 25.2d. sterling. The tical is divided into 100 satangs. The tical is divided into 100 satangs. The tical is divided into 100 satangs.

Spain. As in France, the franc and centime being represented by the peseta and céntimo. There are gold coins of 10, 20, 50, and 100 pesetas; also silver and bronze coins. The peseta is divided into 100 céntimos. The peseta is divided into 100 céntimos. The peseta is divided into 100 céntimos.

Strait Settlements. The chief money unit is the dollar, the value of which in gold is 45.48. The dollar is divided into 100 cents. The dollar is divided into 100 cents. The dollar is divided into 100 cents.

Sweden. The chief money unit is the riksdaler, the value of which in gold is 45.48. The riksdaler is divided into 100 öre. The riksdaler is divided into 100 öre. The riksdaler is divided into 100 öre.

Switzerland. The chief money unit is the franc, the value of which in gold is 45.48. The franc is divided into 100 centimes. The franc is divided into 100 centimes. The franc is divided into 100 centimes.

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Spain. As in France, the franc and centime being represented by the peseta and céntimo. There are gold coins of 10, 20, 50, and 100 pesetas; also silver and bronze coins. The peseta is divided into 100 céntimos. The peseta is divided into 100 céntimos. The peseta is divided into 100 céntimos.

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Vinay Avasthi Sahib Bhuvar Vani Trust Donations

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